









SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1933.

NOVEMBER 8, 1933.

Winter Resorts.

**THE NEW CASA LOMA**  
REDLANDS CAL.  
WILL OPEN  
November 15

For Season 1933-1934  
ENLARGED  
REMODELED  
IMPROVED

For Rates and Booklet Address  
P. S. ROSE, Manager  
CASA LOMA HOTEL CO.  
Redlands, Cal.

**ANGHAM HOTEL**  
S. E. cor. Main and  
Fifth Sts., San Francisco  
Rooms from \$10.00 and up  
Single rooms for the week  
from \$25.00 and up  
Cafe connected with hotel. Free  
bathrooms, or apply to Tourist Information  
Bureau, 211 W. 4th, Los Angeles.

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## CLOSE RUN WITH DEATH.

Ball Player and Young Wife  
Overcome by Gas.

Bathroom Door Chopped Down  
and the Couple Rescued.

Ball Player Wants Fraud Order  
Reversed—Mrs. Kautschmidt Hurt.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 7.—George Hildebrand, the well-known ball player, and his young wife had a narrow escape from death by asphyxiation this evening. Mrs. Hildebrand went into the bathroom, and turned on a gas heater to warm water for a bath, and the mistake allowed the gas to escape. Hildebrand heard his wife fall, went into the bathroom, and thinking she had fainted, went to the landlady for smelling salts to revive her. He hurried back to the bathroom, and as his wife was disrobed, locked the door to prevent the other lodgers in the house from coming in. He bent down to apply the smelling salts, he was overcome by the gas and fell across his wife's body.

An ax was procured, the door chopped down, and the couple rescued. Both are resting easily, and the physicians state they will recover.

AGED MASHER.

FROM THIS CITY, PERHAPS.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A. C. Dennison, an aged masher hailing from Los Angeles, where he claims to be an orchardist, was given three months in the County Jail this morning by Judge Conlan for insulting pretty seventeen-year-old Mabel DeLong on the street near the Central Tower. The judge, in pronouncing sentence, said he was pleased to pronounce punishment for such a class of sinners, and remarked that there were too many Dennisons loose in the city.

Mrs. DeLong was on her way from Oakland to visit J. Wilson, her uncle, who was visiting at the Central Tower when she was accosted by Dennison and the man persistently followed her to the door of her uncle's residence. She informed her uncle of the insult offered her, and a few minutes later the masher was in the hands of the police with a badly-striated face as a result of the beating that Wilson had given him. He was charged with disturbing the peace.

BALLIET'S PLAINT.

WANTS FRAUD ORDER REVOKED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Lester Balliet of the White Swan Mining Company, limited, filed a complaint today in the Circuit Court of Appeals against Postmaster W. W. Montague of this city, asking for a temporary injunction and an order to show cause why his mail should be withheld and returned to him with a badly-striated face.

The trouble grew out of an order issued on October 10, of the present year, by Postmaster-General Payne, stopping all mail addressed to Balliet or the White Swan Mining Company. The ground taken by the postal official was that Balliet was using the mails to further a scheme to defraud.

The complaint gives figures and statements regarding the resources and operations of the mine which is claimed to be self-sustaining. In support of the complaint Balliet offers that he is a bona fide miner, and that he is not a "fraudulent" as charged by the postal official. He also offers that he is a bona fide miner, and that he is not a "fraudulent" as charged by the postal official.

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companions were missing. One was named Owens, the other being an unknown Italian.

SHOT PLAYMADE.

GLADYS KELLER'S MISTAKE.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 7.—Gladys Keller, 9 years old, shot a playmate, Lucella Simpson, 8 years old, the ball entering the point of the chin and being taken out of the back part of the right cheek.

The accident occurred at the Keller home. Lucella was a visitor there, and in playing the children came across the revolver, a .22 caliber Gladys thought it was a toy pistol, and picking it up she snatched it at her companion. It proved to be an actual weapon and a loaded one. The Simpson girl will recover.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

JUDGE ORDERS REDUCTION.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SANTA CRUZ, Nov. 7.—Judge Smith today ordered a jury verdict of \$25,000 in the damage suit of Harriet E. Houghton against Loma Plet Lumber Company for the loss of her husband through an explosion, reduced to \$15,000. The judge said he is satisfied that the Supreme Court will set aside the verdict, and a new trial will be ordered.

As the highest damages ever allowed by the Supreme Court for the loss of a husband through negligence was \$15,000. Unless the plaintiff consent to the reduction he will grant the defendant a new trial.

THE RAINFALL.

May Reach Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Rain fell this morning in this city and several places in Northern California showers are reported.

Weather Forecast Official McAdie said at noon: "The disturbance is part of a larger storm, the bulk of which moved eastward Thursday and Friday and is now hanging over the Missouri Valley. It will probably reach the southern part of the State by tomorrow and culminate in a shower at Los Angeles."

The rainfall has been heaviest in the north. At Roseburg, Or., 1 inch fell, while at Eugene it was .38 inch, and in San Francisco .65 of an inch has been precipitated.

Long Dry Spell Broken.

FRESNO, Nov. 7.—A light rain this afternoon broke a dry spell that beats all records for Fresno. The last rain we had here, said Weather Observer Bolton tonight, "was six months and twenty-six days ago. This is away and beyond all previous records."

All Welcome the Rain.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 7.—After several hours of threatening weather the rain came down in earnest shortly before 10 o'clock. The farmers and orchardists will welcome a good down-pour, for it will facilitate plowing and give the grass a start. All danger of drought is over and everybody is ready for the rain.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—Another welcome rain began falling here this morning, and the indications for big storm are good. Reports indicate that it is pretty general in the county, and the farmers are jubilant.

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## Silver Dinner

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## PARKS SOUNDS A WARNING.

Says He is Victim of "Grafting" System.

Tells Unions What They Must Do to Be Saved.

Colorado Coal Mines Close Down. Operations Resumed in Pittsburgh District.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Before he left his cell here to begin serving his sentence of more than two years in Sing Sing prison for extortion of money from employers, Samuel Parks, ex-convicted delegate of the new House of Representatives, called on his friends and Bridgemen's Union, called about him a number of newspaper men to bid them farewell. In doing so he made the following statement:

"It has only taken a little more than seven years for them to get me here. It has been a hard fight and I've lost; that's all. I'm down and out, and I know when I've got enough. I'll be forgotten in less than a year, except by some of the boys who thought there was some good in me, and I'm sorry to see it. Every laboring man in this country should remember me for years to come. I should be a warning to them. I'm the victim of a custom that is older than I am, and that is the habit of having money transactions with employers. That put me here."

"The salvation of the union lies in stopping that practice at once. They must give up fines, waiting time, back pay for strikes, and everything like that. That's the loophole through which this grafting, as they call it, comes in. The employer leaves any tracks. I could name 100 employers here who have made a practice of using labor unions against competitors. I know plenty of employers who have made fortunes by the use of many a young fellow who has never made more than a couple of dollars a day and has been in authority in his union."

GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—President Buchanan of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, has ordered a strike the country over on all contracts held by the Iron League of New York.

Forty thousand men in the building trades and 250 buildings under construction are affected by the order. Outside of New York, the contracts held by members of the Iron League are few. Only a few buildings in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, will be affected. Buchanan claimed today that five thousand men will walk out in New York, and that 10,000 building mechanics will be thrown out of their action.

After Samuel Parks had tied up the streets of the Iron League for months in the spring, the employer formed a House of Representatives of their own, with leaders from Park's union and iron workers from out of town, who were willing to sign the arbitration agreement. The union now has a membership of 1000. The league claims it has more men than it actually has.

Conferences between Buchanan and a joint committee of iron workers and the Iron League have been in progress this week. Concessions had been made on both sides, but the split came yesterday when the iron workers refused to receive into local union, No. 2, the new organization of housemiths as a whole.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

SOUTHERN COLORADO FIELDS.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

DENVER, Nov. 7.—A special to the Republican from Trinidad says the strike in the Southern Colorado coal fields which has been ordered for next Monday practically began today, and not less than 2000 men are out tonight in Las Animas county. How many more will join the ranks of the strikers by Monday morning can only be guessed, but it is believed all the Italians in the district will be included. The Mexicans and Japanese are said to be unwilling to walk out, and many of the Austrians desire to remain at work.

At Primero, the largest of the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, 200 miners went out this morning. At Bowen the mines of the Union Coal and Coke Company closed down, throwing 550 men out. Delagua is expected to be the storm-center, as at least 2000 Italians are employed at that point by the Victor Fuel Company.

Although Hastings is an incorporated town, it is now surrounded by armed guards said to be in the employ of the Victor Fuel Company who permit no one to enter the town unless the officials of the town consent. Miners who are suspected of an intention to strike are said to have been notified to vacate the company's houses by tomorrow. Sheriff Clark of Las Animas county, has been swearing in deputies all day and has sent a large number to Hastings.

The union officials have secured transportation for about 3000 men to leave for the East. The union leaders are renting every available building in the district for the use of the families who will be evicted from company houses. Everything so far has been very quiet, in all parts of the district.

All unions in the northern fields will hold meetings and by referendum vote will adopt or reject the schedule submitted by the operators at the conference just closed.

COMPANY ACTS FIRST.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

PUEBLO (Colo.) Nov. 7.—The mines owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Fremont county are closed tonight as the result of an order given by local officials of the company this morning to the effect that all tools belonging to the miners must be out of the mines by noon or be locked in industrial buildings. The mines at Rockvale, Brookside, Fremont and the Magnet properties are deserted.

PENRYN TRIUMPHS.

MEN OUT FOR THREE YEARS.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The strike in the State quarries at Port Penryn, North Wales, which has been maintained for the last three years entailing great expense and suffering on the families of the workmen, collapsed tonight, the men voting to return to work without having obtained a single concession from the owner, Lord Penryn.

The strike has been a subject of national interest, and was brought up at the last session of Parliament in the

## Liberty Bell's Men Out.

TELLURIDE (Colo.) Nov. 7.—All union men working at the Liberty Bell mine were called out on strike by the Miners' Union on the ground that the company owning the property is discriminating against union men. All the large mines in the Telluride district are now closed.

## Plants Starting Operations.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—Resumption of operations at plants along the Monongahela River will give employment to more than \$600 additional men within the next forty-eight hours.

## GUANTANAMO STATION.

Cuba Makes a Proposition to the United States to Turn It Over Immediately on Certain Conditions.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—[By West Indian Cable.] The Cuban government today handed to United States Minister Squier a proposition which if accepted by the United States will result in the immediate turning over of the Guantanamo naval station to the United States.

The turn-over includes the public ground and the portions purchased by the Cuban government, but does not include the parcels still unacquired. The United States will have immediate control of large areas of land on both sides of the bay, including the entrance, on which the lights, etc., are situated, and all the private properties within the area will be purchased on terms practically agreed upon, excepting that of the Cuban Eastern Railroad, a New York company, which is seeking permission to establish a terminus within the area.

## FIRE STOPPED THE PLAY.

Panic Almost Caused in Theater, by Conflagration, but the Audience Made Their Exit Without Injury.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) Nov. 7.—The Grange Block, a four-story brick building in Olathe, Kan., twenty miles southwest of here, was totally destroyed by fire tonight. The building occupied a half block in the principal street of Olathe, and in it were the theater, the Grange Hotel, a large general store and office, and a play was in progress when the fire started and a panic was narrowly averted, as a large crowd was watching the performance. It is believed no one was hurt, however. A number of smaller buildings were burned, and the fire is still burning, but it is thought to be under control. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

## SETS ASIDE CHASE VERDICT.

DENVER (Colo.) Nov. 7.—Gov. Peabody today set aside the verdict of the court-martial which found Brig-Gen. John Chase guilty of disobedience of orders, and sentencing him to dismissal from the service. The Governor decided that the findings of the court were correct, but in view of the general's previous good record, restored him to duty as commander of the National Guard of Colorado.

## ELLIOTT SENT TO ASYLUM.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Peter O. Elliott, the Minneapolis man, who some time ago attempted to see President Roosevelt at the White House, and who violently resisted the efforts of officers to remove him, was adjudged insane today, and sent to the State asylum.

## SUPR. NOBLE RESIGNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—A circular issued from the office of Manager James Agler of the Southern Pacific Company yesterday announces the resignation of S. J. Noble, superintendent of the Salt Lake division, with headquarters at Ogden. W. R. Scott, assistant superintendent of the Sacramento division, is named as Noble's successor and B. Brackenridge of the Sacramento office will take the place vacated by Scott.

## GETAWAY DAY AT SANTA MARIA.

SANTA MARIA, Nov. 7.—Racing closed today. Arroyo Y. won the trotting and pacing race from Miss Mabel. Ferguson's Inferno Santa Cruz boat race and Hopper's Hanford Medium, although the latter paced a heat in 2:15. Annie L. won from Sleepy Charlie, and Esperanza easily won the five-eighths dash from John Gallagher.

## SECRETARY ROOT HOME.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The White Star steamer Celtic, from Liverpool, expected to be the storm-center, as at least 2000 Italians are employed at that point by the Victor Fuel Company.

## AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

DENVER, Nov. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] At the Waldorf, J. G. Warren and wife of Los Angeles; at the Astor, E. Mirandon, Pasadena.

## Card of Thanks.

Mrs. D. C. Casey of Ocean Park wishes to express her sincere thanks to the members of the John Martin Post, Ladies of the G. A. R. Women's Relief Corps, and her kind friends and neighbors in her hour of bereavement.

FISHER MUSIC CO., 445 South Spring.

## SEE TOMORROW'S



THE jolly little silver dollars do a lot of good work here. Especially when it comes to underwear.

—Our underwear department is a study with us.

The kind you want is here.

Tell us—we'll show it.

And the right price is here.

What's the sense in buying the wrong underwear at the wrong price, and being uncomfortable all winter?

And by the way, union suits are gaining favor every year. Our stock is particularly large and well selected.

F. B. Silverwood

221 South Spring Street

LOS ANGELES.

## Watch Talks

"Economy."

A comparison of prices will

THE CAREFUL BUYER

that we are selling

Good Watches Cheaper

than any house in the city.

More than 1000 Watches from which to make your selection.

Every Watch guaranteed by

NOMOLINGER,

109 S. Spring St.

## ORDERED TO COLON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The battleship Maine has been ordered to Colon. She sailed from Martha's Vineyard, where she has been on target practice, for Hampton Roads, where she will coal and proceed to her destination.

## JUST A PRACTICE CRUISE.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It was stated at the Navy Department that the sudden departure of the Maine to Colon is not because there is any particular necessity for the presence there of big battleships. The navy, it is stated, is deficient in ammunition, and the Navigation Bureau desires to remedy this deficit wherever practicable. The Maine, it is further said, has been at the Navy Yard during a good part of the last year, and the cruise to the isthmus will be beneficial to discipline.

Admiral Coghlan, who will sail from Washington tomorrow morning with the Maine, is to depart for Colon, where she has been ordered to remain. The ship will be accompanied by the battleship Oregon, which will follow her from Norfolk in about one month.

## THE ATLANTA AT COLON.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.

COLON, Nov. 7.—The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived here this morning.

## DOWRIES JUMP BOARD BILL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—John Alexander Dowrie, who is to depart for Zion City Monday, has been served with papers in a suit by the keeper of a Lexington-avenue boarding-house for \$500, unpaid board alleged to have been contracted for by Dowrie.

Letting, acting as agent for the restoration host. Dowrie's legal representative declares no such contract was entered into for the members of the "host."

## Card of Thanks.

Mrs. D. C. Casey of Ocean Park wishes to express her sincere thanks to the members of the John Martin Post, Ladies of the G. A. R. Women's Relief Corps, and her kind friends and neighbors in her hour of bereavement.

FISHER MUSIC CO., 445 South Spring.

## Santa Barbara's Beautiful Residence Tract

Is there Any finer place on the American Continent in which to live than Santa Barbara?



Wouldn't it Be a Good Idea to Own a Home Site in Santa Barbara?

## Free Railway Fare.

A person who comes from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, we will pay their round-trip fare if a purchase of a lot in Granthurst is made. We simply make this offer to induce visitors to come here for personal investigation.

This is one of the glorious spots that nature seems to have intended for the finest habitations of Men—Mountains and Sea meet. Nothing in the way of a residence location could be more charming—not even in beautiful Santa Barbara—for you can sweep the sea with the naked eye for fifty miles from every lot on a fairly clear day—and there are many such days up here.



A Santa Barbara Drive—One of Many.

## Santa Barbara Has a Future

Not as a "one day" resort where motley throngs come and go, but as a high class residence city which will be sought by those who love to live near to nature and who find pictures in the massive mountains and music in the moaning of the monster deep—Santa Barbara already the abiding place of wealth, of culture, of pleasure, will become more and more popular with the leisure class each year—and it is these people who will here complete a beautiful city already well begun—real estate is the basis of it all and the present prices are the lowest that will ever be known here.

## Write to Us

For complete information regarding Granthurst and other desirable properties we have for sale. We are always glad to answer any question concerning our lovely city and the opportunities here.

## Santa Barbara Realty and Trust Co., Santa Barbara, Cal.

## Tailoring For Men Of the Hour

Established 1885.

Every little while a man comes into my establishment and says: "I am tired of ready-made; I want to wear clothes that hold their shape." I am always glad to welcome such men, and do the best I can for them.

My line of Fall and Winter Woolens is as choice as can be found on this coast. I make a good business suit to order for twenty-five and thirty dollars—and the finest overcoats to be found in Los Angeles can be seen on my tables.

B. Gordan,  
Tailor and Draper,  
104 South Spring.

## Do You Want to Learn

HOW TO GET VIGOROUS GLOWING HEALTH WITHOUT IT COSTING YOU A CENT TO KNOW IT?

THEN FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE call on the Dr. De Ford Physicians for free advice,

You old chronics who have been taking old drastic drugs for years, why persist in your sickness and misery, when help lies at your very door, awaiting a slight effort on your part to make you as well and wholesome in soul and body as any human being may attain. Go to the Dr. De Ford Physicians and if you cannot go in person, write or get friend to write your symptoms and get their advice which is given you absolutely free. Listen to what

## DR. DE FORD SAYS:

"All failures in life may be traced directly to some unhealthy source in the system, either chronic or an occasional spell. If a person would use my remedies, deep-seated sickness would be a thing of the past. I KNOW MY REMEDIES CURE. 30 years in hospital and private practice, and my own personal test on myself and family should surely convince the most skeptical."

There are 45 different remedies for 45 different diseases, and they all perform their particular duty. "They do not fail."

When you buy the Dr. De Ford Remedies you are buying a medicine, not a piece of sugar. Have them analyzed if you wish and prove the truth.

## Dr. De Ford's Remedies will Relieve with the First Dose. They Act at Once.

### Dr. De Ford's Cough Cure

Promptly cures all inflammation of the pulmonary air passages. When all others fail, this remedy is a cure in the best sense of the word. Price, 25 cents.

### Dr. De Ford's Dyspepsia and Indigestion Cure

Relieves all indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, and all other ailments of the stomach. Price, 25 cents.

### Dr. De Ford's Rheumatism Cure

Will relieve in a few hours and cure in a day or two all rheumatic joint and muscular affections, sprains, lame joints, hips and back. Price, 25 cents.

### Dr. De Ford's Skin Remedies

"99.00 for every case of true eczema my Skin Remedies fail to cure," says Dr. De Ford. If you have itched and scratched even ten years, Dr. De Ford's Skin Ointment will stop it in three minutes. Dr. De Ford's Blood and Skin Cure will promptly and forever rid the blood of eczema. These remedies are 25 cents each.

### Dr. De Ford's Kidney Cure

"My remedy will arrest and cure any form of Bright's Disease, provided there is not advanced decay of the kidney structure of the body. Dr. De Ford. No matter in







# Woman's Breast Lump is Cancer.

...more on the tip, face or anywhere else to nearly always cancer. They are not cured until almost past cure.

**WE WILL GIVE \$1000**  
**FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER**  
**BEFORE IT POISONS THE**  
**BLOOD. NO KNIFE OR PAIN.**

**Will Must Be Paid Until Cured**  
 and shrub or plant makes the cure, the cancer ever present. The cure is made of thousands of small pills which you can take in the morning and evening. The pills are made of the glands in the breast, which are the cause of the cancer. The cure is made of the glands in the breast, which are the cause of the cancer. The cure is made of the glands in the breast, which are the cause of the cancer.

**CHAMLEY, M. D.**  
 Reliable. Two Lady Assistants.  
 THIRD ST. SAN FRANCISCO  
 5. MAIN ST. LOS ANGELES  
**SOMEONE WITH CANCER.**

**DAYS' TREATMENT OFFERED MEN.**  
 Parisian Method That Cures  
 Glands, Varicocele, Stricture,  
 Neural Discharges, Irritation  
 of the Gland, and Urinary Disorders,  
 Not Taking Medicine Into  
 Stomach and in Their Own  
 Let Every Man Send

...method successfully used for  
 cancer, and now for this time  
 in America. It is possible for any  
 man to be cured of cancer without  
 the use of any medicine. The cure  
 is made of the glands in the breast,  
 which are the cause of the cancer.

**NEW FALL ARRIVALS.**  
 At \$12.50 Suits Worth up to \$20.00  
 This lot includes hosts of different styles, very few alike. Among  
 them are nobby costumes, made of broadcloth, mixed goods, fancy  
 shibelines, etc. The jackets come in nice lengths and styles.  
 Every woman can be perfectly pleased, and correctly fitted.  
 Worth as high as \$20. Special \$12.50.

**Women's Fine Sample Hosiery 25c**  
 50c and 75c Qualities  
 We have just received a sample line of 50 dozen women's high grade hosiery in all the prettiest  
 winter styles, in fancy lace effects, plain hose, also embroidered lisle hose, black maco hose with  
 white feet. The choicest sample line offered this year by any store. Your pick 25c each.

**12c Children's Hose 8c.**  
 Fast black ribbed hose, with seam-  
 less feet, heavy corduroy ribbed. All  
 sizes. November inducement price  
 8c per pair.

**16c Children's Hose 12c Pr.**  
 Fast black school hose, in both light  
 and heavy weight, ribbed; seamless,  
 and very elastic. All sizes in the  
 lot. Regular price 16c. November  
 inducement price 12c.

**35c Misses' Hose 23c.**  
 These are imitation silk hose with a  
 high lustrous, fine ribbed, perfectly  
 seamless, absolutely fast black. All  
 sizes are here. 35c values. No-  
 vember inducement price 23c per pair.

**50c Women's Hose 39c Pair.**  
 Women's hose with lace ankles,  
 Hermsdorf dye, high spliced heel  
 and toe. Come in all sizes. Several  
 choice patterns to select from. 50c  
 values. Special at 39c pair.

**65c Women's Hose 47c Pair.**  
 Lace all over hose in new patterns,  
 very elastic. Come in the famous  
 Hermsdorf dye. Regular 65c value,  
 for the November inducement sale  
 47c pair.

**"The Daylight Store."**  
 Phones—Main or Home 182.  
**Jacoby Bros.**  
 331-333-335 South Broadway.

**Toy Dep't Opens Tomorrow—2nd Floor**  
 Bring the little folks to visit our  
 toy department on the second  
 floor. Toys on sale at the lowest  
 prices ever asked by any store.

**Special Announcement to Mail Order Patrons**  
 On account of the very great reductions we  
 herewith advertise, we suggest that our mail  
 order patrons send their orders as soon as pos-  
 sible. If what you wish isn't advertised write  
 to us for prices on any other line of goods.

**Pretty New Dolls 25c**  
 Bring the little folks to see the  
 handsome line of new dolls  
 we are now showing. They come  
 in all imaginable styles, dressed  
 and undressed, movable eyes, kid  
 bodies, etc. Special this week 25c  
 each.

**"The Daylight Store"**  
 Phones—Main or Home 182.  
**Jacoby Bros.**  
 331-333-335 South Broadway.

## SECOND WEEK OF November Inducement Sale

Every Department Offers an Entire New Schedule of Bargains  
 On account of our limited window space it is impossible to give more than a glimpse of some of our special offerings and many of the most important items cannot be displayed except in the interior.  
 We cordially invite all women to visit our various departments, whether or not they intend to make a purchase.



### Entire New Stock of Women's Winter Garments.

The enormous business transacted in our women's garment department has de-  
 pleted our stock to such an extent that we have resupplied ourselves with prac-  
 tically an entire new stock, which includes only the very latest adopted fashions  
 —the swellest and most recent designs in suits, coats, skirts, etc. These gar-  
 ments are entirely newer and different from any you will find elsewhere. The  
 best fashions of Paris, Berlin, and London are represented. Nowhere will you  
 find so wide a variety of women's garments—nowhere such new and fascinating  
 styles—nowhere such extraordinary values.

**New Fall Arrivals**  
**\$18.00 Cloth Coats \$10.75**  
 These charming and fashionable garments are  
 made of imported English jersey cloth with box  
 back, elegantly trimmed with satin straps down  
 the front and back. The latest stylish cape  
 effect. New wide puff sleeves, fancy cuffs, fancy  
 metal buttons. Lined with heavy satin. Worth  
 \$18.00 at \$10.75.

**New Fall Arrivals**  
**\$1.50 Winter Waists 95c**  
 Swell new effects in winter waists, including  
 Oxford, mercerized goods, Bedford cords,  
 chevrons, etc. In white and fancy colors.  
 Handsomely trimmed with tucks and pleats,  
 and designed in the latest mode.

**New Fall Arrivals**  
**SALE OF SKIRTS**  
 One of the most inviting features for Monday  
 will be the sale of stylish new skirts secured  
 through our ten-store syndicate and offered at  
 the most surprising low prices.

**New Fall Arrivals**  
**At \$15.00 Suits WORTH \$24.50**  
 These suits come in high grade zibelines, ser-  
 ges, chevrons and fancy mixtures, in blouse effects,  
 and in Louis XIV style. They show many pre-  
 tty characteristics that were lacking in the ear-  
 lier suits. Just received from the best men  
 tailors in New York, every suit smart and  
 dandy. Special at \$15.00.

### November Specials Dress Goods and Silks

**\$1.00 Black Silk Velvet 69c**  
 An extraordinary sale of beautiful, rich black silk  
 velvet, 19 inches wide. 25 pieces are in the lot.  
 This velvet sells everywhere at \$1.00. Inducement  
 price 69c.

**50c Taffeta Silk 35c**  
 Special inducement sale of beautiful colored and  
 black taffeta, good weight, just the thing for lin-  
 ings and drop skirts. 19-inch width. Special 35c.

**\$1.00 Wool Fabrics 59c Yd**  
 These include all wool granites, poplins and et-  
 amines, 40 to 44 inches wide. Come in a large  
 assortment of colors and the popular plain weaves.  
 All this season's most desirable goods. Values up  
 to \$1.00; sale price 59c. See window display.

**\$1.35 Venetian Cloth \$1.19 Yd**  
 Handsome Venetian cloth with a fine cloth finish.  
 Come in a popular range of colors; 46 inches wide.  
 This material makes the most stylish suits. Regu-  
 lar \$1.35 value. Sale price \$1.19 the yard.

**\$1.00 Cheviots 85c Yd**  
 These come in black and two shades of navy, with  
 a handsome ribbeline finish. 54 inches wide. Regu-  
 lar \$1.00 value at 85c the yard.

**\$1.85 Zibelines \$1.50 Yard**  
 This is the popular fall fabric. They come in a  
 full range of colors such as blue, brown, black,  
 gray and green; 64 inches wide, values up to \$1.85.  
 Your choice during this sale at \$1.50 the yard.

**Novelty Suitings \$1.75 Yd**  
 Exclusive novelty suitings in a splendid range  
 of colors, 46 inches wide. These are especially de-  
 sirable for making the long coat suits. Sale price  
 \$1.75 the yard.

**Dress Goods Patterns, \$12.50, \$15 and \$19.75 Ea**  
 We have arranged a magnificent showing of exclu-  
 sive wool dress fabrics, including ribbelines, mix-  
 tures and nob effects. Only one pattern of a kind.  
 Per pattern \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$19.75.

### Linens, Blankets and Yarnage Goods

**\$1.25 Blankets 95c Pair**  
 11-1 blankets in gray with colored borders, also in white with  
 colored borders. Very soft cotton blankets. Actual \$1.25 val-  
 ues. Monday \$1.00.

**\$2.25 Blankets \$1.85 Pair**  
 11-1 colored blankets, dark and medium colors, very heavy and  
 soft. \$2.25 values. Sale price \$1.85 each. Monday \$1.60.

**\$1.35 Comforters 98c Each**  
 Large sized comforters, covered with all-wool; some plain on  
 one side. These are fine, home-made comforters. Regular  
 price \$1.35 each, special at 98c.

**\$6.00 Sateen Comforts \$4.85 Each**  
 These are fine sateen comforts in pretty, light, fancy colors.  
 Covered both sides. Made with a novel edge and hand-  
 somely quilted. Regular \$6.00 values at \$4.85 each.

**10c Staple Gingham 5c**  
 Every house-keeper knows that gingham is sold on the  
 closest margin. It is seldom you find a good bargain in good  
 gingham. This lot includes various patterns in pink and blue  
 in various widths. Worth 10c yd. Monday 5c.

**12c Outing Flannel 8c**  
 Soft, fancy outing flannel in checks and stripes, good heavy  
 second surface. Choice new color effects. Monday \$1.00.

**15c Yard Wide Percale 9c**  
 These come in colors and black. Extra good quality and fin-  
 ish. Special Monday 9c.

**Sample Gloves 50c**  
 A sample line of women's 16, 18 and 20 button  
 lengths, in silk and lisle lace gloves and mitts.  
 Come in all shades, also in black and white. Worth  
 as high as \$3.00 per pair. Special at 50c.

**\$1.50 Women's Glove pr \$1.15**  
 These are genuine lambskin, plique etiched gloves.  
 Come in all shades, with Paris point embroidery  
 on the backs. November inducement price \$1.15  
 per pair.

**\$1.25 Women's Gloves pair \$1**  
 These are the favorite cape walking gloves. Come  
 in tan shades only. One button length. \$1.25 val-  
 ues, special at \$1 per pair.

### 50c Pillow Tops 19c Each.

This is a pretty line of fancy pillow tops, size 24 inches. They  
 are mostly in the tan and brown shades. 50c values, Monday  
 19c each.

**15c Curtain Laces 9c Yd.**  
 These come in stripes and all-over patterns, very desirable for  
 making snash curtains and screens. 15c values, sale price 9c  
 yd.

**Damask Napkins 4c Each. Regular Price 85c Dozen.**  
 Plain and figured damask napkins, 5-8 size, heavy quality,  
 nicely fringed. Sale price 4c each.

**50c Eiderdown 39c Yd**  
 Plain and fancy wool eiderdown, all new colors and very neat  
 patterns. Come 27 inches wide. Regular price 50c; sale price  
 39c the yard.

**Embroidered Flannels 65c Yd**  
 Beautiful embroidered white wool flannel, hemstitched and  
 embroidered edges. A large assortment of patterns are here  
 to choose from. 36 inches wide. On sale Monday at 65c the  
 yard.

**\$6.50 Table Sets \$5.00.**  
 A choice line of damask table sets, made of extra fine  
 damask, with napkins to match. A large and pretty assort-  
 ment of patterns. Regular \$6.50 value, sale price \$5.00 per set.

**\$1.00 Bed Spreads at 79c Ea.**  
 An extra fine quality of white, hemmed spreads, very neat  
 patterns. A regular \$1.00 value. Monday, 79c each.

**\$1.50 Children's Dresses \$1.25**  
 Made of Cashmere in red and blue, nicely finished throughout,  
 and trimmed with broad and pearl buttons. Ages 2, 3, and  
 4 years. \$1.50 values, special at \$1.25.

**Children's Dresses \$2.00**  
 Cashmere Dresses with long French waist effects, trimmed  
 with fancy velveteen and pearl buttons. Well lined through-  
 out, made with wide skirts. Ages 2 and 4 years. Special at  
 \$2.00.

**\$3.50 Boy's Dresses \$2.50**  
 These are made of all wool flannel in both Russian and sailor  
 styles. Collared, with buttoned fronts, and buttoned  
 cuffs. Ages 2, 3 and 4 years. Regular \$3.50 values. Special at \$2.50.

**Children's Dresses and Sailor Suits \$1.00 to \$12.00**  
 An immense line of children's dresses and sailor suits, in  
 cashmere, serge and shalins. Ages 6 to 14 years. \$1.00 to \$12.00.

### Immense Reductions on Men's and Youths' Clothing

DO YOUR TRADING IN NOVEMBER  
 We propose to make November the Banner month in our clothing department.  
 In order to encourage early Winter buying we offer the following  
 reductions on all men's and youths suits and overcoats in our entire store.

- Your choice of all \$10.00 suits and overcoats at.....\$7.50
- Your choice of all \$15.00 suits and overcoats at.....\$12.50
- Your choice of all \$17.50 suits and overcoats at.....\$15.00
- Your choice of all \$20.00 suits and overcoats at.....\$17.00
- Your choice of all \$22.50 suits and overcoats at.....\$19.00
- Your choice of all \$25.00 suits and overcoats at.....\$21.00

### NOVEMBER NOTIONS

- Aluminum hair pins, per dozen.....30c
- Safety pins, per dozen.....30c
- Needle books.....40c
- Kid curlers, per dozen.....40c
- Feather stitch braid.....40c
- Handkerchiefs.....40c
- Silk collar foundations.....40c
- Indian baskets.....40c
- Strip silk garter elastic.....40c
- Tape measures.....40c
- Good pins.....40c
- Cabinet hair pins.....40c
- Tape, black or white.....40c
- Hooks and eyes, 2 dozen for.....40c
- Finest hdkt. extracts, per oz.....40c
- Colgate's hdkt. extracts, per oz.....40c
- Vosberg's toilet water, per bottle.....40c
- Colgate's violet talcum powder.....40c
- Pure glycerine soap.....40c
- Cashmere bouquet soap.....40c
- Cuticura soap.....40c
- Colgate's Rosodora soap, 8 cakes for.....40c
- Loleta cream.....40c
- Tooth brushes with fine bristles.....40c
- Pearl's Soap.....40c
- Java rice powder.....40c
- Olive oil castile soap.....40c

### First Real Winter Styles in Millinery

We now show for the first time in Los Angeles the final accepted styles that have been  
 sanctioned as absolutely correct by the leading milliners of the country. Many of them  
 are modeled from the most beautiful Paris creations. Our millinery department shows  
 an almost endless range of exquisite products. Not one of the hats having a common-  
 place appearance, even though the prices range down to the most insignificant sums.

**\$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 Trimmed Hats \$5.00.**  
 We have made up this lot as a great special for Monday. It includes fetching styles  
 from our \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10 lines. Among them are the prettiest ideas in poke shape,  
 Gainsboro, Lady Martin, boat-shaped turbans, and other new turban effects. They  
 come in gun-metal color, gas-light purple, champagne shade, also in black and brown.  
 Trimmed with braids, wings, ostrich feathers, pom-poms, and ornaments. Your choice  
 of the lot Monday at \$5.00.

**50c Women's Underwear 21c**  
 Jersey ribbed underwear, 35c  
 lined; come in heavy firm weight;  
 vest and pants to match; 50c val-  
 ues. Special, 35c per garment.

**50c Women's Underwear 35c**  
 Women's high grade underwear,  
 fleece lined, neatly tailored made  
 and silk finished. 50c values,  
 special per garment 35c.

**50c Women's Underwear 50c**  
 Women's high grade underwear,  
 fleece lined, neatly tailored made  
 and silk finished. 50c values,  
 special per garment 50c.

### SOLDIERS' HOME.

**LIGHT DRAMA PLEASED 'EM.**  
 SOLDIERS' HOME, Nov. 7.—The  
 veterans who in the sixties were  
 actors in real-life blood-and-  
 thunder dramas show a distinct taste  
 these days for something in lighter  
 vein. They think they have heard  
 about enough musketry talk and can-  
 not shouting and they turn to comic  
 plays with evident relish. A com-  
 edy produced, "Hunting For  
 Wills," in Memorial Hall last night to  
 packed house. The best evidence of  
 attractiveness to the veterans is  
 found in the fact that the house was  
 as well filled at the close as at the  
 commencement of the performance.  
 which is something quite unusual with  
 these hard-to-please old warriors.

### DOINGS OF PEOPLE.

**AZUSA.**  
 AZUSA, Nov. 7.—W. H. Clarke of  
 Rival Oil Company has returned from  
 a trip to the company's wells, and will  
 leave in a few days for the East.  
 Mrs. T. H. Hudson left on Tuesday  
 for Nashville, Tenn., where she will  
 visit her sister.  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Judd entertained  
 a large party of friends on Saturday  
 evening, the occasion being their wed-  
 ding anniversary and also the birth-  
 day of Master Roy Judd.  
 A number of the members of the Los  
 Angeles Cretaceous Club went up to the  
 clubhouse in the cañon by the Follows  
 stage this morning, for a few days' recreation.

### ONE SPOT-CASH PRICE

**H. ARNOLD**  
 ONE CLOSE-OUT PROFIT

**ONE SPOT CASH PRICE \$52.50**

**GENUINE Mahogany Dresser**

(In the NORTH window).

Hand carved, serpentine front, extra large, extra  
 well, dressing-table height with mammoth 30x48  
 (almost full length) genuine French plate beveled  
 mirror; satin finish drawers, best workmanship and  
 finish; original price \$65. \$52.50 opens your pocket  
 book.

**Others in this same line:**  
 Original price \$50—\$39.75 opens your pocket book  
 Original price \$40—\$32.25 opens your pocket book  
 Original price \$28—\$22.50 opens your pocket book

### ONE DOOR OPENS 4 BIG STORES TO YOU

**H. ARNOLD**  
 559-557 555-553  
 SOUTH SPRING

**ONE SPOT-CASH PRICE**

**ONE HIGH GRADE STOCK**

**ONE PURCHASE CONVINCES**

**ONE OF A KIND**

**STANDS**

(In the NORTH window.)  
**Piano Department**

Offers special bargains in Cabinet Grand, San Domingo  
 mahogany—SINGER (Chicago). This make of piano  
 has been sold in town here for last four years at \$425.  
 Our special cash price on New Genuine Singer, \$197.50.

### ONE SPOT-CASH PRICE

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### SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

EVERY KIND REPAIRED BY THE  
 BEST AND EXPERIENCED MEN IN THE  
 FIELD. J. W. TAYLOR, EXPERT AND BELL  
 WORKS FOR REPAIRS—PHONE 1244  
 1244 N. 1ST ST. LOS ANGELES

**Visible Typewriters**  
 See them all.  
 E. H. CHAFFIN, Agent,  
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# Los Angeles County: Cities, Towns and Villages.

[NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.]

### MELVILLE E. STONE ON PRESS PROGRESS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF AND FAMILY AT PASADENA.

Wonderful Achievements in Inter-Charge of News of the World—Miss Stone Explained by Citizens—Turner Finally Acquitted—Columbia Tennis.

PASADENA, Office of The Times, Nov. 7.—Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Elizabeth. Early in December Mr. Stone will leave for Europe, where he will remain for some time.

Mr. Stone is a man of great energy and ability. He has been in the service of the Associated Press for many years, and has been one of its most successful managers.

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### COVINA. DEATH OF E. F. COOK.

COVINA, Nov. 7.—E. F. Cook, aged 66 years, a prominent citizen of this place and a veteran of the Civil War, died this morning at his home on College street.

Mr. Cook was a native of Cambridge, Mass. He joined the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers in 1862 and served through the war as assistant surgeon.

After the war he engaged in the wholesale and retail drug business in Milwaukee and Chicago. He was one of the organizers of the Phil Sheridan Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

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## ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS.

### Walter Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate.

Because they yield THE MOST and BEST FOR THE MONEY.



The Finest Cocoa in the World. Costs less than One Cent a Cup.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. DORCHESTER, MASS.

40 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

## PLENTY NOT SO GOOD.

But None Better.

The very top, top, top clothing attainment is what "F. B. Q." is intended to be.

When the best tailors in the craft put their heads together to produce styles, the result is pretty likely to be satisfactory.

"F. B. Q." is so much used by the better-dressed men in the East—so well liked by such stores as Wanamaker's—that are not excusable for speaking with enthusiasm!

We believe you won't hesitate a moment when you've examined it more closely.

Charles W. Ennis

233 South Spring St.

## The King of Encyclopaedias!

In spite of the multitude of reference works which appear and disappear every season, there is ONE GREAT AUTHORITY which remains unapproachably and permanently at the head of them all—one that will continue to be cited as the standard by critics, scholars, students and readers the world around—and that is

## The Encyclopaedia Britannica

It is at once the king and father of them all. The pioneer in its field and the product of the world's greatest minds, it has been imitated and copied by smaller works, because the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA has been recognized for a century and a quarter as the greatest repository of knowledge in the world.

Over 600 American Contributors. Besides its corps of over 1000 of the ablest European scholars, over 600 American contributors were employed to write on American topics and American institutions. These 600 names represent the foremost men of our land—such men as Thomas B. Reed, John Sherman, John H. Finley, Cardinal Gibbons, General McClellan, President Hadley of Yale, Richard Henry Stoddard, George W. Cable and others.

And when we leave America, BRITANNICA commands a view of world-encompassing topics which is absolutely unapproached by any other work.

It is COMPLETE and UP TO DATE. Its latest revisions and additions, including a five-volume Supplement devoted largely to American matters, represent a superb achievement in scholarship. And the reading public has not been slow to perceive its superiority. Since the Twentieth Century Edition has been published more BRITANNICAS have been sold than ALL OTHER CYCLOPAEDIAS COMBINED!

Price Soon to Advance. On account of the increased cost of materials and labor, the price of this Encyclopaedia must be advanced to early date. We have, however, arranged that this increase in price shall not go into effect until the present printing is exhausted.

IF YOU DO NOT DELAY, you may still obtain this King of Encyclopaedias at LESS THAN HALF PRICE, and on easy payments amounting to only TEN CENTS A DAY. But PROMPT action is necessary. Send in the free INQUIRY COUPON TODAY.

What is Said of It. "It is without a peer in the whole noble army of encyclopaedias."—LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. "Encyclopaedia Britannica is king of its tribe."—PROF. DAVID SWING. "If all other books were destroyed, the Bible excepted, the world would lose but little of its information."—SPURGEON.

### BOOKCASE FREE

A limited number of Bookcases will be given free of charge to TIMES readers who respond promptly. The Coupon below will be known as the Bookcase Coupon, and should be mailed at once.

Cut out and mail this coupon today for particulars of our great offer through "The Times."

The American Newspaper Association. Please send me free of charge sample pages and full particulars of your Encyclopaedia (Bookcase Coupon).

Name..... Street..... Town..... County..... State..... "Los Angeles Times" Coupon.

## A Special Monday Leader

REMEMBER Nobby Furniture, Carpets, Draperies in reach of your pocketbooks.

We Offer for MONDAY ALL THE RUGS SHOWED IN OUR WEST WINDOW

Regular \$20 nine by twelve BRUSSELS

\$16.00 RUGS

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHIDE. harmful results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Sperm.

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## THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

People know how useful it is in serving health and beauty.

It is a remedy that is not only effective in the treatment of the skin, but also in the treatment of the system.

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## WATER IMPROVEMENTS.

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## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

## Associated Charities.

Interesting developments in regard to the charity work for the year will probably come out at the meeting of the Associated Charities next Monday at the Courthouse.

## Good Templars' Night.

Merrill Lodge, I.O.G.T., will have an open season Monday evening in Metropolitan Hall, No. 277 South Spring street. The public are cordially invited. The entertainment will consist of moving pictures and a short address by Prof. G. D. Conroy.

## Bishop Conaty's Visit.

Bishop Conaty is still in the East, whither he went to attend the conference of Catholic colleges in the United States. At present he is visiting in Massachusetts, and he will return to Los Angeles about the last of November. Arrangements have been made in San Francisco for a general public entertainment on the 24th of December for the McKinnon memorial, at which the principal feature will be an address by Bishop Conaty.

## The Trebach Case.

Prof. Jean Trebach, the unfortunate French teacher who became insane through overwork and lack of proper nourishment, has been placed in a private sanatorium at San Gabriel, where it is hoped he will soon recover. In the meantime Mrs. Trebach has been added another member to her family of five little ones, and some of them will be placed in the Boyle Heights orphanage. Supplies are needed to fit out these children, and parties having clothing that would be suitable for children from three to nine years, will help a worthy cause by sending them to Mrs. W. M. Dixon, No. 1023 West Twenty-second street. Money for the relief fund may be deposited in the First National Bank, and sent to the J. Wiseman Macdonald, who will act as custodian of the fund.

## REVIEWS.

Conservative investors are well satisfied with nine (9) per cent. first mortgages which (after allowing for mortgage tax) nets them about six (6) per cent. We pay 6 per cent. net on certificates of deposits secured by first mortgages, because they are backed up by the corporation liability. In addition to the deposit of first mortgages with a trustee, you can find nothing safer bearing 6 per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually. Write for booklet, "A Question Answered." The Protective Savings Mutual Building and Loan Association, 101 North Broadway.

It is now a well-recognized fact by doctors, teachers and others in a position to judge, that Highland Park is the choicest location in Los Angeles to reside in, being almost entirely free from fog and high winds; it is only a short twenty-minute ride to First street on the finest electric car line in the city. If you want to rent or to buy a home on small monthly payments, we can suit you. Inquire of the Prudential Improvement Company, 101 North Broadway. W. G. Blewett, Manager.

Monday we place on sale all our imported pattern hats at 25 per cent. discount. These hats are all French models, bought expressly for our opening, and are from such world-famous houses as Viret, Estier, Meyer, Susanne, Caroline, Reboux, and many others of note. Among this lot are large black picture hats, toques and beautiful light evening hats. It is well worth your while to inspect them at least. Gertrude, 309 S. Broadway.

Real estate advertisers and others: Hereafter all real estate and other classified advertisements for Sunday insertion must be in the Times office not later than 11 o'clock Saturday night. In order to be properly classified. All small advertisements received after this hour will be printed under a special heading of "Too late to classify." Special request is made of those telephoning "Linera" to do so before 10 p.m. each night.

Christmas is coming. We have just received 1000 new pictures to choose from. Some are lovely beyond compare, and prices are just right, a little lower than usual. Our moldings are superb and the framing department is crowded all the time, but we will take good care of all who will kindly send in their orders. Framing at wholesale rates. Christmas is coming. Art Emporium, 715 South Broadway.

Another sky-scraper on Spring street attracted eastern competition, but with the usual result, the fixture contract for lighting the new twelve-story Union Trust building having been awarded to a local firm. The W. H. Hutchinson Co. secured the large contract, which means that the goods will be manufactured in this city.

The past week's business has been exceptional, and we want to make this week surpass it. Therefore have made some very special price reductions on trimmed hats. You would pay at least third more for hats of similar quality in other stores. All new, chic designs. Hoffman's 1235-125 S. Spring street.

You can save one-half and over; \$2.00 and \$1.00 eyeglasses and spectacles. Gold-filled, with best crystal lenses. Warranted for ten years at \$1.50. Two experts and State registered opticians in charge. Clark's jewelry and optical store, 251 South Spring.

We wish to call the attention of the ladies to the following special for this week at Clifford's popular millinery store, 522 South Broadway. An assortment of stylishly trimmed hats, formerly \$10, \$12, \$15, now \$7.50 to \$9; also hats from \$3.50 to \$5. Come in and see them.

Miles Grant of Boston, for almost 50 years a leading preacher and writer of the Adventist denomination, who has just arrived in Los Angeles to spend the winter, will preach today at the Advent Christian Church on North Avenue 22, East Los Angeles.

Hardwood floors: If your old carpets are worn out, why not replace them with polished hardwood floors? They are clean and beautiful and will last a lifetime; price \$1.50 per square yard. Smith's floor works, 425 W. 7th st. Home phone 6235, Sunset, Main 2585.

Oriental rugs cheaper than at auction this week. I must reduce my large stock—no room. Huge buyers will find a substantial reduction in coming here. Remember, I have only genuine Persian and Turkish rugs, shipped direct to me. N. G. Balda, 122 West Fourth street.

Floor painting, staining, washing or varnishing, and the case may require, Oak graining a specialty. Old floors made like new. Durable floor paint. Nonpareil Floor Works for sale. John A. Smith, 422 West Seventh. Phone Home 6335, Sunset, Main 2585.

New ladies' tailor gowns. The ladies will be glad to know that my fancy suitings are now in, in all the prevailing shades and design, the fashion plates for the New York 100. Ladies' own material made up. 515. Golden Gate Ladies' Tailor, 515 S. Hill.

British and American celebration. Tuesday evening, grand musical festival in honor of King Edward's birthday. Address by John W. Mitchell, Esq., fine orchestra and vocalists. Blanchard Hall, November 10. Tickets 25 cents.

W. T. Woods will form a class for beginners in dancing Monday eve, Nov. 16, 748 S. Figueroa st.

To Printers—The Times has for sale a number of tons of display advertise-

ing type in fair condition. The type will be sold by the pound at very moderate prices. Apply at once, in person or by letter, at business office.

City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works have the best-improved machinery for cleaning fine rugs and carpets, also do upholstering and make over hair mattresses. Office 507 S. Flower street. Both phones, M. 47, John Blosser.

Tonight at 7:30, at First Presbyterian Church, cor. Figueroa and 20th, the quartette will give the second of a series of sacred concerts to be given during the winter. The programme tonight is of unusual interest.

Miss Elizabeth Wright Wood invites all women interested in hygienic and aesthetic physical culture, dainty steps and folk dancing, to meet with her at the Dobson School, 1625 South Hope, 2 p. m. Thursday next.

St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, 523 South Olive street. Morning subject, the Rev. Dr. Wilkins, preacher, "Peacemakers." The Rev. Charles A. Naumann, assistant minister of Christ Church, will preach in the evening.

Albert Prince Daull wishes those interested in his wood-carving classes to call at 618 South Broadway Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, when all information will be furnished and the class nights arranged.

Brook china, bric-a-brac and every description of art work skillfully repaired. Missing parts supplied and minutely retouched to restore original appearance. A. R. Workers' League, 641 S. Broadway.

Auction Monday, November 8, at 2 p. m. All kinds of Turkish, Chinese, Japanese and Egyptian goods; must sell to reduce stock. L. W. England, auctioneer, 238 S. Spring.

New York Plating Co. pays prompt attention to all mail orders. Price list: 1 to 6 inches deep, 35 per yd.; 1/2 in. for each additional inch in length. Skirts, \$2 to \$2.50. Room 20, 247 S. Broadway.

Now is the time to join the Art Workers' League and prepare work for the holiday trade. For particulars inquire of the secretary at the league's salesroom, 641 S. Broadway.

Mrs. Greenleaf's class in conversation, club etiquette, book reviewing, meets Tuesday 2:30 p. m. at the Dobson School, 1625 South Hope. Members may bring one guest.

The Herbert-Rose Toilet Co. announce the opening, Tuesday, November 10th, of the most exclusive and modern parlors in this city, at 323 South Hill street.

Roslyn Hotel dining-room now under the management of Hart Bros., all meals 35 cents, or 21 meals for \$5; turkey dinner today from 5 to 8 p.m.

Ostrich heads and plumes, cleaned and dyed, all shades; new tops supplied to old plumes. Miss Watson removed, 247 S. Broadway, upstairs.

All the latest designs in accordance with plaiting and pinning. Sun-plaiting skirts, cutting and hemming free. 316 1/2 South Spring. Tel. Main 307.

Most reliable shampoo, face massage. Marie Jefferson and Elsie Teeco, Hotel Savoy, over B'way Dept. Store; don't mistake; room 21, Hotel 260.

The Natick House will serve chicken dinner today from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m.; meals, 35 cents; all other meals 25 cents; 21 meals for \$5.

Dr. Henry Edson Small, dentist, has removed to the Lakeridge Bldg., corner 2nd and Spring sts., rooms 229-210. Home phone 1818.

64 artistic California and Arizona scenes sent postpaid to any part of the world for 10c. M. Rider, 234 New High, Los Angeles.

All patrons desiring portraits finished for the holidays, are advised to have sittings made at once. 'Coulas, photographer.

Dr. Gomez, European specialist, obstetrics and women's diseases. Latest methods of best colleges. 217 1/2 W. First street.

All persons desiring portraits finished for the holidays must have sittings now. Coulas, photographer, 234 S. Broadway.

Miss Minnie C. Sullivan has just received a full line imported hats, 304 Grant Bldg., cor. 4th and Broadway.

Mrs. K. K. Slieve, art milliner, is agent for Sempre Gaviano, the best skin food on earth. Room 101, The Knox.

Domestic and White Sewing Machine Agency, 422 S. Broadway, special discount to cash customers. H. E. Memory.

Miss Pattle has removed her shirt waist pattern, 1084 Florida street. Home phone 2417.

Mrs. Sadie K. Heard and Nora D. Hrawley, parlor millinery, 709 W. 10th. Phone Blue 8677.

Sponging cloth a specialty of Zimmamon's button factory, 254 S. Broadway, rooms 1 to 6.

For rent: newly furnished hall for lodge meetings. A. C. Norton, 316 Byrne Bldg.

Reduced rates, household goods and from East. Beking Van & Sig., 247 S. Broadway.

Chicken dinner, Spanish style, served today, 218 Hill. Home phone 2585.

Cornets made to order and repaired. Mrs. Sufferin, 212 S. Broadway.

Jesus Christ at the Burbank Hall, No. 21 S. Broadway, November 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. B.S. mass, 105 W. First street.

Furs remodeled. 1250 S. Grand avenue.

They are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for E. Steen, R. C. Shepherd, George A. Smith, John D. Gerberik, Waldevia, Miss N. W. White, Halbert and Clinda A. Dudd.

**POMONA.**

WALNUT CHOP GATHERED. POMONA, Nov. 7.—The gathering of walnuts is practically finished here, the crop this year having been larger than at first supposed. The firm of Loud & Gerling has bought most of the local output, although the yield from the Wright ranch was sold outside the city.

S. F. Owen and wife are spending a few weeks in San Francisco and Northern California.

Columbus discovered America after many hours of weary search. If he had lived in our day The Times would have helped him to find anything he wanted at a very small cost. Telephone your wants to Black Hill, and our Pomona agency will take your ad, and send it to the main office.

**Peck & Chase Co., Undertakers.** 62-64 South Hill. Tel. M. G. Lady attendant.

**Robert L. Garrett & Co., Undertakers.** 220 North Main. Phone 15. Lady attendant.

## \$20.00 Beautiful Watches

"Multum in parvo"—much in little. These watches are small in size and large in values. Their worth is not measured in bulk nor will your satisfaction in possessing one of them be equaled by the price you pay.



Men's watch: case solid gold 14 K., open face, swing ring, satin finish, Elgin or Waltham movement—yours for \$20.00.



Women's watch: Solid 14 K. gold, humping case, satin finish, with genuine cut diamond set—large value—small price \$20.00.

**Watch Repairs**  
Cleaning Watches.....75c  
New Main Spring.....50c  
New Hands.....15c  
New Crystal.....10c

Geneva Watch & Optical Co.  
305 South Broadway

## WEDDING Announcements and Invitations Stationery

For social purposes. We have the up-to-date kind. Call for our two-tone linen.

**SANBORN, VAIL & CO.,**  
357 SOUTH BROADWAY

## BIRTH RECORD.

HANDYBIDE—At Anaheim, Orange county, Cal., November 5, 1901, to wife of Arthur W. Handybide, a son.

ELY—To Mr. and Mrs. Victor D. Ely, in Pomona, November 2, a son.

**DEATH RECORD.**

HASTINGS—At residence, No. 579 Court Circle, November 2, 1901, Sarah Hastings, funeral from Broadway Christian Church, Monday, November 5, at 2 o'clock p.m.

LEIN—In this city, November 2, 1901, a native of Norway, funeral from the chapel of Ore & Iffed, Broadway, November 5, at 2 o'clock p.m.

WYER—At No. 423 West Jefferson street, November 2, 1901, a native of Norway, funeral from the chapel of Ore & Iffed, Broadway, November 5, at 2 o'clock p.m.

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**FOOT-FORM SHOES**  
\$5 to \$7  
For Inspection  
Shoes which are as perfect as human intelligence and skill-workmanship can make them.  
Foot-Form; Laird, Schuber & Co., and Hamilton Shoes, \$5, \$6 and \$7; So-E-Z so easy to the foot! Shoes \$3.50 per pair.  
We do shoe repairing promptly and satisfactorily.  
W. E. Cummings  
Fourth and Broadway

**Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.**  
Reliable Prescription Dispensaries.  
Pierce's Pellets 15c  
Gude's Peptomangan 90c  
Swamp Root 75c  
Lyon's Tooth Powder 15c  
Pozoni's Face Powder 30c  
Hood's Sarsaparilla 75c  
Pierce's Discovery 70c  
4711 Soap 15c

Well cared for nails are not only the result of systematic care but also of good manicure articles. We have the best manicure articles that are made. Ribbon Files 25c and 35c, Buffers 25c to \$1.50, best English steel Nail and Cuticle Scissors 65c to \$1.50. Also Corn Knives and Files.

**Third and Broadway.**

**Los Angeles Transfer Co.**  
Will deliver to any point, Office, 141 W. Fifth st. Tel. M. 200

**Breeze Bros. & Co., Undertakers.**  
Broadway and Sixth. Lady assistant in attendance night and day. Tel. Main 212.

**Pierce Bros. & Co., Undertakers.**  
218 S. Flower. Tel. 111. Lady attendant

**RATTAN TRUNKS**  
Pay Their Own Way.  
Home and Main.  
J. C. Cunningham,  
272 S. Main St.



## Human Hair

We carry only a superior quality of fine Human Hair. We show at all times the newest and most correct styles and carry all the unusual as well as the usual shades of hair, so that we can always give a perfect match.

## Real Tortoise Shells.

We have a wide variety of the most exquisite real Tortoise Shell Pins and Hair Ornaments. This stock was selected personally in New York, and there is no other stock like it on the Coast.

## Weaver-Jackson Hair Co.,

Leading Hair Store and Toilet Parlors,  
443 South Broadway.

## For Real Hair Luxury,

for the prevention of oily hair, ask for our Swedish Hair Powder treatment. Keeps hair light and fluffy.

## The Bennett Toilet Parlors

Cor. Fifth and Spring Sts.

## "AT HOME" and Tally Cards.

All that is exclusive and best in Social Engraving. Correct forms of Wedding Invitations.

**WHEDON & SPRENG CO.**  
201 S. Spring St. Hollenbeck Hotel Bldg.

**Innes Shoe Co.**  
F. W. MERRIMAN W. A. INNES  
258 S. Broadway 231 W. 7th

**Edward Germain Wine Co.**  
397-399 Los Angeles St., Corner Fourth.

No bar in connection. Open evenings. Home Tel. 919; Sunset Tel. Main 100

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397-399 Los Angeles St., Corner Fourth.

## Editorial Sheet.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

## XI<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

## MASON OPERAHOUSE

## 3 Nights Thursday

## EVERYBODY

## Haverlys

## Mastodon

## Minstrel

Indorsed by the Entire U. S. F. Press

## 40 Other Famous

## Also Eddie Leonard

## With Le



## Theaters.

MASON OPERAHOUSE—E. C. WYATT,  
Lessee and Manager.3 Nights Starting  
Thursday, Nov. 12

...EVERYBODY PREPARE TO RECEIVE...

Haverlys  
Mastodon  
Minstrels

Presenting...

BILLY  
VAN

The Assassin...

...of Sorrow

Advised by the Entire S. F. Press.

40 Other Famous White Comedians

Also Eddie Leonard, Late Associate End Man  
With Lew Dockstader.

ON SALE MONDAY, NOV. 9. PRICES—50c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

PHONES—Home 70, Sunset M. 70.

THEATRE—Modern Vaudeville—MATINEE TODAY.  
SPRING ST. bet. Second and Third.

Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 9.

McWATERS and TYSON, in Their Original Success, "Scenes in a Dressing Room."

CRAWFORD and MANNING, Comedians, Singers, Dancers and Acrobats.

THREE RICHARDS, Marvelous European Acrobats.

WENONA and FRANK, World's Champion Rifle Shots.

LILLIAN SCANLON, Contralto.

WESTLING TOM BROWNE, of Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" Fame.

HERBERT LLOYD, "The King's Jest," Assisted by Lillian Lillian.

NEW MOTION PICTURES, Showing All the Latest Novelties.

WATERBURY BROTHERS and TENNY, Presenting "A Cold Day in July."

PRICES—Evening, best seats, 50c and 50c; gallery, 10c; box seats, 75c. MATINEE—General Admission, 25c; boxes, 50c; children, 10c. Children in arms positively not admitted. PHONE MAIN 1447.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATRE—OLIVER MOROSCO  
Lessee and Mgr.

TONIGHT ALL WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY.

...The Novelty of the Season

Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company

IN MORTON AND KERRER'S MUSICAL COMEDY

"The Belle of New York"

SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY—"PINAFORE"

The children, a treat for young and old.

—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Home 1870, Home 1870.

WEEK—THE POLLARDS IN "THE OPERA AND A GAIETY GIRL."

CASINO THEATRE AND EDEN MUSEE

324 South Spring St. J. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Eden Musee Will Open

Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

Marvelous Tableau of Life-like Figures. Direct from the Eden Musee, New York.

The Most Unique and Novel Amusement Enterprises on the Pacific Coast. Elaborate Electrical and Scenic Accessories. Remember the date—NOV. 14.

HUTES PARK—THEATRE—ZOO—MIDWAY

Special Attractions for Today (Sunday)

Harry A. The One-Legged Wonder—Sensational

Russell's

Bicycle Dive

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PROF. CLARK'S FAMOUS TROUPE OF EDUCATED CANINES, the Great

Dog Show on Earth. Bring the Children.

FIDELITY BAYD COMPANY, the Great Popular Song Hits.

THEATRE—Extraordinary Bill by the LUTHERS COMPANY.

MIDWAY—Roses in a Feather Flower Show; Glass Engravings; Mrs. Manson, Scientific Palmist, Etc.

All attractions in full operation. Visit the Zoo under a special illumination and Prismatic Light at 10 P. M.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE—MAIN ST. bet. First and Second.

West Commencing Sunday Matinee, Nov. 8

ROWLAND and CLIFFORD Present the Great Scenic Production

"OVER NIAGARA FALLS"

The melodramatic success of the scene, replete with scenic surprises. A capable company to

present this dramatic story.

PRICES—Evening, best seats, 50c and 50c; gallery, 10c; box seats, 75c. MATINEE—

Evening, best seats, 50c; Saturday and Sunday, seats, 25c; orchestra, box and loge seats, 50c.

Home 1870, Home 1870. Phone, 419, Sunset, Main 1907.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—BLANCHARD &amp; VENTER.

Ten Great Events for \$1.00 EVERY ONE

Very special ticket price. Limit 1000. ADMISSION TO THE COURSE—

Unreserved seats, \$1.00, including reserved seats, \$1.00 and \$2.00. NO STORIES. RE-

SERVED SEATS ON SALE IN BARTLETT'S MUSIC STORE, Blanchard Building.

MANUAL COMING.

Being Written by Capt. Charles

Kliener, Civil Service Examiner—Tests

for Police.

Los Angeles is to have a police

manual and drill code. Such a work is

being prepared now, and will be per-

fected by the work of Capt. Charles

Kliener, examiner of the Civil Service

Commission. Capt. Kliener has spent

considerable time during the past sum-

mer studying the manuals, regulations

and orders of the police departments

of the larger eastern cities, and brings

the amount of practical knowledge

gained at first hand in the United

States Army and elsewhere. The work

will cover all practical and theoretical

matters of police work, and will be

published by the Civil Service Com-

mission. This is the first of the fall

publications, and the candidates

will have never before had tests

so complete and so well planned.

The manual and "tests" were also

prepared, and especially devised to give

a high demonstration of the candi-

date's fitness or unfitness. The aim of

the manual has also been to set the

standard higher, so that men chosen for

police work will be well equipped to

meet the demands of the job. The

manual will also contain something of the

history of the police in this city, and

the prestige by well-known ap-

proach yesterday's tests were dif-

ferent from those of the past. The

subjects were: Sgt. William R.

Crummies, a Mexican patrolman, also

very close to 100, falling only in

the last test referred to. The

course, the practical division of

the examination, as the papers of

the mental tests have not yet been ex-

amined.

Although the crowd was large, it was

orderly, and Capt. Kliener carried busi-

ness through with dispatch. The ex-

aminers say that yesterday's "bunch

was the best that has come into the

hands of the civil-service employes.

Those taking the examinations were:

Sergeants, William B. Craig and Walter

S. Haupt, Detectives Alfred E. Adams

and Walter E. Wood, and Patrolmen

E. Alexander, Oscar H. Anderson,

Thomas H. Bennett, Ambrose

Boyd, John F. Edmondson, George E.

Fisher, Thomas W. Gates, J. H. Good-

lin, Dan E. Gragg, Michael Halliday,

James E. Hall, Charles E. Hoffman,

Charles H. Jarvis, Charles F. Jack-

son, Harry R. Jones, H. R. W. Krieger,

Manuel R. Leon, S. L. Lewis, James

Meet, W. J. Murphy, G. Modin, H. P.

Obermiller, Charles E. Outcall, G. K.

Reynolds and A. Rame, James H.

Crummies, police stenographer, was

given a special test.

FOR CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

An entertainment open to the gen-

eral public is to be given by the local

workers in the Society for the Preven-

tion of Cruelty to Children and Ani-

mals at the Women's Club House on

Thursday night, October 15. The enter-

tainment will be for the purpose of

enlightening the public as to the extent

and value of the work of the society,

and addresses will be made by popular

speakers of this city and elsewhere. A

musical programme will be furnished.

Lucky Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he "often

regretted that Canada was lying along-

side a grasping and powerful nation

like the United States. If the United

States really were the grasping nation

Sir Wilfrid says it is Canada would not

now be "lying alongside" it. It would,

he says, be the last thing he would

wish to do."—New York Herald.

FALSE ALARM  
ON EAST SIDE.Start Made on 'Building the  
Scheller Franchise.Los Angeles Railway Company  
Exhausted Rail Supply.Latest Talk is Movement for  
Transfers Between All Local  
Roads.Saturday morning, 9 o'clock, availa-  
ble steel-rail supply of the Los Ange-  
les Electric Railway Company, eight  
60-foot lengths.Saturday afternoon, 4 o'clock, rails  
on hand, four lengths.This is working things down to a  
close margin; but the half of the avail-  
able supply is being used during yester-  
day in laying a double track on Avenue 29.  
The Scheller franchise is now "held  
down," and there is a new double  
track road one rail in length, on the  
East side.Yesterday morning a force of men  
was set at this work to comply with  
provisions of the franchise, which re-  
quires the beginning of construction  
within ninety days.On account of the great shortage of  
material, and the extreme difficulty ingetting orders for steel rails filled by  
the eastern rolling mills, the construc-  
tion of the Pacific Electric Railway  
Highland Park and Garvanha has been  
postponed. John A. Muir, general  
manager of the Los Angeles Railway  
Company, made the statement yester-  
day afternoon that the work will be  
hastened as soon as the rails arrive  
from the east.The route of the new road is to be  
at least by the 12th or 20th of Decem-  
ber.It is stated that the 100 men who are  
now at work connecting up the switch  
lines at the new car barn on South  
Robert avenue, will be transferred, es-  
sentially as this work is accomplished,  
to the Scheller line, and will place the  
poles and trolley wires, so that cars  
may be run out along the route as the  
work progresses. In this way much  
time will be saved, and the work will  
be facilitated by the use of material  
by cars instead of by teams.

ARMY OF MEN READY.

It is estimated that six blocks a day  
can be laid on the graded streets, and  
over this it is said even faster.The route of the new road is to be  
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ber.THE BUNDLE GIRL  
THOUGHT IT A JOG.MIXED-UP CAR SERVICE MUDDLED  
THE SHOPPEAS.Traction Car Derailed Itself Yester-  
day Morning, and Other Lines  
Changed Routes, With Extra General  
and Dreadful Entanglement.It was all the fault of the peon who  
loosened the nut that spread the rail  
that blocked the road that stopped the  
traffic that vexed every one of the  
lady morning shoppers in this great  
town.It was not a considerable thing for  
the Traction folks to do, this derailing  
of a car on a Saturday morning, wheneverybody knows that the busy house-  
wife is on a hurried quest of bargain  
counters, and then of cars to take her  
back home again.But they did it, and when they let  
the poor cholo workman unbutton the  
car, and let it skid down the hill, and  
from its safe fastenings on the red-  
wood ties, they put the whole Univer-  
sity system out of business for an hour.And, as a result, there was no doubt  
also got mixed up on the other Los  
Angeles Railway lines about that time.The route of the new road is to be  
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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1903.



THE EAGLE

WHAT surprises your humble servant, who merely looks on without any authority in the premises, is that you human creatures do not get everything settled and then go along peacefully and in order for the remainder of your natural lives, and during the lives of nations, as it were. I presume there are none within the sound of these few remarks who call a time when you were not settling the temperance question, for instance, but still the drunkard goes pelting about in the morning about a clock, and singing as he reels that that is about the hour that he anticipates arriving at his own fireside upon which the ashes are cold.

You have been talking about purifying politics, to my personal knowledge, for more than forty-five years, and yet does Tammany Hall, as rotten and corrupt as it is, continue to win elections in New York City.

You have been going to institute a form of government upon the earth which shall be perfect in all ways—just, fair, equitable and decent in every respect—but if you can show me that sort of a government with the first \$4 bill piece I see rolling up Broadway.

You have been going to institute schools and colleges that would make the youth of the land smarter and better educated than their fathers are by 254 per cent, but you will have to show me the results to prove that there are any such institutions.

You have been promising that poverty and crime should be reduced to a minimum and that goodness should be the regular thing all along the line, but you haven't done it by the least sort of a margin.

You have been promising that wars should cease and that a general disarmament of the nations should be decreed, that no more war vessels shall be built, and that cutting and shooting between neighboring nations shall give way to arbitration, and all that sort of thing. It is scarcely necessary for the Eagle Bird to remark that you aren't doing one of these things, let alone all of them.

Again do I wonder that after all the arguing and promising and endeavoring you human beings are all-fired long in arriving at any of moral or intellectual destinations that you set out for.

There is another instance in the case of building a canal between the two great oceans on the map. In the days when the Eagle Bird had but one feather on his back I remember hearing some of you telling about the tremendous swiftness with which some illustrious man was going to dig that railway. And yet, what do we witness, by gracious! No canal in sight, a long shot, and a rip-roaring success movement that consumed a few billions of dollars, and the result was that narrow strip of line which two stirring seas divide. Possibly the good did not intend that the Atlantic and Pacific should mingle their waters at that particular point between North and South America, and that you are laying into his hands by neglecting to go ahead and dig. If such be the case you are more cooperative with the Lord in that matter than you are in many of His other works. It has been my observation that you are exceedingly willing, as a general proposition, to let the Lord work out His own schemes without any assistance from your particular cosy corner.

But why you should not stand in and assist, of course, I do not presume to explain.

And how is it, fellows, that you all are so miserably failing about reforming yourselves regarding the bad habits that you manage to accumulate as you meander through this vale of tears? Some of you are chewing tobacco yet and spitting yellow all over the premises; some of you are smoking these miserable little paper-covered snails; many of you are puffing these crooked little cigars made in Birmingham, and others of you, I observe, are hitting the bottle a great many times oftener than is good for you or for the happiness of those who hold over you like everything if you would behave yourselves. Now I do wish you would explain to me why this is—why you cannot quit these cheap and expensive habits that make you less companionable, less cleanly, and nearer the image of your Maker.

Now all have been lectured to and armed with on these divers points of misbehavior. Times without number, and if one can get either of you into a corner and call you right down to confession you will acknowledge that you are a blooming chump for not quitting your particular habit, what it may be. And yet you don't do it, fellows, what ails you, anyway?

Yes, sir, fellows, it does surprise me when I pause in my musings long enough to think about it that all the arguments that agitate the human family do not finally get settled.

Now there is this tariff, as another instance. I presume that more than half of the nation is banded to and fro on the subject of the tariff, and that the other great human question, barter, is settled, and yet if the tariff question is settled, then I am misunderstanding what my great and good friend Joe Chamberlain is doing all this coming through Great Britain about.

Maybe it is no wonder that the question isn't settled, for, come to think about it, there are so many

slightly good arguments for both sides of the proposition that I guess I will have to give the tariff up as a bad job for anybody to try to mend up so it will suit everybody. It does seem as if a fellow ought to be permitted to trade wherever he can buy goods the cheapest, with nobody to call on him to pungle up duty on the goods when he is ready to bring 'em ashore, but for all that the logic of that proposition seems to be as clear as the noonday sun. We know pretty generally, barring a few free traders who once in a while rear up on end and offer some suggestions, that free trade has come mighty near bursting this country up higher than Gilead's kite several times within the recollection of those still on deck and doing business at the old stand.

But despite the fact that the question is still so wide open that you can drive a horseless wagon through it, I submit that it ought to be settled permanently, one way or the other. It does seem to me that if you human beings, after all these centuries, ought to be able to determine to the complete satisfaction of every last taxpayer on the list, either that free trade—universal free trade—is best for humanity, or else that protection is the better method of reaching the full limit of human happiness and prosperity.

And yet if all the nations were free traders, or all of them protectionists to the same extent, I would like to have somebody show me where any particular nation would have any advantage over any other nation.

But then, maybe I am not as much of a bird to understand those subtle questions about which you do so blamed much talking to one another without knowing any more about it than I do.

But I suppose all the questions will be settled some day—that the time will come when there are no more questions of policy, religion, politics, government, human behavior, manners, deportment, etcetera, but that everybody living will be moving all out in the same groove, with the same sort of government, the same fiscal policies, the same sort of grub, the same cut of clothes, the same method of carving a duck, the same fine discrimination regarding all human affairs to such an extent that there will be nothing to discuss, no room for argument, nothing doing but just moving along, being happy, comfortable, contented and all right in every respect. I mean I suppose so—right?

For after watching you fellows for many bright moons, with the stars next door shining their prettiest, I have become convinced that there is a great raft of you who are not to be convinced of anything—that you are going to keep right on refusing to agree and arguing the other fellow to a standstill. If I had I would bet money that when Gabriel blows his horn he will have interrupted two or more Americans in the midst of discussing the tariff question, the lynching question, the divorce question, the race question, the Panama Canal question, or some other infernal thing that hasn't been settled up to the time that Gabe tooted his horn, and that wouldn't be settled if the Chief Bugler was to forget to sound the final taps when all the pictures are painted, and all the pigments are dry.

And by the way, the Eagle Bird will be frank enough to say that if all the questions were settled this old world would be a much better place, and that it wouldn't be worth while living in, so I guess it is all right for you to go ahead and try to convince the other fellow that he is a chump of the seventh magnitude.

Nothing more today.

THE EAGLE

**TRACTION ROUTING WILL BE CHANGED.**

**WEST ADAMS AND WESTLAKE LINES TO BE AFFECTED.**

Present "Green" Cars Will Go to Arcade Station, and "White" Cars Will Run to Boyle Heights—Other Extensive Improvements Under Way.

Extensive and important changes in the routing system of the Traction's city roads have just been planned by General Manager McLennan.

The West Adams cars, which now run to Boyle Heights, will instead be given the run to the Southern Pacific Arcade station. The Westlake cars, which now represent the Traction at this depot, will take the long East Side run of the present Green cars.

The West Adams extension is to be immediately built on to Arlington street. By the present officials of the road this is alleged to be a franchise necessity, as the Hooks, during their ownership, neglected to build to the end of their proposed route. Property owners and residents have made the demand, and the track will be laid as soon as possible.

Route changes cannot be carried out before the repainting of the Traction cars to a uniform green color is completed. When all the cars have been overhauled, the larger ones at present given to residents living on the West Adams line. Population demands this, and also frequency of car service. The West Eighth-street Traction cars run between two parallel systems of the Los Angeles Railway Company, running on Seventh and Ninth streets.

The West Adams cars are practically the only ones available for the large and rapidly-increasing resident class living west of Vermont avenue, between Washington and Jefferson streets.

Repainting and remodeling are being done as fast as possible. University cars are in the hands of workmen at the Traction car barns, and all others are sent to the Pacific Electric shops of the Huntington line. Heavy business makes it impracticable to have more than two cars out at one time, so it will be about four months before all are finished.

No less important is the rapid and complete rehabilitation of the Traction's entire roadbed. Gangs of Mexican workmen commenced to make the dirt fly on Hill street almost the very day that the Huntington interests obtained control of the system, and they have now rebuilt the road on Hill street, on West eighth street, and on Figueroa street. This work has been done with cars passing almost every minute. It will be continued to the end of the line, and many thousands of dollars are scheduled for immediate expenditure.

Last winter rotten redwood ties wrecked cars and the happiness of the traveling public every time it rained. The only thing worrying the magnates this winter is scarcity of "juice."

THE EAGLE

**Unsettled.**

"What do you think, Mr. Dinamore," said Miss Frocks, "lost my fine new umbrella today, and it had my name on the handle, too."

"Then you'll have to get another, of course," replied Mr. Dinamore.

"Another umbrella?"

"No, another name."

"Oh, Mr. Dinamore, this is so sudden. Still, you may ask papa."—(Town Topics.)



Hardly cold enough for skating, but it's time those boys were in overcoats—if you don't want them in the doctor's care.

Overcoats for boys from 24 to 30 years.

\$31 to \$20

The kind of coats you like to see them in—the kind they like to wear—the kind that will stand wear, wherever they are and whatever they do.

**Harris & Frank**

LONDON CLOTHING CO.

117 TO 125 NORTH SPRING STREET

**Astigmatism...**

Can be corrected only by the most accurate and perfect scientific appliances. Such I have. This cut illustrates the most modern one and is used by me in all optical work.

Headaches invariably come from Astigmatism. See

**Delaney**

OPTICIAN

309 S. Spring Street

**Holiday Suggestions...**

KODAKS

\$1.00 to \$75.00.

Albums—75c to \$5.00.

California Views—10c to \$1.75.

Art Pictures and Picture Framing.

We make a specialty of developing, printing and mounting. We have our prompt and careful attention. Send for catalogue.

**HOWLAND & CO., 213-S. Broadway.**

**BURNS'**

Foot Form Shoes

For GIRLS AND BOYS

HONEST VALUES

Live Oak Soles. Extension Edges.

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

If your children are hard on shoes, you will find our store for Reliable, Fast, True, Popular prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

**BURNS' SHOE MAN**

240 S. Spring Street.

**STILETTO CUTLERY**

EVERY BLADE WARRANTED

Innes Shoe Co.

F. W. MERRIMAN W. A. INNES

258 S. Broadway 231 W. Third

**BURNS FOR GOOD SHOES**

CHEAP.

240 South Spring Street.

**Black Diamond Supply Co.**

(John E. Murray E. Y. Murray)

IMPORTERS—WHOLESALE—RETAIL

Coal, Wood and Hay Headquarters

SUNSET HOME 800 SEVEN PHONES

**J. W. ROBINSON CO.**

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE,

239 South Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

**Exclusive White Evening Coats.**

Every One Bears the Style Stamp of Exclusiveness.

No one line could better serve our purpose of drawing attention to the individuality and that look of "somehow different" that distinguishes the garments in our stock. It is not accidental—it is because we plan for it.

**Cloak and Suit Department—Second Floor.**

White Canvas Cloth Collarless Coat trimmed with silk braid, silk bands and crocheted buttons. Lined with white satin. Price \$40.00.

White Broadcloth Box Coat, large collar trimmed with fancy blue and white silk braid, stiff front, lined with white silk. Price \$45.00.

White Broadcloth Coat with large triple cape, high collar, puff sleeves, trimmed with blue velvet and gold buttons. Price \$50.00.

White Broadcloth Collarless Coat trimmed with fancy gilt braid and gold buttons and black peau de soie silk. Price \$60.00.

White Broadcloth Collarless Coat trimmed with bands of white stitched velvet and Persian bands. Price \$65.00.

Champagne Broadcloth Coat lined all through with red satin, cerise velvet collar and cuffs, trimmed with brass buttons. Price \$75.00.

**A Group of Important First Floor Specials**

**Fancy Buttons**

50c Instead of \$3.50

Among the Fancy Buttons of this season's styles we have a number of broken lines that have sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50 up to \$3.50 per dozen. Beginning Monday morning we group them together under a special sale price—50c the dozen.

**Two Ribbon Specials**

15c Instead of 40c

There are 500 pieces in this lot of 3-inch Dresden Ribbon which we have sold regularly at 40c the yard. It is an extra fine quality. Beginning Monday morning we name a special price of 15c the yard.

**25c Instead of 45c**

650 pieces Satin Taffeta Ribbon in 4-inch width. All colors, white, cream and black. We have sold this ribbon regularly at 45c the yard, and it is in every way up to our high quality standard. Special price beginning Monday morning 25c the yard.

**Special Silver**

\$2.50 Puff Jars \$1.50

There are two styles of Puff Jars in this special offer. They have extra heavy sterling silver tops and cut black glass jars. One has a beaded top, the other is in fancy design. They are worth regularly \$2.50 each. Special price Monday morning \$1.50.

**Pt. Venise Lace Collars**

Worth \$3.50, each \$1.50.

Monday morning we put a price of \$1.50 each on 10 dozen Point Venise Collars worth regularly \$2.00 to \$3.50 each. They are in white, cream and blue, in a specially fine quality, some with long tab fronts. Quite an assortment to choose from and every one correct and desirable. This sale means 120 highly pleasing collars. Worth up to \$3.50 each. Sale price \$1.50.

**Splendid Values in Arabian Curtains**

**Latest Designs and Extra Fine Quality.**

Third Floor.

Arabian Net Curtains with simple border made of fine net, 34 yards long. Regular price \$7.50. Special Price \$7.50.

Curtains of heavy Arabian net, deep border with beautifully set corners and plain center. Regular price \$9.50. Special Price \$6.50.

Arabian Curtains in lace and plain center effect with corner and plain center. Regular price \$8.50. Special Price \$5.00.

**Bonne Femme Curtains** with two rows of inserting and lace effect on sides, handsome border across bottom. Regular price \$5.00. Special Price \$3.50.

Lace bordered Bonne Femme, handsome border across bottom, trimmed in lace and insertion. Regular price \$6.00. Special Price \$5.00.

Ecru Irish Point Curtains, double border effect, plain center; very effective. Regular price \$7.50. Special Price \$5.50.

**H. JEVNE**

UP TO THE STANDARD.

And the word "standard," used in connection with our store, has a higher sense, means more than it does ordinarily. We have set a high standard before us that we are living up to every day. Only reliable groceries are handled here—reliable for us to sell and for you to use. Then our store is kept clean—just as clean as a Dutch kitchen. Best groceries kept in a clean way—isn't that a matchless combination?

**SMOKE JEVNE'S FINE CIGARS**

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building

**NEWMARK'S PURE MOMIKIRI Japan Tea**

The high cup quality, the pure natural flavor of "Momikiri" makes it a tea that wins in the most favored tea district of Japan, and better than any spider leg.

Full weight pound packages 60c. Full weight half pounds 30c.

Brought to this country and packed by Newmark Bros., Los Angeles.

**A MONDAY SPECIAL**

Our special offering for Monday will be our own make of wool waists at \$5. All beautifully tailored made in four different styles—the latest effects and every desirable color. French flannels, Scotch flannels and albatross, beautifully lined and finished. You will be surprised at the elegance of the waists and marvel at the lowness of price. They bear the Machin label, which is a guarantee of perfect fit and inimitable workmanship.

**Machin Shirt Co.,**

124 South Spring Street.

**Graves, Nance & Co.**

Systematizing Advertising

Laughlin Bldg. North Phone 3750

**WHOLESALE HAY...**

L. A. Hay Storage Co., 335 Central Ave.

**We Want Mail Orders**

Because we have demonstrated that we can give complete satisfaction in filling orders by mail. Write fully what you want.

**Men's Wear**

3 Specials

Boys' Sweaters

Right Aisle—Front.

A good warm Sweater these cool mornings and evenings for the boy would be a handy thing. We have a very large assortment of fancy and plain all wool Sweaters in sizes from 4 to 15 years, and priced at from 75c to \$2.50 each. Bring the boy in and let us fit one on him.

**Handkerchiefs**

We have just received 150 dozen men's all linen, soft finish, initial Handkerchiefs, the very latest lettering, and sold regularly at 3 for \$1.00. On sale Monday at 25c each.

**Underwear**

25 dozen men's superior weight natural wool shirts and drawers, worth \$2.50 the suit. On sale Monday at \$1.00 the garment.

**Wash Goods**

It is time to commence preparations for the holidays and nothing is more dainty or acceptable than a hand-made linen handkerchief. We show a large assortment of fine, sheer Irish Linens for pocket, face centers, also a large line of fine linen for men's handkerchiefs in all widths and prices.

We are headquarters for Fancy White Waisting. Visit this department and let us show you our large assortment of White Wash Waistings, heavy, medium and sheer, in plain, stripe and figured effects. From 25c to \$1.25 the yard.

**New Corsets**

We have just received a number of new models, including a girder corset with the extension hip which gives the smoothly rounded contour of the present season.

The line of Sapphire Corsets is complete in every model at prices from \$5.00 to \$25.00 each.

Among the Best Two Corsets at \$10.00 to \$10.00 you will find a complete range of materials and styles.

**Millinery.**

Events are moving rapidly in our Millinery Department these days.

Not an idea meets approval in the East but what it is almost immediately duplicated here.

**Exclusive Styles**

**Ville de**

A. FUSENOT

**Popular Prices**

**Paris**

221-223 S. Broadway

**Newest Styles in Elegant Black Dress Goods**

We are headquarters for Fashion's latest conceptions in elegant black dress goods.

**Crepe Bolienne and Crepe de Paris**

Silk and wool—beautiful, lustrous finish—soft, clinging fabric—41-inches wide. SPECIAL VALUE \$1.25.

**Silk and Wool Voile**

Beautiful high silk finish, light weight, very firm; suitable for street, evening or reception gowns; 42 inches wide; great value. Yards... \$1.35.

**Ottoman Crepe**

One of the Fall's most fashionable fabrics in silk and wool, light weight and serviceable; 44 inches wide; good value. Yards... \$1.50.

**Washable Winter Waists**

Vestings, corsets, chemises and neckties. All the latest styles and designs in every washable color. Splendid Values... \$1.35 up.

**Beautiful Black Silk Waists**

Pean de Cygne, Pean de Soie, Crepe de Chine, Tulle, etc. All the newest styles and designs. EXTRA VALUES \$5.00 up.

**SPECIAL!!**

Extra heavy cotton crash waists. Regular \$3.00 values... \$1.85.

**ELEGANT READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL FOR WOMEN**

**Distinctively "Ville de Paris" in Style**

**Dame Fashion's Latest Ideas in Velour Shirt Waist Suits**

Two-tone gun metal and metallic dots, latest color tints, stunning styles, jaunty effects. SPLEN... \$18.50 Suit. DID VALUE...

**Chic, Jaunty Street and Walking Skirts**

Well made, perfect hanging—all the available colorings in Scotch mixtures, covers, etc. SPECIAL VALUES... \$5.00 UP.

**THE PIONEER BROADWAY DRY GOODS HOUSE**

**Our Vegetables**

are tasty and nutritious—grow in rich, clean, foothill soil and have plenty of pure mountain water and the best of care. Health and satisfaction in every grain. We're an endless variety. Try us.

**LUDWIG & MATTEWS**

TELEPHONE MAIN 550

**ASSAYERS.**

CHEMISTS—Olden and most complete establishment in So. West. In our own new building. All kinds of assaying, analyses and tests.

**WADE & WADE**

318 E. First St. Los Angeles, Cal.

**BUGGIES**

BEST QUALITY—Nothing better. See our paragon, carriage delivery wagons, in all makes or cash.

**Wood's Carriage Co.**

720 S. MAIN ST.



## PUBLIC SERVICE—OFFICIAL DOINGS.

## SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Numbered receipt books were issued to license collectors and inspectors yesterday as a safeguard upon the collection of license moneys. Under the system in vogue license collectors issue receipts to persons who never receive the regular license slip made out by the City Clerk.

In the Federal Court the postoffice condemnation case was dismissed on motion of defendant's counsel.

William Bear and Charles Rheinlein, two of the bell-boy thieves testified yesterday that Engvall, third of the trio, is innocent.

Attorney Donegan was fined for contempt of court for swearing.

In the Police Court yesterday the case against Windspouter J. F. Turner was postponed till November 27.

W. A. Ashley, a Pico Heights painter, was fined for stealing a lantern while he was drunk.

AT THE CITY HALL.  
LICENSE COLLECTIONS  
BASIS OF INQUIRY.RECEIPT GIVEN BY COLLECTORS  
INSTEAD OF LICENSE.

Numbered Receipt Books Were Issued to the Collectors and Inspectors Yesterday—No Evidence of Dishonesty Disclosed by Officials.

An investigation of the municipal system of license collection has been quietly in progress during the past week. As a result of the inquiry some reforms are promised, but it cannot be foretold how far-reaching the changes will be. Beginning yesterday all receipt books sent out from the office of the City Tax and License Collector were stamped so that the same identifying number appears upon the body of the receipt and upon the stub.

This change was made at the suggestion of City Attorney Mathews, who believed the practice of issuing blank signed receipt books to license collectors and inspectors should be discontinued. The recent investigation of the license system, in which the City Attorney, City Clerk and License Collector have taken part, was brought about by the discovery by the police that many peddlers and small merchants never secured a license at all, but relied on a receipt book assigned by one of the collectors or inspectors.

No suspicion that any city money has been diverted from the proper channel exists in the mind of any of the city officials who have been conducting the inquiry, but it appears that very lax methods have prevailed regarding these collections. The collectors are under \$200 bonds.

The authorities have gone somewhat wide of the mark set by ordinance for the collection of license. Section 2 provides that "All licenses shall be paid in advance in the legal currency of the United States, at the office of the City Tax and License Collector." Section 4 says that "Every person, firm or corporation having a license under the provisions of the ordinance, and carrying on a trade, profession, calling or occupation, at a particular place of business, shall keep such license posted and exhibited, while in force, in some conspicuous part of said place of business." It also provides that "Every peddler of goods, wares or merchandise, shall carry his license with him at all times while engaged in peddling."

But the police who, by the same ordinance, are required to report to the City Clerk every person not in possession of a license and carrying on a licensed trade or occupation have discovered that in many cases peddlers do not receive a license for months at a time. Instead they have merely the receipt of the collector or inspector.

The ordinance, according to the City Attorney, contemplated that every license should be secured at the office, and the money paid over the counter. Purely for the accommodation of persons paying a license the collectors were appointed, although the ordinance is made that the collections under the present system amount to more than they would, if all persons were required to come to the office for their license.

Section 2 of the ordinance provides that it shall be the duty of the City Clerk to prepare and issue a license under this ordinance for every person, firm or corporation, liable to pay a license hereunder.

But, strange to say, the City Clerk is not even coming to the office to issue a license. He is given a duty to perform and the men who are appointed to enforce the provision are placed in another department.

"The system is all wrong," declared a prominent city official yesterday. "The City Clerk should have charge of the inspectors, police reports should be made to him regularly, there should be no collectors and all persons should be compelled to pay their money and secure their license at the City Clerk's office."

The Council may give the collection system official consideration within a week or two, as the law methods now in vogue have been called to the attention of the members.

An inspection of the license books yesterday afternoon showed that out of twenty cases reported by the police twenty-one license payments have been made to the City Treasurer. One license is marked delinquent, for which the police report that a collector's receipt has been issued, but it is probable that the discrepancy can be satisfactorily explained by the fact that such instances have occurred before.

It is natural that the police officers should desire some change in the system or some explanation of the present methods, as the license ordinance provides as follows:

"All police officers are hereby appointed assistant inspectors of licenses, and in addition to their several duties as police officers, are hereby required to examine all places of business and persons on their respective beats liable to pay a license and to see that such licenses are taken out."

The ordinance also provides that the police officers must keep a list of persons carrying on a business without a license every month and deliver the same to the City Clerk. Any police officer who fails to perform his duty to report any person on his beat who does not pay a license is guilty of neglect of duty and the ordinance provides that he shall be either suspended or dismissed from the force.

But when there are hundreds of persons who do not receive the license made out by the clerk at all, but merely have a receipt signed by a collector or inspector, the police are at a loss what to do.

The inspectors have power to arrest persons who do not secure their licenses, and it is urged that they should do so rather than to accept their money on the street and give a receipt in exchange.

"I can speak confidently as to the honesty of the license collectors and inspectors in my department," declared Tax Collector Johnson. "I believe that more money is collected under the present system—and every dollar of it accounted for—than would be the case if all persons were compelled to come to the City Hall for their licenses. However, this office is always open to suggestions, and if anyone can propose a better system, I shall be glad to inaugurate it."

Not long ago the attorneys in the Braun license case were certain that the Supreme Court would render a decision before or during the October term in this city. But the court has come and gone and the license case is just as unsettled as ever. Apparently there is a hitch somewhere.

License collections for last month, however, amounted to \$28,232, although many firms refused to pay on the plea that the ordinance is illegal. The judge will not hear case pending a decision by the Supreme Court, and it seems to the authorities almost futile to arrest persons while license collections are in such a muddle.

Few people realize the importance of the expected Braun case decision. Over \$200,000 has been collected under the ordinance, and if the Supreme Court should declare it invalid, innumerable suits to recover money would doubtless be brought against the city.

There is no doubt that the ordinance works a hardship in many cases, as was brought out in the Council last week regarding the plumbers' license which is \$7.50 a quarter for two journeymen and \$25 a quarter for three journeymen. However, the City Attorney is very hopeful that the Supreme Court will decide in favor of the city.

Quarterly Inspection.

At the session of the First Commission yesterday morning it was decided to hold the quarterly inspection of the first department on November 12. Requisition was made on the Civil Service Commission for four drivers and one horseman. There were three drivers during the week, resulting in a property loss of \$50.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

SAD TREACHERY OF BELL-BOY THIEVES.

THEY HANDED THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY A GOLD BRICK.

Bear and Rheinlein Agreed Solemnly That They Would Tell the Truth at the Trial of Engvall if Rheinlein Were Allowed to go to Whittier Reform School.

The three bell-boy diamond thieves gave the "double cross" to the District Attorney yesterday, going quietly back on a bargain they made and by which they escaped long terms in State prison.

In spite of every promise made, William Bear and Charles Rheinlein went on the witness stand and lied about Engvall's innocence; they claimed he knew nothing about the robbery.

The deputies of the District Attorney are furious over the act of treachery. The pledge that was made was as follows: Rheinlein was to be allowed to go to Whittier reform school instead of prison on two conditions. They should plead guilty; and if it came to a trial of Engvall, both Bear and Rheinlein would testify that he was guilty.

This bargain was agreed to by the District Attorney because it would save the county over \$100,000 if the boys stood trial. It would have been necessary to bring out the officers from Chicago.

To the astonishment of the officers, Bear and Rheinlein went on the stand yesterday and swore that Engvall knew nothing of the robbery whatever.

Rheinlein was reminded of his agreement before he went on the stand, but only sat in sullen silence.

It is probable that an attempt will be made to have him taken from Whittier and sent to prison. He is over 18 and properly should have been sent to prison.

Engvall will probably be convicted, anyhow.

LAWFUL CUSS WORD.

LAWYER WAS FINED.

Riaring out a terrible cuss word in court, Richard Donegan, the senior member of the law firm of Donegan & Donegan, \$50 as a fine for contempt in the case of Walsh vs. Lamm, which came up before Judge Trask yesterday.

When one of the witnesses stepped down from the stand, Donegan him self uttered "Damn liar."

Judge Trask promptly fined him \$50. The fine was paid and a great effort was made to keep the matter a secret.

TAMALE MAN'S MONEY.

John Fisher was an old tamale vender who had a little chuck-lunch stand at No. 2265 Down avenue, and the Public Administrator has found that he left a bank account of \$4900. His bank book shows that he deposited \$20 every week. Fisher never is known to be living somewhere in Europe, but her address is unknown. Doubtless the poor old chap will develop as many mothers as Charles Hill did wives.

WANTS TO SEE GIRL.

WHO COULD DRIVE 'EM.

Edmund Burke would like to see the little child that could drive a team of black horses sold him by C. D. Cox of Pasadena. They are having a lawsuit about it. Cox said the horses were so gentle his little girl drove them.

Cox is suing Burke on a check for \$200 upon which the latter stopped payment. He gave \$100 cash and this check down on the team and was to pay \$300 in thirty days. Burke driving the team satisfied his curiosity and induced him to stop the check.

The firm tried the team, but the young daughter out driving. The horses ran away and the only way to stop them was to run them into a telegraph pole. The buggy was smashed to flinders.

DID HE ESCAPE?

VANHEUZEN'S CASE.

Serious trouble may be cooking for the authorities at the Highland Inmate Asylum on account of the alleged "discharge" of a man named Doervo Vanheuzen.

Vanheuzen was charged in the spring of 1922 with bicycle stealing and got into the insane asylum to escape.

He expressed regret at his conduct and made the excuse that he had been drinking. He was fined \$10 by Justice Chambers.

A second case was that of a young negro, Jefferson Parker, who came up Broadway in an express wagon yesterday afternoon. He was standing up in the wagon washing and jerking his poor old head without the slightest reason, and when accosted by the officer said he would do so all he pleased. Justice Chambers let him off with a \$5 fine.

Pair of Old Larks.

Joe Ester and W. O'Brien trusted their case in the hands of Justice Chambers yesterday, when arraigned for gambling, and he said he guessed they were guilty. Each of them paid a fine of \$25 and seemed to think he was getting off easy.

Ester and O'Brien are old hands at all sorts of skin games and pick the "raw ones" from the sidewalk with great ease. On public occasions and about public places they have been known as the operators of many shady schemes for turning the wits. This time they were caught in some sort of a pin game, that gave the victim less chance than he supposed to have in the rankest game they run.

Dotlets.

J. F. Turner, he of wind-jammer fame, is getting lots of glory. Not only arrested, but three times has he had the delight of being called in the Police Court, and a fourth call awaits him. His case was again postponed, and will, possibly, be taken up before a jury on November 27.

Francisco Carmona went to a Jap barber shop to get shaved, and did; to get even he stole the Jap's watch when he left the shop. He will think it all over for forty days while doing penance on the chain gang.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

POSTOFFICE LOCATION SUITS DISMISSED.

JUDGE WELLBORN ENTERS AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Proceedings Brought by Government for Purpose of Securing Property on Main Street Dismissed on Motion of Defendant's Counsel.

"All off" are the proceedings brought by the government in the local Federal courts for the purpose of gaining possession of a property adjacent to the old postoffice site on Main street. This fact was declared in the court yesterday morning, just before adjournment was made that the officials might have the property returned to the government.

On motion of Attorney W. J. Hunsaker, counsel in by all of defendant's counsel, Judge Olin Wellborn caused an order and judgment of dismissal of the case of the United States vs. Bacon, et al., to be made and entered.

The funeral services over the remains of the famous case were brief and unassuming. It is dead and buried now, but not forgotten, and its ghost may yet walk with a still more persistent tread in any day.

The history of the case is well known to the public, and the grounds on which defendant's counsel based the motion for dismissal have been reviewed in full in these columns.

Property owners and leaseholders concerned in the disputed property are again on the free and easy seat, and Uncle Sam has moved back to sit disconsolate in the spirit of his adjacent money ruins, where once, in case past, he sold stamps and administered the inconvertible Federal law to the citizenry of Los Angeles.

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FISHER MUSIC CO., 48 South Spring.

NO MORE SQUABBLES  
FOR LITTLE ARVILLA.

LITTLE ARVILLA BELL, the shame child of Millionaire Barnsdall of Pittsburgh, was discreetly removed from the public gaze yesterday, her mother withdrawing the lawsuit.

Mr. Barnsdall and Cora Bell Davis, the child's mother, decided that it would not be necessary to call in the neighbors and the public to hear them fight for the custody of the child. The woman's petition to have the child taken from the father's custody was dismissed by Judge Wilbur at her request.

All kinds of rumors were set flying about the courts. One of the attorneys connected with the case made an au-

thoritative statement of all that is ever likely to be known by the public about the dismissal of the action.

According to his statement, Mrs. Davis recently went East for the purpose of having an interview with Barnsdall. He absolutely refused to see her. Some one, not her lawyer, it is said, saw Barnsdall in her behalf and the agreement was made. It is claimed that the woman will get no money out of it, but will be given more liberty to see the child.

A. A. Hopkins, at present the guardian of the child, and in the employ of Barnsdall, has resigned in accordance with the agreement. His resignation is now in the hands of the court. Judge Wilbur will appoint another guardian.

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When the Light Went Out.

"I'm guilty, your Honor," said W. A. Ashley. "But I don't know why I did it."

Ashley is a fine-looking, big fellow, and spoke with the air of a gentleman. He was charged with stealing a lantern from a pile of mortar at Eleventh and Union avenues. He is a painter by trade and an old resident of Pico Heights, and has borne a good reputation.

He was arrested at 1:30 while on his way home, having missed the last car. He was taken to the station and held in the neighborhood. He saw the lantern picked from him and came back the street and then saw the spark disappear, and caught Ashley with the hot lantern in his hand.

Justice Chambers fined him \$15 and threw a warning in for good measure. Wilkerson paid the fine and accepted the other with humility.

Saving the Horses.

With blood running down one of its hind legs, a fine horse was taken from the hands of H. H. McGraw yesterday by Humane Officer Zimmer. The animal was overpowered while shown pipe which his master was attempting to make him haul up the First-street viaduct. So brutal was his abuse of the horse that a business man in the neighborhood telephoned to Zimmer to come down. The horse was cruelly cut under the tail where he had been struck with a whalebone whip, the blood running from a cut about four inches long.

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"I'm guilty, your Honor," said W. A. Ashley. "But I don't know why I did it."

Ashley is a fine-looking, big fellow, and spoke with the air of a gentleman. He was charged with stealing a lantern from a pile of mortar at Eleventh and Union avenues. He is a painter by trade and an old resident of Pico Heights, and has borne a good reputation.

He was arrested at 1:30 while on his way home, having missed the last car. He was taken to the station and held in the neighborhood. He saw the lantern picked from him and came back the street and then saw the spark disappear, and caught Ashley with the hot lantern in his hand.

Justice Chambers fined him \$15 and threw a warning in for good measure. Wilkerson paid the fine and accepted the other with humility.

Saving the Horses.

With blood running down one of its hind legs, a fine horse was taken from the hands of H. H. McGraw yesterday by Humane Officer Zimmer. The animal was overpowered while shown pipe which his master was attempting to make him haul up the First-street viaduct. So brutal was his abuse of the horse that a business man in the neighborhood telephoned to Zimmer to come down. The horse was cruelly cut under the tail where he had been struck with a whalebone whip, the blood running from a cut about four inches long.

Isabel Mining Stocks.

We have a few thousand shares of Tachon and Co. Consolidated stock for sale at attractive prices. W. G. Young & Co. stock brokers via Laughlin Bros.

FISHER MUSIC CO., 48 South Spring.

Handsome  
dress  
overcoats....

This is the frock overcoat that has the call with New York's swellest dressers. Give it to you in single-breasted cut if you prefer.

Both styles in a wide variety of extremely rich foreign and domestic fabrics, luxuriously silk lined and most carefully hand-tailored throughout.

\$25.00 to \$50.00.

And this fifty-dollar grade can't be duplicated in style and fabric by any high class tailor on the Coast for less than \$85.

Strong statement? Drop in and try one on; examine its make-up—give us a chance to prove the assertion—it will please us and places you under no obligations to buy.

We Are Distributors For

Brokaw Bros., New York; Rogers, Peet & Co., New York; The Stein-Bloch Co., Rochester; L. Adler Bros. & Co., Rochester.







**Hale's**  
600-6000  
401-403 North Spring Street

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600-6000  
401-403 North Spring Street

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600-6000  
401-403 North Spring Street

# Second Great Purchase and Sale 65,000 Blankets, Comforts and Spreads

## Several Huge Blanket Deals By the Seven Hale Stores

This week we offer our patrons the second great trade event (last week it was Pequot sheets and pillow cases.) The seven Hale stores have gathered 65,000 blankets, comforts and spreads—the result of several big transactions directly with manufacturers.

The public has never before had so great an opportunity of buying good bedding at money-saving prices.

Every possible style in blankets.

Every imaginable kind of comforters.

Every desirable sort of spreads.

Every housekeeper, every hotel, every small dealer will hurry to lay in their supplies during this great event.

Some of the quantities are very great, others are small. Of course it would be an advantage to come as early as possible when the assortment is full and complete.

**Lot No. 15.**  
**\$7.25 Blankets \$6.75.**  
Size 72 by 96 all wool Oregon blankets, made of finest wool. Extra heavy, very soft and fleecy. Made with fancy borders and silk bound ends. Sale price \$6.75.

**Lot No. 16.**  
**\$8.00 Blankets \$7.50.**  
11-quarter blankets in a 5 pound weight, all wool Oregon blankets. Made with fancy borders and silk bound ends. Other sizes in the lot, the following prices:

12-quarter size, \$ 9.00 blankets at \$ 8.50  
13-quarter size, \$ 9.75 blankets at \$ 9.00  
14-quarter size, \$11.00 blankets at \$10.00

### All Wool Bath Robe Blankets

These are warranted to be the finest quality of Oregon wool. They come in Indian and old Spanish patterns, extra heavy, extra soft; rich colorings in red and black effects, green, and fancy colors. Prices \$8.00.

**Lot No. 17—(Cut Prices)**  
**80c Blankets 65c**  
Good sized blankets, good weight, with nicely bound ends, and fancy borders. Come in tan and gray. 150 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 2—(Cut Price)**  
**\$1.30 Blankets \$1.00**  
11-4 blankets, nicely bound, heavily corded, very soft. Come in a splendid weight, with fancy borders, colors gray and white. 105 pairs in this lot.

**Lot No. 3—(Cut Price)**  
**\$1.50 Blankets \$1.25**  
11-4 blankets, extra weight, heavily corded, bound ends and fancy borders, heavily corded. Come in gray and white. 90 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 4—(Cut Price)**  
**\$1.75 Blankets \$1.50**  
11-4 blankets, extra weight, extra heavy filling, fancy borders, neatly bound ends. Colors white, tan and gray. 70 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 5—(Cut Price)**  
**\$2.65 Blankets \$2.25**  
10-4 white blankets, heavy weight, a large percentage wool. Come with silk bound ends and fancy borders. 84 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 6—(Cut Price)**  
**\$3.25 Blankets \$2.75**  
10-4 white blankets, 75 per cent. wool, finely corded filling, extra weight; come with fancy borders, silk bound ends. 90 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 7—(Cut Price)**  
**\$4.00 Blankets \$3.50**  
10-4 white blankets, 90 per cent. wool, heavy filling, extra weight, extra weight with fancy borders; 62 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 8—(Cut Price)**  
**\$4.25 Blankets \$3.75**  
10-4 white blankets, all wool filling, slight mixture of warp, extra weight. Come with silk bound ends and fancy borders. 62 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 10—(Cut Price)**  
**\$3.25 Blankets \$2.75**  
11-4 white blankets, 50 per cent. wool, extra heavy weight, soft fleece face, fancy borders, silk finished. 125 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 11—(Cut Price)**  
**\$4.00 Blankets \$3.50**  
11-4 wool blankets, heavily corded filling, fancy borders, silk finished ends. Extra weight. 125 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 12—(Cut Price)**  
**\$4.50 Blankets \$4.00**  
11-4 wool blankets, 85 per cent. fine Oregon wool, heavily corded, with soft, fleecy face. Come in an extra weight, with fancy borders; 85 pairs in the lot.

**Lot No. 13—(Cut Price)**  
**\$5.00 Blankets \$4.50**  
11-4 wool blankets, 90 per cent. finest quality wool, extra fine finish, finely corded body, soft and fleecy, fancy borders. Special at \$4.50.

**Lot No. 14—(Cut Price)**  
**\$5.25 Blankets \$4.75**  
All-wool blankets, size 60x90. Come in an extra fine finish, made of pure quality of Oregon wool. Come in extra weight with fancy borders; 100 pairs in the lot.

## White, Airy, Crisp, New Undermuslins so Low in Price.

Such a big stock of undermuslins is now ready for you that it would take a whole team to tell all about the different items. Such wide, beautiful, full skirts! Such richly trimmed, thoughtful trimmings, and good materials in the department shows careful workmanship.

### Muslin Drawers 25c

Women's muslin drawers with cambric ruffle, cluster of fine tucks, hemstitched hem.

### Cambric Drawers 35c

Women's cambric drawers; cambric ruffle, cluster of fine tucks, hemstitched hem.

### Cambric Drawers 75c

Women's cambric drawers; cambric ruffle, cluster of fine tucks, hemstitched hem.

### Cambric Drawers 75c

Women's cambric drawers; cambric ruffle, cluster of fine tucks, hemstitched hem.

### THE QUEEN OF CORSETS.

*Her Ladyship Corsets*

We think the strongest testimonial in favor of "Her Ladyship Corsets" are the recommendations of the leading tailors and dress makers in the land.

This corset combines all of the good points on the market, and in its manufacture the poorest qualities of other corsets have been eliminated so that "Her Ladyship Corsets" are in a class of their own.

Women's straight front, deep hip corset, in batiste, coutille and satin; colors: pink, white, blue, black. Price \$1.00.

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# Our Annual Bargain Sale of Thanksgiving Linens

Bargains We Have Accumulated in Our Warehouse and Saved for This Very Sale

## Real 75c Damask at 50c Yd

There are fifty pieces in this lot, and our register shows that it was purchased last February. It is fully half linen and comes unbleached. There are royal, snow drop, and fleur de lis patterns. Width 40 inches to 48 inches. For the linen sale 50c.

## Real 40c Damask at 30c

This lot, although small, is a most remarkable value. It is a Philadelphia linen. We speak of its history because it shows how these various lots were picked up. It has been waiting in our warehouse for this very sale. It is a beautiful, rich damask, in chrysanthemum, snow drop and other floral designs, very smooth and soft, 40 inches wide. For the linen sale 30c.

## Real 90c Damask at 75c

This lot was purchased by one of our buyers last May from a Philadelphia linen. We speak of its history because it shows how these various lots were picked up. It has been waiting in our warehouse for this very sale. It is a beautiful, rich damask, in chrysanthemum, snow drop and other floral designs, very smooth and soft, 40 inches wide. For the linen sale 75c.

## Real 85c Damask at 60c

This particular lot is made up from our own stock and consists of all sizes pieces of bleached and half bleached damask that sells regularly from 85c to 90c per yard. The average value is 85c. The lot includes altogether fifty pieces. For the linen sale, your choice 60c the yard.

## Real \$1.50 Damask at \$1.25

This comes 75 inches wide in a broad range of patterns and designs. It comes extra heavy, 70 inches wide, in a large range of patterns and designs. 90 per cent. linen. Special for the linen sale \$1.25.

## \$1.25 Imported Damask 90c

This damask was imported for the seven Hale stores from Germany. It comes extra heavy, 70 inches wide, in a large range of patterns and designs. 90 per cent. linen. Special for the linen sale 90c.

## Bleached Damask 50c

This lot comes in all sizes, full bleached, 60 inches wide, many handsome patterns and fully 90 per cent. linen. Special at 50c the yard.

## Need Linens or Not, Now Is the Time You Should Buy

Just as many a housekeeper puts by good things for the Thanksgiving feast, so has it been our custom to store in our warehouse special bargains in linens that we picked up during the year to offer during our great annual Thanksgiving sale.

We were surprised ourselves in sorting over the various lots to find the number of these Thanksgiving bargains. Several extraordinary purchases that were made nearly a year ago were almost forgotten until they were brought forth last week and arranged for this sale. It's to be our greatest linen sale—and that means something at Hale's. Some of the prices are really astonishing. And all the linens are so nice and good, just as all Hale linens are.

## Big Crash Sale

A vast lot of extra good values in crapes and toweling. Many of them placed on sale to-morrow for the first time.

Heavy, all linen crash, half bleached, with red borders, 17 inches wide. There are fifty pieces in the lot. Regular 15c grade, special for this sale, 12 1/2c.

Half bleached crash with red and blue striped borders, regular 12 1/2c grade, special at 10c the yard.

100 pieces of light brown crash, 17 inches wide, 15 1/2c grade. Monday, 10c the yard.

Toweling in red and blue checks, 17 inches wide, 25 pieces in the lot; 12 1/2c grade; special at 10c.

Ten pieces of blue and white, and red and white crash, 18 inches wide. Worth 15c the yard; special at 12 1/2c.

## Special Towels at \$1 Doz

This is the largest and best towel of a desirable quality that was ever sold at 50c per dozen. It comes in a cotton cloth, size 18 by 28 inches. For Monday only, price per dozen, \$1.00.

## \$1.50 Cr'sh Tow'ls \$1.25 Doz

These come size 21 by 18 inches, made of all linen crash, extra heavy, extra durable, and very pleasant to use. Special \$1.25 dozen.

## \$1.75 F'ncy Tow'ls \$1.25 Doz

Extra heavy, cotton towels with fancy borders, size 21 by 18 inches. Worth \$1.75. Special at \$1.25 dozen.

## \$1.90 Towels at \$1.50 Doz

This comes in pure linen crash in red and blue and white, size 17 by 28 inches. Special at \$1.50 per dozen.

## Sample Door Panels 75c

Worth \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50

A lace curtain manufacturer from which we purchased nearly \$5000 worth of lace curtains sold us his sample line of beautiful lace door panels at a ridiculous little price. Of course it was meant to be a return kindness for the large order we gave him.

We are going to use this sample line, not as a means of making money, but as an advertisement for our curtain department, and so we offer these beautiful lace door panels at just about what they cost—at 75c each.

There are no two alike, and they are worth from \$1.50 up to \$2.50. They come in Battenburg, Irish point, and other new Fall patterns. They have such a rich, expensive appearance, and in truth they are the prettiest lot of door panels we have ever seen. On sale Monday, while they last 75c.

## 85c Lace Curtains 55c Pair

Made of Nottingham lace in three different patterns. They come 36 inches wide, and 24 yards long. Monday while they last 55c per pair.

## A Chance for a Bargain 95c Lace Curtains 79c Pair

Nottingham lace curtains in white and ecru. Four pretty, new fall styles are here. They come 40 inches wide and 3 yards long. Monday, 79c per pair.

## A Chance for a Bargain \$2.75 Lace Curtains \$2.25 Pr

250 pairs of these have just arrived. They consist of real Nottingham lace curtains, 54 inches wide and 34 yards long. Include the very latest Brussels and Irish point effects. Special Monday \$2.25 per pair.

## A Chance for a Bargain \$2.25 Lace Curtains \$1.75 Pair

These come in imitation Brussels, in the latest fall patterns, 54 inches wide by 34 yards long. Special Monday, \$1.75 per pair.

## A Chance for a Bargain \$2.50 Lace Curtains \$1.98 Pr

175 pairs of Nottingham lace curtains; 52 and 54 inches wide. These patterns were made for the Seven Hale stores, Monday \$1.98 per pair.

## 35c and 50c Scotch Cable Nets 20c Yd

Scotch Cable Nets are in great favor for cash curtains. They come 27 to 36 inches wide. Well worth 35c to 50c the yard. Monday 20c per yard.

## The Best Women's Underwear Made in the World

Some women will read this advertisement carelessly, but most women will recognize in it a distinct opportunity to buy good underwear at the lowest prices. We offer not only a wide variety, but all of our underwear is of that reliable quality which gives perfect satisfaction all through the winter. And as regards prices, note the following:

### Women's Underwear \$1.25

Resists all-wool underwear; vests with high neck, long sleeves, silk finished; pants ankle length; flat goods. Per garment \$1.25.

### Combination Suits \$1.00

Women's cream ribbed mixed wool One-piece combination suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. Per garment \$1.00.

### Combination Suits \$3.50

Women's natural all wool "Globe" combination suits, open down front, silk lined, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. Per garment \$3.50.

### Infants' Vests 25c

Jehans' ribbed cotton vests, open down front, high neck, long sleeves, medium weight; all sizes.

### Children's Vests 25c

Children's ecru Egyptian knit cotton vests, fleece lined, high neck, long sleeves; all sizes.

### Misses' Vests 50c

Jersey ribbed white wool vests and pants, medium weight, well made. All sizes.

### Women's Underwear 25c

Women's ecru, gray and white Egyptian knit, cotton underwear; fleece lined, vests or pants. Per garment 25c.

### 80c Underwear 35c

Women's white ribbed fleece lined cotton vests or pants, silk finished, second.

### \$1.25 Wool Vests \$1.00

Women's knit, ribbed, mixed wool vests, high neck, long sleeves, silk finished, silk tape in neck, white or natural.

### \$1.25 Wool Pants \$1.00

Women's knit ribbed mixed wool pants, natural and white, French band, ankle length.

### Regular 15c and 20c Gauchoes Yd

Black silk French Naveli gauchoes in assorted widths. Just the thing for trimming, house wearers, etc. Some worth the others 20c. Special 6c.

### 50c and 75c Veilings 23c

Black veilings in fancy tuxedo, in plain net with fancy colored dots, in all shades. Your choice 23c.

### \$3.00 Automobile Bags \$1.95

Special sale of the popular automobile bags in Morocco, also in the new red, blue, black and green. Extra large size. Special at \$1.95.

### 5c Ribbon Sale

Another big treat—a lot of ribbons we have made up to sell at 5c. Just the thing for the hair, the neck and fancy work. They come in all colors, in dots and fleur de lis effects, also in stripes; 1 to 2 inches wide.

### 10c Embroidery Edges 5c

These come in Irish point, in various widths. There are about 3000 yards, and such a variety there will be to secure them. Special 5c the yard.

### 80c Turn Over Collars 25c

A small lot of turn over collars, made of very fine lawn, woven with pretty point effects. Regular 80c, to close out 25c.



## Those Magnificent Winter Suits We Promised Are Here at Last

Arrived Wednesday Night by Express From New York City

For nearly two weeks our garment department has been greatly in need of new suits. The extremely low prices we quoted at the first of the season almost closed out our big stock. Fully a hundred of our patrons have been waiting for this announcement





# Opening of Toyland and Dolldom.

On the globe has contributed its quota to this great assortment of toys and dolls. Ever since January our buyers have been scouring the markets of the world for this merchandise—and the buying in Germany, France, Switzerland and England was done personally by D. A. Hamburger. There has been no sparing of expense to get the newest and best; and by purchasing direct from the makers we have saved all middlemen's profits, which permits us to price the goods very low to you. It is not a bit too early to begin your Christmas presents. You need not take them just now if you do not desire; but can make your selections, pay a small deposit and have them laid away until wanted; so there will be no disappointments. Consult with the child who wants Santa Claus to bring; let them see this great toy display. The specially priced toys in this ad. are for this sale only; and will be priced so cheaply again before

## Mail Orders

Out-of-town people need have no hesitancy about ordering toys and dolls by mail.

- At 69c** Folding Steel Doll Beds—strong, durable, and are enameled in red, pink, blue or white; are 30 inch size. Regular \$1.00 value.
- At \$1.50** Dressed Doll—large size; bisque head, moving eyes, satin dress, lace trimmed, and satin hat with plume. Regular \$2.00 value.

- Doll Jewelry Sets 10c to \$2.50.
- Doll Combs and Brushes 10c to 25c.
- Doll Trousseau \$1.25 to \$10.00.
- Doll Fans 5c to \$1.00.
- Doll Parasols 25c to \$3.50.
- Doll Bonnets and Caps 10c to \$1.00.
- Doll Squeezes, Jackets and other apparel 25c to \$2.50.
- Doll Stockings 5c to 40c.

- At 49c** Summer Doll Houses—indestructible; are of wire furnished with climbing vines. Regular value 75c.
- At 25c** Enameled Kitchen Ware—9 pieces of blue and gray enamel cooking utensils. A regular 35c set.



- At 50c** Mechanical clown—walks on hands, is life like and is the latest toy. Should sell at 75c.
- At \$1.00** Mechanical automobile—which turns according to the chauffeur's hands and at every turn toots. Should be sold at \$1.50.

## An Index to Toyland and Dolldom.

Refer to This List from Now Until Christmas.

- Rocking Horses—wood, plush or skin covered, \$1.48 to \$20.
- Shooflys at from 60c to \$3.25.
- Doll house Furniture from 5c to \$5.00.
- Whips from 5c to 50c.
- Wheelbarrows and Carts at 15c to \$3.00.
- Iron wagons 85c to \$5.00.
- Fire and police patrols \$4.98 to \$12.50.
- Automobiles \$12.50 to \$25.00.
- Velocipedes and tricycles \$1.75 up to \$11.00.
- Wood and iron carts 10c to \$1.50.
- Backboards and wagons \$6.50 to \$15.00.
- Saw and buck 50c to \$1.25.
- Baby jumpers \$5.00 to \$7.50.
- Baby wagons \$2.50 to \$3.00.
- Swings \$10.00 to \$20.00.
- Mechanical hand carts, foot carts, autos, merry-go-rounds \$4.98 to \$25.00.
- Doll swings 25c to \$1.75.
- Humpty Dumpty Shows—the latest, \$1.25 to \$4.98.
- Doll carriages and go-carts 25c to \$7.50.
- Christmas tree ornaments 20c per doz. to \$1.00 each.
- Artificial Xmas trees 25c to \$3.50.
- Toy watches 5c to 25c.
- Baby rattles—metal, rubber, celluloid or bone \$5 to \$7.50.
- Tin alcohol and gas stove 10c to \$19.95.
- Paints—imported and Prang's educational, per box, 5c to \$1.
- Transparent slates 10c up to 25c.
- Paint books 5c up to 15c.
- Block—a large variety in embossed, lithographed and picture blocks, wood or stone, 5c to \$7.75.
- Games—card and board games, bedside games; all the newest and old favorites at 5c to \$1.50.
- Board Games—Cockle, Archer, Carrom and Combination boards. Prices 98c to \$5.00.
- Dressed dolls 10c to \$12.50.
- Jointed dolls 5c to \$10.00.
- Plain kid dolls 25c to \$4.50.
- Rag dolls 25c to \$5.00.
- Bisque doll heads 10c to \$5.00.
- Celluloid doll heads 25c to \$2.50.
- Doll wigs 25c to \$5.00.
- Doll shoes 5c to 50c.

## New Popular Weaves in Dress Goods.

Half the women or more desire to purchase the material and have a dress made. The time has not yet come when women will purchase ready-to-put-on garments with the same liberality as men. But we can save on what you would pay elsewhere to go a long way towards paying the dressmaker's bill.

- 52-inch Venetian Cloth**—a very wide material of fine weave in all desirable fall colorings; also black. They are satin finished; have twilled face and when sponged will not spot; are strictly all wool and require no lining. Usually sold at \$1.25. Our price per yard, **\$1.00**
- 56-inch Fancy Snowflakes**—the most desirable of the popular fall materials in high art colorings. They are mixtures of black, brown, blue and gray with curly nub yarn snowflake effects; are of a weight which requires no lining; are 56 inches wide and others sell them at \$2.00. **\$1.50**
- Black Mohair Voiles**—One of the prettiest weaves of the season. They are a light weight; sheer and open; a lustrous black; are of hard twisted Mohair wool and 46 in. wide; were made to sell at \$1.25. Our price per yard, **\$1.00**
- Black Crepe de Paris**—a small lot of five pieces of a 46-inch weave Crepe de Paris which is a soft, clingy material for street and evening wear. They are a crepe de chine effect, drapes nicely and can be easily cleaned; are 46 inches wide and usually priced at \$2.00. We price them at per yard, **\$1.50**
- Black Panné Cheviots**—also Zibelines; two of the most popular of the rough materials for the long coat suits. The Cheviot has heavy coarse nap with panne effect; the zibeline a shaggy camel-hair effect. Both 56 inches wide and would not be overpriced at \$2.50. We offer them for this sale at choice per yard, **\$2.00**

## Sale of Family and Hotel Towels.

Towels are an absolute necessity in every household, every hotel and every lodging house. They are something which you cannot do without. Our buyer has recently returned from the Eastern markets where he secured thousands upon thousands of towels to be incorporated into this gigantic sale. They are all fresh, clean stock and the prices are so low on some lines that shrewd buyers will see to it that the assortments do not last long; so we advise coming early and making selections. It is the one chance of the season for hotel and lodging house keepers to fill in their depleted linen closet.

- Bed-Room Towels.**
  - Huck Towels** Hemmed Huck Towels—red border; large size; a splendid value which would sell regularly at 10c. **8c**
  - Huck Towels** Nicely hemmed; have colored borders; are 18x36 inch size; will wear well and launder nicely; are an unexcelled value at 12c. Sale price, each, **10c**
  - Huck Towels** Jacquard figured; soft finish; are large size; have wide red borders. They are an exceptional value, which would not be overpriced at 15c. Sale price \$1.35 **12c**
  - Huck Towels** 21x36 inch size; neatly hemmed; are a very desirable quality. You would not consider them high priced at 20c. For this sale we price them at **15c**
  - Damask Towels** Also huck towels. A splendid assortment of these two popular weaves, either hemmed, hemstitched or fringed ends. Not a one in the lot worth less than 25c. Sale price \$2.75 a doz. or ea. **25c**
  - Bath Towels** Bleached or half bleached; large size; are very absorbent; will wear and launder nicely; regular 12c values. Sale price, each, **10c**
  - Bath Towels** Extra heavy double loop, are very absorbent and are of good size and would be worth in the regular way 15c. Sale price, **12c**
  - Bath Towels** Large size, very strong and durable; are made double loop and will give the very greatest satisfaction. Are actually an fringed ends. Priced for this sale at, each **15c**
- Bath Towels** Neatly hemmed; full bleached; are extra heavy and most wantable size. Are one of the best leaders for the sale. Would not be overpriced at 35c. We price them at **25c**
- Bath Towels** 26x62-inch size, which is as large as is necessary for ordinary purposes. They are unbleached and are a quality which could not be equalled elsewhere under 40c. Sale price, **25c**
- Hotel Towels.**
  - Huck Towels** Good size; neatly hemmed ends; have colored borders, and are as good as others' values at \$1.10 a dozen. Our sale price **90c**
  - Huck Towels** Very heavy; have hemmed ends, and are plain white or with colored borders. They are an especially good wearing quality, and are the usual 12c kind. Priced for this sale at each 10c, or per dozen **\$1.10**
  - Huck Towels** Plain white only; have hemmed ends; are 18x36 inch size; are a heavy, firm wear and would not be overpriced at 15c. Sale price **\$1.35**
  - Huck Towels** Colored borders or plain white; are a wantable size; are a soft quality and will give very satisfactory service; the regular price is 20c. Sale price each 15c, or per dozen **\$1.65**
  - Huck Towels** Soft finish; plain white with damask borders; are 21x33-inch size and are absolutely matchless elsewhere under 35c. Sale price each **\$2.75**
  - Barbers' Towels.**
    - Small Towels** Neatly hemmed, ready for use. This is a towel that is used in nearly all barber shops; is soft finished; is 27 in. long. Sale price dozen **60c**
- Cotton Towels** Soft finished; have fringed ends and are a desirable quality for barbers' use. Sale price per dozen, **50c**
- Cotton Towels** Neatly hemmed; are very absorbent; have red borders; will wear and wash nicely. Priced for this sale per dozen, **50c**
- Face Towels** Size 17x31 inches; are plain white with fringed ends. One of the best towels barbers could possibly use. Sale price per doz. **60c**
- Cotton Towels** Size 16x34 inches; are plain white; are very soft and absorbent and there is nothing better which can be used in a barber shop. Sale price per dozen, **75c**
- Kitchen Towels**
  - Dish Cloths** Or Mop Cloth—a soft absorbent goods that will take up the water quite as readily as a sponge. Regular 10c value. Sale price each, **5c**
  - Huck Towels** Neatly made; have colored borders; are very serviceable for kitchen uses and are good size; regular 10c value. Sale price, ea. **8c**
  - Linon Towels** Are a dark brown and are mostly used for dish or hand towels. They are 36 inches long and are a fair grade linen; regular 12c value. Sale price, **10c**
  - Glass Towels** Are 36 inches long; are perfectly fast colors; will not give off lint, and are good for either home use or for saloons and restaurants; regular price 15c. Sale price, each, **12c**
  - Roller Towels** These are all linen roller towels; 24 yards long, are full bleached, are nicely made, and are heavy quality; no better sold under 35c. Priced for this sale at, each **25c**

## Women's Underwear.

Just now give the very greatest value you have doubtless inspected in all stores while your own eyes will convince you that those who are best.

- Corset**—a lot of about 50 dozen garments and misses. They are either sized and are in white only. Have the vests for misses. They are the latest style, and are priced at, **50c**
- Underwear**—fine French ribbed; vests and drawers; are made to fit and are absolutely matchless elsewhere. Our leader at, **\$1.25**
- Underwear**—flat knit; the vests are black and front; pants ankle length, gray or white and would not be overpriced at, **\$1.50**
- Press Trimmings.**
  - In bands, gallons and allovers in French, Oriental, Arab, Tenerife, and many other styles; all made to order and are in the latest style. Prices **\$7.50**
  - Including Persian bands, and allovers. A large variety of styles including fancy shapes; drape of felt stitched and trimmed with fancy stitched felt quilt. Another is a flat shape of corded felt finished with silk drape caught with buckle. The regular values from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Choice for this sale, **\$2.50**
  - Including spangled bands, ap- plying to the same; choice patterns in felt and light. Choice for this sale, **\$10.00**

## Chic Millinery Popularly Priced.

It is the style which gives popularity to any article of headwear but if you stop to think a minute, you will also want to be sure that the quality of materials used are as good as money can buy. The most of our hats are made in our own workrooms by skilled milliners and while some are copies of pattern hats from other fashion centers, a number of them originate with ourselves but all are in accord with the demands of fashion.

- Tailored and Street Hats**—all hand made on wire frames in the newest, most popular shapes. Some are of plain felt while others are of plain felt cut in strips and stitched; different colors used for piping between strips. The trimmings are pom-pom, aigrette or quills; finished with ribbons. Can not be purchased elsewhere under double the price. A leader at **\$4.85**
- Fine Dress Hats**—Including some New York pattern hats and are in turban shapes of shirred silk. Poon velvet with fancy Maline facing; trimmed with shaded quills. Others are roll brim hats of white felt with wide velvet bindings, trimmed with ostrich feathers falling off back. Still another style is of silk poon velvet, all shirred, caught in large bunches of French violets. Actually worth \$15.00 to \$17.50. Choice, **\$10.00**
- Ready-to-wear Hats**—made in extra wide flare shape with close fitting back; are of hairy felt in all popular colors; the edges bound with satin and stitched. It is finished with velvet band crushed and finished with large buckle; reg. 65 value. Priced **\$3.50**
- Ready-to-Wear Hats**—the very newest shapes and styles including flare shapes; drape of felt stitched and trimmed with fancy stitched felt quilt. Another is a flat shape of corded felt finished with silk drape caught with buckle. The regular values from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Choice for this sale, **\$2.50**



- Untrimmed Dress Shapes**—with flare front and close fitting back; also turban shapes of hairy napped felt. The particular feature of these hats is that they are in complete line of blacks, and our price is just half what others ask in the city. Instead of selling them at \$1.95, we price them at **\$1.00**
- Untrimmed Dress Shapes**—have wide satin bindings, prettily stitched, which gives the hat a complete finish and only needs a pom-pom or quill to make a most stylish and desirable street hat. There is a good assortment of blacks in the lot and none of them would be overpriced at \$2.50. Our price **\$1.95**
- Children's Sailor Hats**—roll brim shape; are of hairy felt or corduroy velvet neatly finished with silk ribbon band and streamers. The colors are brown, navy, red and black. Choice, **\$1.00**
- Children's Hats**—something entirely new. They are extra wide brim sailors of fur cloth, the edge bound with same and stitched; have bell crown and are finished with plaiting around the crown and streamers. Choice **\$1.50**













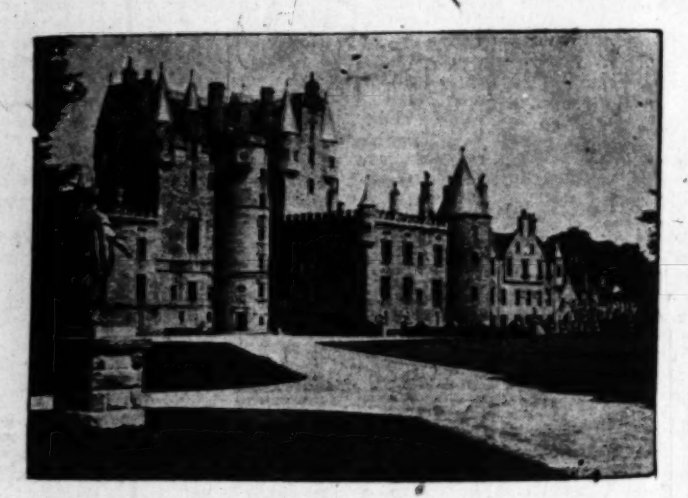


THE BOUNDARY SET RIGHT.



It didn't go his way—hence, the baby act.

Ancient Castle With Uncanny Secret.



GLASGOW, Oct. 26.—It would be rather interesting to know whether Lord and Lady Strathmore's golden wedding festivities, held at Glamis Castle the other day, had any shadow cast upon them by the strange "secret" which for so many years has hung like a pall over this historic Scotch place. What this secret is only three or perhaps four people in the world know, these being the Lord of Glamis himself, his heir, and the steward of his estate. For this secret in real life, like those in the old tales, is revealed by every Earl of Strathmore to his eldest son, when the latter comes of age, and he in turn passes it down.

Toward the solution of the mystery, which is famous throughout Scotland, an uncommon number of theories have been advanced. It is known that the "secret" is connected with one of the rooms in Glamis Castle, and so most people believe that in this chamber, into which coming early of Strathmore are taken solemnly on their twenty-first birthday—conceals some monster. The most fantastic and gruesome of the legends told throughout the countryside has it that, at one time, a "human toad" was born to the house of Strathmore, and, moreover, that this monster was imbued with something like immortality, for which reason it has had to be guarded from the sight of the world all this time. But a saner legend declares that the secret room holds the bones of a hand of prisoners, who in Scotland's days of strife, were incarcerated there and starved to death. There really seems to be no doubt that, in some room of Glamis Castle there is something that the Strathmores are unwilling to have seen. Some years ago, so say the Scotch peasants, a workman was called in by the Earl and set to repairing the castle roof. He had not been at work long, however, when he came down actually shaking with fright, evidently the result of some terrible sight which had met his eyes, and as soon as he had recovered his nerve to submit the result of his discovery to Lord Strathmore. A long interview resulted, and the outcome of it was that the workman suddenly himself possessed of the desire and rather more than the means to emigrate to Australia and to establish himself in that country.

There is another well-voiced-for story of how some guests of the Strathmores once attempted to solve the mystery of Glamis Castle. The folk took advantage of the absence of Lord and Lady Strathmore, who were paying an afternoon visit away from the castle, to enter every visible room in the mansion and to hang a towel out of the window of each. Then they

TUTOR TORTURED A BOY TO DEATH.

BY CURTIS BROWN.  
[STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Not in years has so deep a public feeling been aroused here by any case of a criminal sort as exists over the affair of the private tutor, Dippold, who has just been found guilty of torturing to death one of the two boys of Herr Koch, director of the Deutscher Bank, and practicing almost as great barbarity on the other of the lads who had been placed in his charge. At first, it seemed almost incredible that the charges of actual fustianess toward fourteen-year-old Joachim and thirteen-year-old Heinrich Koch, which were made against the tutor could have more than a slight foundation, but they were substantiated fully at his trial, and the details then brought out make the case one of the most revolting in the criminal records of Germany.

It was proved that Dippold had been in the habit of binding the boys hand and foot, and beating them with a heavy stick until it broke. He also had beaten each of them with an iron rod until they fell to the ground unconscious. At night, he had obliged them to lie on the floor and had chained them to the bedstead in such a way that they could not move a muscle. And when from utter exhaustion, they fell asleep, he prodded them with a poker to awaken them. He kicked them on their bare buttocks with his heavy, hob-nailed boots, and even stamped on their heads. More than once he thrashed them so brutally that the floor of the room in which the beating took place was covered with blood. He also made them walk in the snow barefooted in 20 deg. of frost, with the result that their feet were frostbitten. When the body was examined after death, it was found that the result of Dippold's brutality, it was found covered with marks of ill-treatment, the back was bruised and scorched and many of the tissues gangrenous.

A remarkable feature of this case was the way in which Dippold for so long managed to keep the confidence of the parents of the unfortunate boys whom he was maltreating, and the means by which he succeeded in frustrating all attempts to expose him. It should be explained that Dippold, who had the reputation of an exemplary master, was not lodged at the Koch residence in Berlin, but, according to the German habit, had the boys with him at Beyreuth, where they were absolutely at his mercy. The first hint that their parents had that anything was wrong came to them from the servants at the house in Beyreuth where Dippold and the boys were living. These servants had been so shocked by the suffering which they saw the little fellows were undergoing that they felt it their duty to notify the Kochs, but they were too much intimidated by the tutor to do so. So Frau Koch went to Beyreuth to investigate. She saw the boys, but, not thinking it necessary to look at their bodies, and as they showed no other signs of having been ill-treated, she was convinced that the reports which had reached her had been false, especially as the boys themselves said that they were perfectly content. At the trial of the other day, little Joachim, whom Dippold did not succeed in killing, declared that he and his brother would have confessed having committed murder rather than exasperate their merciless tutor. And, before Frau Koch left for Berlin, Dippold succeeded in making her tell him which of his servants it was that had warned her against him, and actually obtained her authority for discharging them.

The mother, however, had not been back in Berlin long, than reports began to reach her from other sources that her two boys were being tortured by their tutor. This time she sent two of her men friends, a physician and a lawyer, to investigate the matter, but Dippold managed to bamboozle both of them. In fact, he hoodwinked them so successfully that when they returned to Berlin they told Frau Koch that the tutor was a "most excellent young man," and impressed her with his virtues to such an extent that the woman whose children the tutor was literally flaying alive almost failed to suspect this monster a check for \$125, with a letter of thanks for his "faithful services."

Now, however, Dippold threw a great bluff. He replied to Frau Koch's letter by a long and elaborate statement, in which he declared that he had been deeply injured, and declared that he might be free from suspicion henceforth, he would give up his post, ending by demanding permission to take his charges to his native village of Drosendorf. This was given him, and at Drosendorf, in a rickety cottage away from other houses, was placed

BRYAN'S LEGACY.

It is Charged that He Acted Without a Sense of Delicacy—It Will Harm His Reputation.

New York Times: Mr. Bryan's political opponents have never brought any charge against him except of being a misleading and demagogic politician. He was long ago epigrammatically described as a man without private vices or public virtues. There is, we believe, no constable or respectable section of the American people who would gladly or readily accept, or would incline to believe, accusations against his personal character. And yet the accusations brought against him in the contest of a will in Connecticut, and largely supported by his own testimony, cannot be lightly dismissed. They are serious. It appears that he had inspired a well-to-do citizen of that State with a personal and political aspiration which made that citizen anxious to "do something" for him, and it further appears that the form this beneficence should take was dictated by Mr. Bryan himself. By the law of Connecticut, the lawyer who draws a will cannot appear in it as a legatee. In this respect the law of Connecticut simply gives effect to the general judgment of mankind that the honor would not undertake to assume it. It appears, however, that Mr. Bryan did assume it, and that he endeavored to evade the legal prohibition of Connecticut by what the counsel for the heirs-at-law seems justified in describing as a "subterfuge." At the very best, Mr. Bryan's action has been delicate, and has not been that of a man keenly sensitive to his own good name. Leaving his public character entirely out of the question, we think that all disinterested persons who are themselves sensitive upon points of personal honor, if this story that has been unfolded in court were told of an entirely unknown person, would agree that the conduct of the legacy hunter was not above, and would not hope that he would take nothing by it.

Such a disclosure reflects not only upon the person immediately in question, but is worth reflection upon the part of those who have believed him worthy of the highest honors of the American people. Suppose that Mr. Bryan had been elected President and had illustrated his position by the same standards of rectitude and delicacy with regard to money that he has exhibited in this case, the result would have been a national disgrace. While they are thankful that this disclosure has been made, and that the legacy hunter has been exposed, we think that the American people should be even the candidate for the Presidency of one of the great parties of the country.

**The Start**  
In married life is generally made on an equal footing of health in man and wife. But how soon, in many cases, the wife loses the start and falls in face and falls in flesh, while her husband grows even more rugged and robust.

There is one chief cause for this wifely failure and that is, the failure of the womanly health. When there is irregularity or an unhealthy drain, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness, the general health is soon impaired. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

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Itching, Burning, Scalp Skin and Scalp Humors, Eczemas, Rashes and Irritations instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP.

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INVESTIGATE our past twenty years' city; learn what our medicine has done for the sick. Herbs and medicine for diseases. Best of reference to responsible persons. Send for our medicine.

713 SOUTH MAIN STREET.



## Good Stories for Children

By Walt McDougall

A SEARCH FOR PIRATE TREASURE WHICH ENDED  
HAPPILY FOR A SMALL BOY WHO  
KEPT HIS THOUGHTS ABOUT HIM

ON A winter day, when the snow was falling and the noise of the surf beating on the shore of the Sound and the whistling of the wind made the big bare garret echo with peculiar noises all its own, two children were playing among the broken furniture, old chests and other rubbish stored there.

This was one hundred and fifty years ago, and children had no such toys as they have now. A rag-baby, home-made, was the best doll any girl had; and as for the boys, I cannot discover that they had anything beyond a stick to play horse with or a wooden gun whittled out by an obliging brother.

These two children were making believe very hard, indeed, and were playing Indians and settlers, a game still a favorite all over our land. The boy in hiding behind a decayed old sea-chest, iron-bound and black even then with age, felt something protruding from a crack at the bottom of the chest. He drew it forth, and taking it to the light saw that it was a folded piece of parchment upon which was written these words:

Ten paces north of ye landing place of Ye Barking Dogge under a oake tree at ye edge of ye high tide mark 'is planted.

THOS. LAWRENCE.

(His X Mark) JULIO GONDOMAR.

Although both of the children could read written characters easily, neither of them attached any importance to this writing; in fact, their mother, who was a woman of little education, considered that it was a riddle of some sort. She placed the parchment in the family Bible, intending to show it to her husband on his return from sea. He never returned, and the two children grew up, were married and had children of their own.

And all this time the parchment reposed in the Bible, forgotten by all. Then, one day, it was rediscovered and it excited a great discussion. Tales of hidden treasure were common along the Atlantic coast in the last century, and the mysterious writing seemed to point directly to some such matter, but so vague was the wording of the parchment it was considered impossible to decipher its meaning; if, indeed, it would have any meaning. So after it had been talked over for several weeks by many people, none of whom were very clever at puzzles, it was finally placed among the old letters, jewels and other family treasures and almost forgotten.

Occasionally, as at Thanksgiving time or Christmas, when all the branches of the Lawrence family, for that was their name, were gathered together, the memory of the mystic parchment was revived. Some few facts had thus been committed to tradition. Thus it was brought out that Thomas Lawrence—very likely the very first of the name—had been a sea captain, and what more probable than that he had been a pirate on those dark days when fairly good men followed that calling without fear of reproach?

It is known that commissions were often given by kings and queens of unblemished character to certain captains to prey upon the Spaniards or the Frenchmen whenever and wherever they met them. And when in the collection of the Connecticut Historical Society there was found another paper signed by Thomas Lawrence, the name being a well-known name of the Spanish Main, interest was revived in the time-stained document in a sandalwood box in Grandma Lawrence's bedroom.

"The Barking Dogge" was fondly supposed by the family to have been the name of a mariner's ship, and many were the wishes breathed that her "landing place" might be learned.

More than a century passed, and then Mr. Amos Lawrence, who was a college graduate, put his intellect to the task of collecting and publishing all the facts regarding the traditional captain. But even he found little that could be regarded as certain.

Although for many years he diligently searched ancient records to learn from what port sailed "The Barking Dogge" and who her owners were, he never found her name in any shipping list. He traced every other ship with which his ancestor had ever been connected, and unearthed many a strange bit of history regarding that ancient mariner, and his voyages in Holland, Madagascar, Ceylon, Cadiz and Brazil, but no sign of a dogge, either silent or barking, did he ever encounter.

At last he died, leaving his papers, including the mysterious parchment, to his son Elias, who, though a young man, was allowed to examine the silent sea almost unmolested, and Elias became very poor indeed.

At last he found that of all his wealth nothing remained but a small farm on the shore of the Sound. Upon this land stood the same old farmhouse in the garret of which had been found, so long before, the ancient parchment.

It was a ramshackle, mossy, leaky house that shook with every gale, but its timbers were still sound and firm, while the rooms were as large as most modern houses.

Here Elias moved with his family and endeavored to earn a scanty living by raising vegetables, catching fish and gathering "soft clams" for the market. He had a son named Perry, who was as bright and clever a lad as the Lawrence family ever had in it, although his father said he was a dreamer like his grandfather, Amos Lawrence.

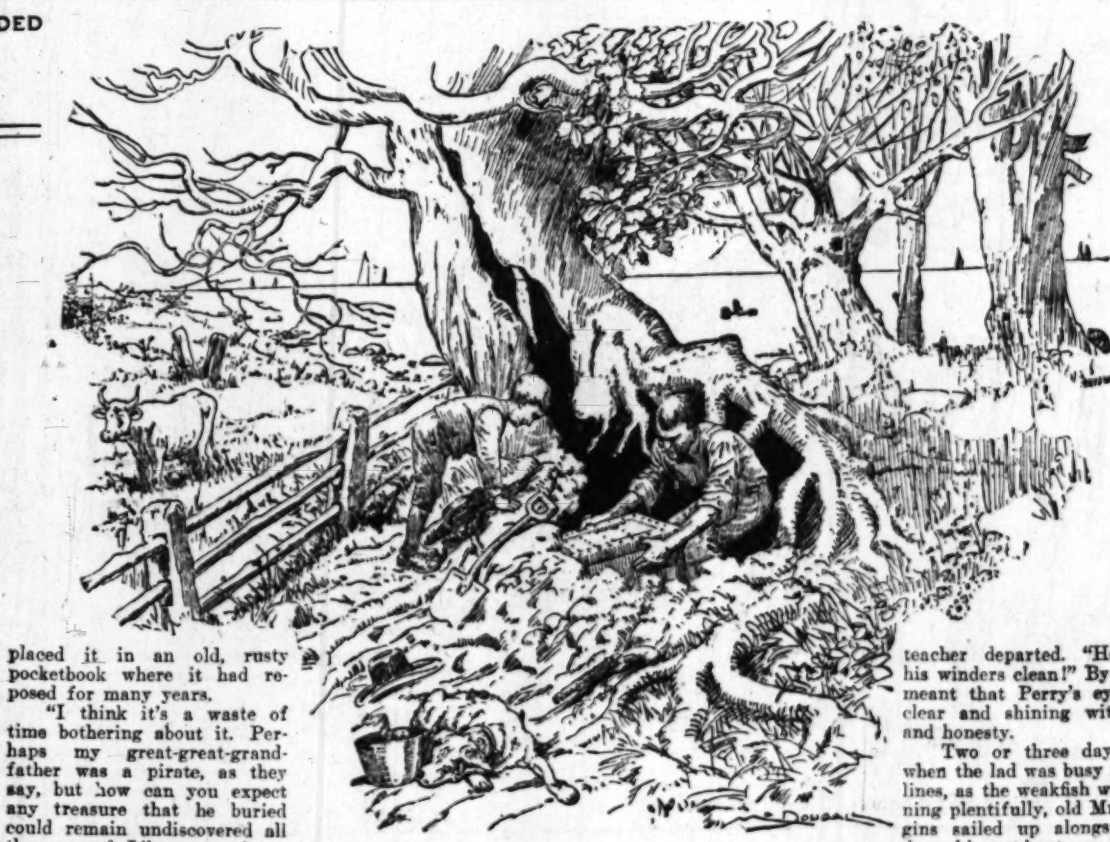
When he found that his school days had ended ere they had really begun, Perry was not disheartened. He kept right on studying just as if he was certain of going to college when the time arrived, although when one is steering a clam boat or cleaning fish it is difficult to acquire knowledge. Perry's special fondness for history, chemistry and geology had been noted by his teachers, and one of them, himself a poor man, devoted much of his spare time in sailing with Perry and instructing him. The two were boon companions, although Mr. Smeed seemed many years older than the boy. In fact, he was but twenty-four and was a good deal of a boy still.

One day while anchored off Charles Island, a gassy gem that adorns the Connecticut coast, Perry happened to mention the family tradition, and Mr. Smeed's curiosity was so aroused that nothing but a sight of the ancient parchment would satisfy him. Nothing so romantic had ever come his way, and when they returned home that night Perry asked his father if he remembered where the document was kept.

With much difficulty Elias Lawrence managed to recall its hiding-place and unearthing it, spreading it out on the kitchen table for the school teacher's inspection.

Mr. Smeed read it carefully, closely studying the handwriting and staring at it as if he expected to wrench its hidden meaning by boring holes into it with his brown eyes. At last he said with a sort of sigh:

"Oh, pah! That's what my father thought, and he spent all his time, as well as his money, trying to discover that very thing," growled Perry's father, as he folded the parchment and



A Rust-Eaten, Iron-Bound Chest—the Pirates' Treasure—Was Revealed

placed it in an old, rusty pocketbook where it had reposed for many years.

"I think it's a waste of time bothering about it. Perhaps my great-grandfather was a pirate, as they say, but how can you expect any treasure that he buried could remain undiscovered all these years? Like as not, 'twas buried, somebody's dug it up and spent it a hundred years since. The best way is to forget all about it."

But the school teacher, who was very romantic and very fond of all sorts of puzzles as well as did bother about it a great deal. Yet there was so little tangible to work upon that he made no progress toward solving the problem. Little by little he procured all of the documents that Amos Lawrence had gathered, and Perry was compelled to listen to Mr. Smeed's speculations day after day until the boy at last knew every fact that his grandfather had gathered, as well as all of his adventures while seeking for records of the lost ship, "The Barking Dogge."

Perry had no wild ideas regarding hidden treasure; all he wished was to obtain an education so that he might in time become State Geologist or State Chemist. But the poor school teacher had a motive in his search.

Mr. Smeed was in love, poor man! Miss Ennis, who was assistant in the village milliner, had long ago bewitched him, and yet his salary was so pitifully small that he dared not ask her to share it with him. She would willingly have given up all her future, and, as Mrs. Samuel G. Smeed, cheerfully assisted him in spending this salary, but Mr. Smeed was not aware of that fact.

Up to date his nearest approach to a confession of love had been a delicate note to the milliner's after school and a shy glance within, where at the trim figure of Miss Ennis, her golden head leaning over as she deftly converted sixty cents' worth of straw, feathers and wire into a twenty-five dollar hat from Paris.

Mr. Smeed yearned for wealth with a hunger that was entirely useless, for he wished to bestow it. It upon Miss Adelaide Ennis, but school teaching has never yet made any man wealthy, and he has invented some method of making it more unpleasant for children, and he could not do that. So he did hanker after the pirate's hidden gold, and even as ardently as had Amos Lawrence, pondered over the problem of where the ship "Barking Dogge" had made her landing.

He grew pale and thin from loss of sleep, and often while Perry sat the Alice, their humble clamming ship, across the rippling waters of the Sound, the teacher sat in a brown study with his eyes roving along the distant shore as if seeking some sign of the ancient landing.

At such times he occasionally related some tale of the Spanish Main, and Perry was thrilled with the narration of the awful deeds of Morgan, Blackbeard, "Montbars the Extremist," De Lussan, who became a pirate to pay his bills, Dieppe, Mansfelt and the infamous Olcennois, who beheaded ninety men all in one day.

The fact that an ancestor of his could have been a member of such a bloody and inhuman crew was not a very cheerful thought, and Perry refused to admit it for a moment, but the teacher had gone pirate-mad.

The boys told Perry that at school he had introduced a course of reading of the "Lives of the Buccaneers," much to their delight, and the quick result of which was the prompt appearance of shore on the next Saturday afternoon of several long, low, rakish craft of various sizes, all flying home-made black flags bearing the awful skull and cross-bones in white.

All of the delighted children took as rosy a view of a pirate's career as did Mr. Smeed, so long as the pirate was of the distant past, yet when they began to board each other's craft in mimic fray and bloody fights resulted Mr. Smeed saw his error.

The result of a more than usually savage encounter between the Bloody Pelican, commanded by Bill Jones, whose real name was Orlando Girms, and the Flame of Fury, under Captain Blackbeard, once called Herman Wirz, brought the teacher's peculiar views to the attention of the village School Board, and after he had been talked to by a committee he was notified that his services would not be needed next year.

So the mysterious parchment had brought woe to another innocent man, just as if a legacy of disaster followed whoever became interested in deciphering its meaning.

Mr. Smeed told of his disastrous finish as Perry took him across to the house where he was to board that week, and he confessed to the boy why he had so yearned to find the treasure.

"Well," remarked Perry, "as vacation will begin pretty soon and you would have had to get a job of some sort to keep you going through the summer, I guess it's not so awful bad as it looks."

"I'd like to procure some kind of employment about here," resumed Mr. Smeed, "even if there is no prospect of getting the school again next fall."

"There is only one man anywhere about that hires help," Perry broke in, "and that's old man Quiggins, on the Point. He employs men in the summer time to sail catboats for the summer boarders. I did think I'd go into that myself this summer," he added. "It beats clamming and fishing."

Mr. Smeed asked Perry to sail over to the Point, and they interviewed Mr. Quiggins, with the result that he promised to engage Mr. Smeed in July. Perry was much interested in this gruff-looking old man, whose shaggy brows concealed a pair of kindly eyes, for he had always been terribly afraid of him. When Mr. Smeed told the old man what had caused the School Board to dispense with his services he roared:

"Why, look 'em! Of course they don't want them children leechin' any kind o' piracy 'cept takin' summer boarders an' bringin' lakem an' the like along shore! Serves you right fer puttin' other notions inter their heads! Ho, ho! He, he!"

Thought perhaps ye might sell a few fish to me," he said, smiling. He merely wished to catch another glance from the lad's clear eyes, as a matter of fact. "I never asked your name," he added.

When Perry told him his name, Mr. Quiggins was surprised. "Why, you must be a sort o' relation o' mine, for my granther married a Miss Lawrence. Are you 'Lias' son? Well, well! No wonder I was kinder drawn toward ye. We are cousins! Ain't never heard of it before, eh? Well, bless your heart; didn't you never hear o' how Beaky Lawrence ran away, or rather sailed away, with my grandpaw, and how 'Squire Lawrence chased them with a sloop armed with a brass gun clean to Bermuda? He wasn't going ter have his gal marry no such name as Quiggins! Ho! ho! ho! I want you ter come over to my house and read some o' the letters th' your grandpaw wrote about that matter. Oh, I have a mighty lot o' old papers! Some o' them going back to the very first settlers 'round here. Like to see 'em?"

Perry assured him that he would be pleased to examine them, but really he was merely being polite, for he had heard so much about old documents that he hated the sight of them. Yet his politeness was the means of his restoring the fortunes of the Lawrence family, for when he went, a few days afterward, to look at Mr. Quiggins' old letters, he found among them a paper that aroused in him the fever, even as Mr. Smeed's had been aroused.

There, among a mass of old, stained, crumpled and tattered pieces of paper and parchment, a thing back for two centuries and more, reposed the key to the whole problem! It was an especially stained and ragged sheet of paper, yellow as saffron with age, and the writing upon it was scarcely legible, yet as Perry rather caressingly turned them all over the date upon this one was plain enough to catch his eye.

It read: "October Tenth, 1669," and as it was perhaps the very oldest piece of paper he had ever seen, it arrested his attention, and with some difficulty he managed to decipher the faint writing. It read thus:

October Tenth, 1669.  
Tom Lawrence, Dr., to Jacob Quiggins:  
To four sides venison . . . . . 3 shillings  
To two ducks . . . . . 6 pence  
To painting sign of Ye Barking Dogge and repairing two tables at ye Tavern . . . . . 13 shillings 8 pence  
Received Payt. JACOB QUIGGINS.

"The Barking Dogge!" exclaimed Perry. "A signboard! Was there a tavern called 'The Barking Dogge'?" he asked aloud, and Mr. Quiggins replied:

"I reckon if it's writ down there that there was, my boy!" "Did you ever hear of such a tavern anywhere around here?" asked the boy.

"No, I never did; but that ain't sayin' there wasn't any. If my great-grandpaw signed a receipt for money an' mentioned such a tavern it surely was somewhere not far from here. I never heard tell of his painting signs, and never knew that we had an artist in the family before. I'll bet that's where my little Liza gets her taste for painting from!"

"I wonder how I could find out about it?" said Perry. "Well, I can't see what use 'twould be to know about a tavern that's been gone for two centuries, more'n likely. But if you're set 'pon knowin' there, Sammy Spelter, up at the Court House—he's a cousin o' mine and yours, too—and what he don't know about antiquities of this country ain't no good gatherin' 'em up. You jest go to Cousin Sammy and tell him I sent you, and tell him whose son you be and I guess he'll tell you all he knows."

Perry immediately, and without saying anything to Mr. Smeed, repaired to the Court House and soon found Mr. Spelter, who, when he learned Perry's errand, was interested at once.

"There's an old book of records of the very first settlement that is kept in the safe as a curiosity, more than anything else," said he. "We will examine that first."

He produced the ancient volume, its wooden covers bound in calfskin worn with centuries of handling, its pages yellow and time-stained, but the writing still legible. Together the man and boy turned over the flimsy pages, upon which were recorded, by long-forgotten clerks, the sales of land and other matters put on record by the government of each place.

Here were shown who were taxed and who bought land from the Indian owners, and passed in the book were many priceless papers signed with historic names, many of them those of Indian chiefs who drew little animals, or totems, opposite their written names.

Perry found it extremely difficult to read the ancient form of handwriting with its extravagant flourishes, and he wrestled bravely with the spelling, also, for his forefathers spelled pretty much as they pleased. Suddenly, just as he was becoming discouraged, Mr. Spelter said:

"Ah! Here it is!" then he read aloud: "June 8, 1662.  
"This day was granted to Enoch Lawrence by ye Honbl. Council ye Land lying south of his tavern of Ye Barking Dogge wh' stands on ye shore where ye river falls into ye Sound; the same Land being Publick Domain. Said E. Lawrence to maintain for fifty years a ferry across said stream for all comers except ye saunders."

"There's our tavern!" ejaculated Mr. Spelter, "and it's funny I never noticed that entry before. It is quite evident that the Lawrence began life as innkeepers, my lad, although they became mighty men in these parts."

AFTER A LONG AND PATIENT INVESTIGATION HE  
DISCOVERED AN ANCIENT HIDING  
PLACE AND WAS FULLY REWARDED

"I guess it would be pretty hard to find out where the tavern stood, would it not?" said Perry.

"Well, that depends," replied the clerk. "Perhaps there may be some relics of it, although I know almost every old building hereabouts. You know, all that part of this village related into almost its original condition of wild land many years ago. Even old ruins crumble away pretty fast in our climate. I imagine that the changes have been so great that only a geologist could ascertain just where the river entered the Sound so long ago as 1662."

"I have studied geology for two years," said Perry.

"Then you would enjoy the task of tracing the ancient shoreline. I confess that I wouldn't know how to set about it."

"I know very well," replied Perry, confidently; and thanking Mr. Spelter for his kindness, he repaired at once to the shore. Here in a very short time he found that the little stream that now would scarcely float a good sized cat-boat once was deep and broad, the marks of its swift current showing on rocks far from the present shore.

He found, too, that for ages past it had been carrying down earth and stones, spreading soil all along the meadows until the river bed had been raised and its mouth pushed far back inland.

It was impossible to estimate exactly how far the river had receded each century, but he soon discovered, far distant from the present shoreline, some ancient logs that showed they once were the piles of either a bridge or a wharf. It was truly astonishing to think that water had once flowed here, but it was certain that these logs had been immersed in water, as they were worm-eaten.

Next, quite by accident, just where he had made sure was an old beach, he came upon the foundation of a vanished building, the rough-hewn stones revealing where an ancient cellar had been, and it was right on the old-time water's edge.

Other big stones extended out toward the water, and Perry made sure that this was an ancient landing, perhaps the landing of the tavern.

Looking to the north he saw a gnarled and twisted oak, a tree so venerable that its boughs were torn and bent and its great trunk hollowed to a mere shell, and exactly ten paces north of the line of water-worn stones that lay stretched toward the present water line. He paced the distance several times, and then became so excited that he felt he had better sit down.

Just then Perry's father came along with his nets on a wheelbarrow, and when he had told him of his discovery he said with very little show of interest:

"Well, if you've found the landing-place and can manage to find the pirate's treasure you'll have one comfort. It's on our own land, for this here piece belongs to me. It is part of the farm, although it ain't worth ten cents for farming."

Perry said away to find Mr. Smeed and to give his wonderful news. To say that the teacher grew excited would be a mild statement, for he ran all the way back to the old oak. He confessed all of Perry's theories and was sure that he had found the long lost landing-place. They listened for shovels and then Perry said:

"Where'll we begin to dig?"

"Well, the paper said it was buried under the oak, and as that must mean near its trunk or the point where it would have perhaps been completely engulfed among its wide spreading roots. I think, as we have the axe, we might as well explore directly beneath the trunk of the tree."

Perry had smote the wood and said:

"It's about as rotten as punk. I think it will be easy."

But it was more difficult than he had anticipated, for old as was the tree, its wood was firm as iron. He struck and struck and twisted and dug and pulled for hours without uncovering a hint of treasure. Then, just as Perry was beginning to weaken in his faith, the teacher's shovel struck something.

He reached down and held it up. It was an ancient flint-lock pistol, crumbling and rusted, but it was proof. They dug eagerly again. In a few minutes the corner of an iron-bound chest showed.

I think that never did two shovels work faster than did theirs for ten minutes, when before them lay fully revealed a pirate's chest if ever there was one!

One bang upon its rusty lock and hinges and off flew the heavy oaken lid, revealing its contents. The chest seemed filled with reddish clay, but a few swift movements of the teacher's hand uncovered the earth that three centuries had suffered in upon the treasure, and there, gleaming dully, was gold that filled the chest to the brim.

They took up coin after coin and read their dates with amazement. There were coins of 1433, 1546, 1612, 1492; in fact, coins so old that the teacher was astounded, for he well knew that this treasure was not only precious because the coins were gold, but because they were such rare and perhaps simply unique specimens that collectors would pay many times the worth of the metal for them.

So it proved. In fact, when it became known that at last the famous "Barking Dogge" treasure had been unearthed, and what a wonderful find it had proved to be, every numismatist or coin collector in the world was eager to procure specimens, and they flocked to the Lawrence home filled with anxiety lest others had gotten ahead of them, for coin-collectors are greedy folk and extremely jealous of each other.

They found that even the teacher had not dreamed of the value of the treasure Perry and he had exhumed, for there were coins in the chest that existed nowhere else in the world, for old coins are melted again and again as the centuries pass. You may have a gold dollar in your pocket or on a chain that once lay in the palm of a Phoenician or a Roman storekeeper of the days of Numa Pompilius.

Here the ardent collectors found coins of the Caesars, of forgotten Spanish kings, of Greek tyrants, of Byzantine emperors, doubloons, moldores, pieces of eight of Queen Elizabeth, Macedonian, Bactrian, Hebrew, Hungarian and Russian coins, with dates ranging from two centuries before the Christian Era to that of King Charles the Second!

The treasure set the collectors crazy and they quarreled like wolves. When at last Perry had sold all that he desired to part with, he had two million, four hundred thousand and ninety-seven dollars in the bank.

Down at the bottom of the chest was a leather bag filled with diamonds and in it a paper containing this writing:

"I gained this treasure in lawful combat with ye bloody sailors of Spain, and from Arthur Flynn, surnamed ye Scourge of ye Main, by ye skillful casting of ye dice. If by mischance I miscarry and recover it not I hereby state that an interest of a third is in ye same to Julio Gondomar, my Captain and to be my son-in-law if he survives the present expedition."

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Accompanying this paper was a piece of shriveled parchment upon which was written these names and figures:

"Santo Espirito, 1102 pounds silver.  
"Diago Gonzalez, 900.  
"Nina Speranza, 11,098 marks.  
"Conquistadore, 3000 in gold.  
"Santa Cruz del Maria, 8000.  
"Theresa, 1800—mostly gold."

Perhaps these were the names of ships which the old buccanier had captured, but that remains to be learned. Mr. Smeed received from Perry the position of private tutor at a large salary, so that he saw his way clear to proposing to Miss Ennis, and they were married that summer in order that the teacher might have everything off his mind while Perry was preparing for college.

WALT McDOUGALL.

NDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1903

ARQUIS A

Both of Them  
Limit of Lu  
Three Valets  
Huge Fortu

(SPECIAL CORRE

ONDON, Oct. 17.—Although  
Marquis of Anglessey's superb  
Mora not only admittedly  
pumpkin yet produced,  
it in France, no pictures of it  
until its recent arrival in  
country, and it is interesting  
I succeeded in getting the suc  
saying two photographs of the la  
ary of the most luxurious yo  
in England.

Twelve thousand five hundred  
was the exact price which  
Marquis" paid for his car,  
a matter of fact, cost was not ta  
consideration, the manufactur  
being to this automo  
the finest thing of its k  
existence. And, in consequ  
new "Pulvis et Mores" as  
ed, is swifter enough to mat  
in the young nobleman millio  
one wholesale transactions in p  
stones, gorgeous raiment, p  
pompant habitation, not to men  
triumphs as an actor—and ba  
have made him famous  
old over.

And so to say, the Marquis's  
equipped with all the latest wr  
in the way of mechanism. Th  
for instance, the especially c  
with a wheel base of 10 ft

ches, and is suspended on s  
springs, with equal size wheel  
which are fitted with 120 "m  
discs, giving a smoothness  
running hitherto unknown. Th  
"improvements" are of equ  
importance, but perhaps a descrip  
tion in such matters. The luxu  
of the interior of the car, how  
will appeal to everybody. All  
work is of polished mahogany,  
and four revolving armchairs,  
upholstered in velvet, each with  
two side tables which also form  
the cupboards and drawers. The  
of these are polished beautifully,  
they can be opened up so as to  
a large table, covered on its  
with green baize. The ceiling is  
d decorated after special design  
of Louis XV style, while the dar  
furnished with boxes of music,  
all blue and the floor covered with  
Wilson pile carpet of dark crim  
son.

are "conveniences" galore.  
example, the front of the car in  
behind the driver's seat is fitted  
a Morocco leather holdall, con  
taining clock, barometer, thermom  
eter, and a notebook, looking

INTERIOR OF THE ANG

and an electric telephone to the  
with an indicator marked right,  
turn, steady, home, quicker, etc.  
is not space for a detailed de  
sion of this motor-car de luxe,  
it may be added that the car is  
by electricity. The frame and  
are painted in pale yellow and  
black, while the body is dark  
and lined in velvet. As the  
is built for luxury, and not as a  
it is geared to travel at an ave  
rate of twenty-five miles an ho  
a full load.

owing the purchase of this car,  
it is rather surprising if we do  
from Anglessey Castle when th  
young man who owns it, 26,000  
and has an income of 20,000  
and magnificent "motor car"  
richness are, of course, amon  
Marquis's many specialties. The  
arm, which he designed for the  
ping club of Anglessey Castle, is  
of his greatest triumphs. It con  
sists of a sort of blazer of turquo  
with white silk buttons. On  
side pocket is worked in rich  
pair of crossed pipes, and a  
with a ping-pong ball in the  
below. There was a ash, as  
of turquoise blue, and a tie  
to match.

Marquis also has invented sev  
evening costumes" to take the  
of the ordinary black and white  
is an abhorrent to his aesthetic









A SEARCH FOR  
HAPPIL  
KEPT

ON A winter day the surf beating the peculiar noises all the broken furniture. This was one of the best of any girl that they had any wooden gun whistles. These two children were playing in over our land. The iron-bound and bla trading from a car forth, and taking it parchment upon wh

Ten paces on Doge under a o his planted. (His X A) Although both sets easily, with writing; in fact, th tion, considered th the parchment in t husband on his ret children grew up, v And all this t gotten by all. Th a great discussion. the Atlantic coast ing seemed to poi was the wording o to decipher it me So after it had bee pla, none of who placed among the and almost forgot

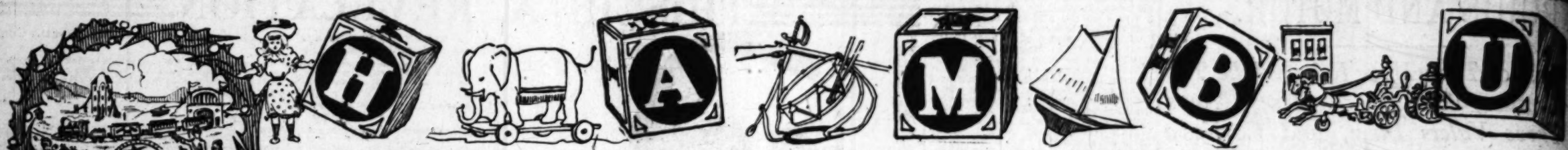
Occasionally, all the branches of were gathered to was revived. Som tion. Thus it w likely the very fr what more probab days when fairly reproach! It is known ti queens of unblem the Spaniard or ti them. And when Society there was ruse, the came i interest was revit wood box in Gra "The Barkin to have been th the wishes breath More than a was a colleg lecting and publ captain. But ev certain.

Although for ords to learn fro who her owners list. He traced ever been connec tory regarding ti Madagascar, Cey either silent or b At last he di oua parchment, the matter, but would had bee searches in so r money instead o store of gold. Elias claim his ancestor, an of some new or with our thrif ent day, plantec prof.

Alas for the as perhaps all c ecovery of heroe were allowed t Elias became ve a small farm o the same old fa so long before. It was a r every gal, but rooms were as

Here Elias acuity living b "soft claims" fo as bright and e although his fr Ames Lawren When he f really began, studying just a time arrived, a ing fish it is di ness for histo teachers, and c his spare time years older th was a good e

One day that adorns th the family tr that nothing t him. Nothing r returned hom here where ti With m hiding-place a for the school Mr. Smoe ing and starl ing by jostl with a sort of "It's boy landed! If th enough." "Oh, pah all his time, thing," grow



**Special** You can select toys and dolls now, while the stocks are complete, and have them kept for you until wanted.

**At \$2.25**

Dressed Doll—accordian plaited, lace edged costume with pretty straw hat. This is one of the daintiest dolls, with life-like expression; has Bisque head and moving eyes and would not be overpriced at \$3.00.

**At \$1.00**

21 inch Kid Body Doll, has bisque head, sewed wig, moving eyes, shoes and stockings. Regular \$1.50 value.

Magie Lanterns and Kinetoscopes—ranging from 50c to \$12.50.  
Mechanical Railways \$1 to \$17.50.  
Steam Railways \$3.50 to \$17.50.  
Steam Engines 50c to \$25.00.  
Hot air engines, \$1.00 to \$15.00.  
Electric batteries, \$1.25 to \$5.00.  
Attachments for steam toys, 25c to \$2.50.  
Mechanical and steam boats, 50c to \$20.00.  
Sail boats 5c to \$3.00.  
Magnetic toys, 10c to \$2.50.  
Swimming toys, 5c to \$1.00.

**At \$1.00**

Iron hook and ladder with two horses, ladder and driver; is 24 inches long; actual \$1.50 value.

**At 49c**

Ice Chests—hinged under and lower door; contains artificial block of ice. Regular 65c value.

**At 29c**

Musical Punch and Judy rocking chimies—very cute and entertaining. An actual 50c value.

**At 25c**

15-in. Kid Doll—well made with bisque head, shoes and stockings; regular price 35c.

## Southern California's Greatest Toy Department

37,000 square feet given over to Toys alone; and 7500 square feet for Dolls exclusively—a greater space than the total area of the entire retail store; and without fear of contradiction we say it is the greatest toy department in the United States. The large that we employ several hundred salespeople in the one department during the holidays; and thousands of people shopping at one time without crowding. The Toy Department occupies the entire basement and is easy of access by two elevators; the Doll Department takes up fully one-fourth of the third floor. The appointments of these mammoth departments proper facilities for displaying the wares—there is a 110 foot "runway" for demonstrating mechanical toys and dolls—a large tank for demonstrating boats and aquatic toys—and a charge of a practical demonstrator whose services are at the disposal of the public. Don't be backward about mechanical toys and their workings.

**An Index to Toyland and Dolldom.**  
Refer to This List from Now Until Christmas.

Tops, both spring and singing 5c to \$1.00.  
Noah's Ark 5c to \$10.00.  
Animals in boxes and of every description 5c to \$2.50.  
Lead soldiers and ships 10c to \$5.00.  
Cannon, iron and brass, 5c to \$5.00.  
Printing presses \$1.00 up to \$10.00.  
New "Simplex" typewriters \$1.00 to \$5.00.  
Iron trains 10c to \$5.00.  
Iron wagons, carts, hooks and ladders, fire engines, mail wagons, artillery and others 5c to \$5.00.  
Plush and Skin Horses with wagons 25c to \$25.00.  
Stables with horses and wagons 25c to \$2.50.  
Doll Houses—open and shut with verandas and double rooms 35c to \$10.00.  
Toy Sets—China, pewter, stone and metal 5c to \$7.50.  
Toy Pianos 25c to \$12.50.  
Accordians 25c up to \$5.00.  
Harmonicas 5c up to \$1.00.  
Chimes 25c up to \$2.50.  
Drums 25c up to \$5.00.  
Swords 10c up to \$2.00.  
Guns and air rifles 10c to \$3.50.  
Toy pistols 5c to 25c.  
Toy savings bank 10c to \$2.00.  
Music boxes 25c to \$5.00.  
Boys' horse reins 5c to \$1.00.  
Jumping ropes 5c up to 25c.  
Toy telephones 25c up to \$1.25.  
Marble railway games 35c to \$1.25.  
Toy Furniture—beds, cradles, chairs, tables, dressers, bureaus, chiffoniers, commodes, sideboards, wardrobes—all prettily white enameled. Prices range 75c to \$12.50.  
Toy Furniture—enameled and natural oak finish, in tables, chairs, beds, cradles, ice chests, dressers, China closets. Prices range 10c up to \$5.00.  
Child's Chairs and Rockers—oak finish and red, 25c to \$5.00.  
Child's Desks, \$1.98 to \$9.00.  
Wash Tubs and Wash Sets, 10c to \$1.50.  
Doll Hammocks in frames, 25c to 75c.  
Child's Biscuit Carpet Sweepers, 15c to \$1.50.  
Boys' tool chests, 25c to \$12.50.  
Dolls' Trunks—great variety, 35c to \$3.50.

## Sale of High Grade Winter Shoes.



This great sale was started Saturday, but will be one of the best features of merchandising for the coming week. It is held just at the season of the year when substantial footwear is most needed, and we wish to impress you with the fact that it does not pay to buy really low priced articles, if the quality is not good, when, by paying a little more, you can get the very best of materials, all the newness of style and all the comfort which is to be found in a thoroughly up-to-date shoe. This sale covers every class of footwear for women, men, misses, boys and girls and babies; and we absolutely know that, quality considered, our prices are matchless and alone.

### Women's Shoes

**Style No. 332** Full dress pattern Patent Leather Boots—plain toe (no tip); seamless vamp; dull kid tops; worked eyelet holes; Louis XV heels; all sizes and widths. Compare them with any \$6.00 value shown elsewhere in the city. Our price.....**\$5.00**

**Style No. 400** Women's Patent Kid Button Shoes; hand turned soles; dull tops with buttons to match; have new concave military heels. The patent kid stock in this boot is warranted to wear. This is another shoe as good others' \$6.00 values, which we price at.....**\$5.00**

**Style No. 339** Women's finest Kid Lace Shoes—with hand turned soles, patent tips, low heels and medium round toes. The construction of this boot will be appreciated by women who require a close fit in the heel and comfort and plenty of room across toes. It is a comfortable, fashionable shoe at.....**\$5.00**

**Style No. 305** The very finest Women's Walking Boots—of patent colt in lace Bleucher style with well soles, dull tops and military heels. It is an extremely dressy boot with all the goodness of any \$6 shoe. Sale price.....**\$5.00**

**Style No. 306** A light, airy, graceful style made of finest patent kid stock; lace only, with dull leather tops, full military heels, arched instep. A snug fitting creation in foot—wear not priced at \$7; but at.....**\$5.00**

**Style No. 314** Women's all Kid Lace Velt Boots—made on our new modern last and is especially adapted for thin, bony feet, with high instep and narrow thin heels, and rather broad at toe. It is a popular style, to be priced at.....**\$3.95**

**Style No. 320** Paris Kid Lace Boot—stock tip; medium sole of good weight; medium wide toe; low heel; fast color eyelets. A comfortable street boot as good as most. \$5 values. Sale price.....**\$3.95**

### Women's Shoes

**Style No. 325** Women's Patent Kid Hand Turned Sole; plain toe; stylish military heels; high arched instep; fast color sunburst eyelets. An extremely light yet dressy boot in all sizes and widths. Priced at.....**\$3.95**

**Style No. 302** Women's Paris Kid Lace Shoes—hand turned soles; patent tips; medium round toes; perforated heel foxing; military heels. A smart dressy shoe at.....**\$4.00**

**Style No. 401** Women's patent Kid Lace Boots—hand turned soles; glossy kid top; new spike heel; arched instep. It is a strikingly handsome dress boot made to sell at \$5. We shall price it at.....**\$3.50**

**Style No. 366** Paris kid, mat top shoe—lace style; light welt sole with yellow stitching. A very substantial winter boot and reasonably priced at.....**\$4.00**

**Style No. 305** A shoe for tender feet; is of finest Paris kid stock with live wool cushion soles; patent tips; low heels; are in lace style. They are both comfortable and fashionable and are priced at.....**\$3.50**

**Style No. 351** Women's patent Kid Lace Style, Hand Turned Sole Shoe with Louis XV heel; mat kid top; medium round toes; high arched instep. A dainty dress shoe priced at.....**\$3.50**

**Style No. 516** Women's all Patent Kid Oxford—hand turned soles, medium low Louis XV heels, arched instep; sale price.....**\$2.65**

**"Queen Quality Shoe."** Style No. 591 This shoe sells the world over at \$3. This are of fine Vici Kid in lace style; flexible soles; opera heels; are in sizes 21 to 6 and in A.A., A and B widths only. Choice while they last.....**\$1.95**

### Women's Shoes

**Style No. 541** Women's Patent Kid Hand Turned Oxford—dull mat kid top; opera heel and as good as other's \$3.50 values. Our price.....**\$2.55**

**Style No. 530** Women's Winter weight Oxfords—well soles; heels; medium broad toe; bright finished box calf leather. Sale price.....**\$3.00**

**Style No. 599** Women's All Patent Kid three-strap Slippers; Louis XV heels; fashionable, shapely toes; new price.....**\$3.00**

**Style No. 371** Young Women's Shoes—of Paris kid in lace style; have welt soles; low flat heels; kid tips; sizes \$2.50 to 6. Price.....**\$2.95**

**Women's Satin Slippers** Covered with point de Venice and Chantilly lace, and are the kind which are sold all over the city at \$10.00. We have only a small quantity of them and they will be priced for this sale at.....**\$5.00**

**Shoe Special** 2200 pairs of Women's Vici Kid, Lace and Button shoes—all made on comfortable shapes; lasts and include values up to \$5.50. Priced for this sale at choice per pair.....**\$2.50**

**\$5.00 Sample Shoes** About 600 pairs of Women's shoes in sizes 34 to 44 and A and B widths. If we can fit you, you will save about \$1 a pair.

### Men's Shoes

**Style No. 1265** Men's Finest Patent Kid Lace Shoes—made on the new "Po-ta-tay" last. Has dull calf top, military heel and is the same shoe as is priced elsewhere at \$7.00. These are absolutely the newest, most correct styles for men. We price them.....**\$5.00**

**\$3 Sateen Comforts at \$2.50.**

These are a good grade Sateen covered comfort. They are perfectly reversible; are either tufted or quilted. The colorings are either light, medium or dark. They are filled with one sheet of medicated cotton and the full size is 72x78 inches. They are as good as any ever offered in this city at \$3.00. A Monday leader at.....**\$2.50**

**40c Salted Peanuts 22c.**

One of the most delicious and appetizing of confections. They are the small Spanish peanut, new crop; are salted and roasted in the very best creamy butter and are the kind which sell regularly at 40c a lb. As a special leader for Monday only from our candy dept. with a limit 1 lb. to a customer, no telephone orders, they will be priced **22c**

## Another Sale of Black Silks.

This is the second shipment of the Ashley & Bailey silks. Those which were included in the sale two weeks ago were the ones received by express, but those which are included in this sale are the ones received week by freight. There are thousands of yards in the assortment, all of them new stylish weaves, prices will average just as low as at any previous sale—or about one-third below regular. So if you want in black silks, now is the time to supply it.

**Figured Black India Silks**—10 pieces in the lot. They are a rich black and the patterns are scrolls, leaves and vines, and they are suitable for full dresses, waists and skirts. They are 24 inches wide and no better have sold in the city under 65c. Sale price, per yard.....**38c**

**27-inch Black Taffeta**—a very heavy crisp quality, high luster, Swiss finish, pure silk; will give very satisfactory wear, and are not overpriced at 65c. Offered as a leader for this sale at, per yard.....**50c**

**36-inch Black Taffeta**—a strictly guaranteed, heavy, crisp quality Taffeta; mellow finished; pure silk; serviceable for any use for which silks may be desired; is an actual \$1.50 value. Priced for this sale, per yard.....**\$1.19**

**Black Peau de Soies and Peau de Cygnes**—two choice weaves in 19 inch width. They are pure silk and soft mellow finish; are perfect wearing and are popular for suits and waists. An actual 75c grade. Sale price per yard.....**59c**

**\$1.00 Black Peau de Cygnes**—a popular weave of silk equally suitable for dresses, skirts or waists; has soft mellow finish; is lustrous black and 21 inches wide. The same quality sells at all other stores at \$1.00. Our price per yard.....**79c**

**27-inch Black Peau de Soie**—a small lot of five pieces only; is a lustrous black; satin finished; perfectly reversible; heavy weight. This silk is very popular for Monte Carlo coats, suits and waists. No better sold in the city under \$1.75. Our price per yard.....**\$1.39**

**Black Peau de Soies and Taffeta**—pieces all of them 36 inches wide. The peau de soies are satin finish with gross grain back; the heavy crisp quality, but both silk and considered an extra \$1.25. They will go on sale while they last at per yard.....

**21-inch Black Peau de Soies**—a good silk, soft mellow quality, guaranteed for satisfactory wear, pure silk and made to sell at \$1.00. Offer them during this sale at, per yard.....

**36-inch Black Taffeta**—an excellent quality; a width which is not so large; is brilliant finish, pure silk and made to sell at \$1.50. Offer them during this sale at, per yard.....

## New Suits, Costumes and Coats.

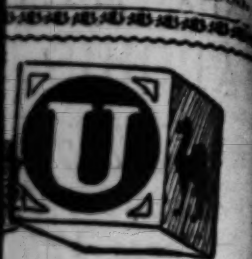


Three lines of women's garments which are in your mind just now. No firm in California shows better and in fact no store shows such a liberal assortment. The garments are all of the best in their respective classes for they were purchased under the supervision of our local buyer, New York buyers and Parisian buyers. While they are all exclusive in style, prices are no higher than you would pay elsewhere for inferior goods.

**Instep Walking Suits**—plain cloths in blue, black or brown; also fancy mixtures in the popular color combinations. They are all made with long cut coats trimmed with novelty silk and are silk lined. The skirts are in flare shape. Price.....**\$20.00**

**Street and Semi-Tailored Costumes**—the materials are mixtures in the novelty cloths, tailored checks, velvets, fine imported plain cloths, broadtail and shibboleths. The skirts are either the new instep or dress lengths and coasts are in the ultra exclusive long cut style, and the trimmings are from the platform cape and silk trimmed effects of the most exquisite creations. Price range \$25. \$30. \$35. \$40. \$45. \$50. \$55. \$60. \$65. \$70. \$75. \$80. \$85. \$90. \$95. \$100. \$105. \$110. \$115. \$120. \$125. \$130. \$135. \$140. \$145. \$150. \$155. \$160. \$165. \$170. \$175. \$180. \$185. \$190. \$195. \$200. \$205. \$210. \$215. \$220. \$225. \$230. \$235. \$240. \$245. \$250. \$255. \$260. \$265. \$270. \$275. \$280. \$285. \$290. \$295. \$300. \$305. \$310. \$315. \$320. \$325. \$330. \$335. \$340. \$345. \$350. \$355. \$360. \$365. \$370. \$375. \$380. \$385. \$390. \$395. \$400. \$405. \$410. \$415. \$420. \$425. \$430. \$435. \$440. \$445. \$450. \$455. \$460. \$465. \$470. \$475. \$480. \$485. \$490. \$495. \$500. \$505. \$510. \$515. \$520. \$525. \$530. \$535. \$540. \$545. \$550. \$555. \$560. \$565. \$570. \$575. \$580. \$585. \$590. \$595. \$600. \$605. \$610. \$615. \$620. \$625. \$630. \$635. \$640. \$645. \$650. \$655. \$660. \$665. \$670. \$675. \$680. \$685. \$690. \$695. \$700. \$705. \$710. \$715. \$720. \$725. \$730. \$735. 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Real Estate Review.  
THE REALTY MARKET.

XXII YEAR.

# "HOUSE AND LOT"

# The Times' Weekly Review of Real Estate and Building.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1903.

Part V.—12 Pages.

SECOND LINER SHEET.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Annual Review of the United States. The thousands of people who have access by two broad ways to these mammoth departments for demonstrating mechanical and aquatic toys—and the services are at the command of the backward about the boys and their working.



Silks.

cluded in the sale two are the ones received new stylish weaves, now regular. So if you

Black Peau de Soies—silk; soft mellow quality; intended for satisfactory wear; made to sell at \$1.50. They will go on sale while they last at per

Black Taffeta—an extra width which cuts to a brilliant finish, pure silk and satisfactory wear. Absolute everywhere in the city under

New Kid Gloves

needed that almost every hand, but when it is given attractive appearance to

Our glove department is without a peer

are Pique sewed; every pair and they are absolutely possible to offer at a price

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## FACT AND COMMENT.

While the city is looking around for a new headquarters building for the department, it might be well to consider the availability of the land comprised in that portion of Court street, which extends from Hill street, to Hill street. It has a frontage of 80 feet on Broadway, and a depth, measured from the line between Broadway and Hill street, is 227 feet. The property will probably never be used for that purpose. The Broadway frontage could be used, however, as a site for a building of the kind which is being built on the hill. A building of this kind could be built on the hill, and by cutting into the hill a sufficient depth could double the area of the building. The lot is a valuable one, and the building which is being built on the hill is a valuable one. The building which is being built on the hill is a valuable one.

The reasonable certainty of the increase in values of all city property is as great now as it was two or three years ago. It can scarcely be expected that the general proportion of values, however, will be as great as it was during the past two or three years. Real estate here then is largely undervalued, but it is used to deny that with the recent advance in selling prices all the values of the city are as high as they were a few years ago. The values of properties, however, are as high as they were a few years ago. The values of properties, however, are as high as they were a few years ago.

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## A SAMPLE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GROWTH. A simple statement of the results that follow persistent and intelligent work in the line of developing suburban and country properties in Southern California often seems so fanciful as to appear almost incredible. A few years ago the Calhoun Valley, which lies between Los Angeles and the ocean, and skirts along the coast, was unknown, except as a fertile vale, a portion of which, from its equable climate and the fact that it is known throughout the entire country, and palatial hotels, substantial business blocks and homes, which for architectural beauty and elegance of finish are not surpassed in any portion of the United States, stand where formerly the modest little home of the farmer alone was to be found.

For years it was isolated because of lack of railroad communication with the city or the sea coast, and the absence of even suitably-built wagon roads.

In 1895 E. P. Clark and Gen. H. M. Sherman built an electric road through the valley. It passed by way of Colton, which was then the most flourishing village in the valley, and by Sherman, which was selected by the company as the location for its power-house.

Hollywood, whose name is now upon every lip and which is in the process of being incorporated as a city of the sixth class, then had no existence, except as a small and unimportant village.

H. J. Whitley became interested in that locality and went to work to develop the resources. He bought at that time the Hurd place, comprising an orange and lemon orchard, located on what is now known as Prospect Boulevard, and the present Ocean View tract, which was then a small tract of about twenty acres, and was owned by a man named H. J. Whitley.

At once began agitating for the construction of a branch of the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad (electric line) to run through Hollywood. After months of unceasing work upon the part of himself and his neighbors he succeeded in raising the required bonus. The branch was built and regular train service thereon was put into effect January 27, 1900.

An agitation was then begun to secure good roads for the valley, which should have Hollywood as their center, and in 1901 Sunset and Prospect boulevards were widened and built from Laurel Cañon to Vermont avenue.

FROM 1901 TO 1903. Up to this time practically no new developments had been made in the way of building. The property now known as Ocean View tract was then a barley field, and, outside of some improved orchards, the country was given over to vegetable gardens and the land was worth from \$200 to \$400 per acre.

The Los Angeles-Pacific Boulevard development company was organized in November, 1901, purchased between 200 and 400 acres, and laid out and improved the present Ocean View tract. Since then the company and its stockholders have opened up and graded about sixteen miles of boulevard streets, lined with palms and shrubbery, installed a water system, built five two-story brick business blocks, a \$25,000 tourist hotel, numerous beautiful homes, and secured the installation of a telephone system, electric lighting system, and a fifteen-minute car service instead of the hourly car service which they thought themselves lucky to obtain in 1901. In fact, it may be truly claimed that they have in effect secured the creation in its present state of the flourishing community which is now comprised in the limits of Hollywood.

The Ocean View tract was placed upon the market in March, 1902. Since then from 100 to 150 per cent. of the tract adjoining, over 225 Villa lots have been sold at an aggregate price of about \$200,000.

The company paid back to its stockholders in dividends the money they had invested in it in about a year and a half. The dividends were paid in the form of stock, and the company has since then paid dividends in the form of stock.

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## AMONG REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND DEALERS.

MARKET GROWS MORE ACTIVE AS SEASON ADVANCES. A Goodly Number of Sales Noted Among All Classes of Properties—Lots in New Tracts Still Favorites With Investors.

As the season advances the number of purchases of business and prospective business properties becomes greater, and the trading in residence properties, improved and unimproved, shows no signs of abating. There are not so many deals in the first-named properties as to produce such a stimulation of the market as leads to boom methods, or to extravagant speculation, but they are sufficiently numerous

to maintain a very healthy state of activity, and the prices quoted uniformly show an increase on former rates. The advance in prices is not so great, perhaps, as was noted during the corresponding period of last year, but it is enough; and with the development of the important enterprises which made for the upbuilding of the city it is reasonable to expect that the advance in this respect will be steady and continuous. The objections to too much outside speculation have been previously pointed out. Well located, medium close-in tracts are in prime favor with both builders and speculators, and in some cases subdivisions that are too remote to be desirable find a certain number of buyers.

SOME BROADWAY BUYS. One of the deals in prospective business property noted toward the latter part of the week was that of Frederick H. Rindge, a lot 52x130 feet, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninth streets, with a frame cottage of small value as compared with the frontage; consideration named, \$12,000. Another was that by which the same buyer secured of the same grantor 62x115 feet, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninth streets, with a frame building of nominal value compared with frontage; consideration estimated, \$58,500.

WILL IMPROVE. One of the purchases noted in the early part of the week that will be followed by immediate improvement, is that which Martin & Rockwell acquired of William H. Cook twenty-four unimproved lots, 52x135 feet each, on the east and west sides of Rudolph avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, consideration named, \$25,000 cash. The buyers intend to improve the lots with substantial frame dwellings as an investment. Plans and specifications for six of these buildings are now in course of preparation, and work on the houses is to begin within the next ten days. The dwellings will cost something over \$2500 apiece, and they will all be of modern design and build.

CONTAINS MOLDERS' SAND. A purchase noted toward the middle of the week which shows a disposition on the part of manufacturing interests to protect themselves against a possible scarcity of certain useful material, was that by which D. P. N. Little secured from Alfred Solano, Ella Brooks, Josephine Laralde, Mary Bonet and Laura Fertin, through the agency of the McGarvin & Henson Company, thirty-three acres, unimproved, just south of Elbe street, west of Ellysian Park, and north of Butler street; consideration named, \$15,000. Mr. Little is connected with the Union Iron Works, and the land secured comprises an abundant supply of molders' sand, which must necessarily be used in considerable quantities in the operations of the company named.

ON BOYLE HEIGHTS. The demand for real estate on Boyle Heights is increasing. James B. Threlkeld reports recent sales of unimproved lots in that locality as follows: For Mrs. Jane Lynch to Charles L. Powell, three and one-half acres, lying between New Jersey street, on the north, and Michigan avenue on the north, Bailey street on the east, and North Boyle avenue on the west, 51x100; for John Sharon to Ursula I. Tilden, who buys as a site for a home, 2x140 feet, south side Boulder street, 250 feet east of Soto street, \$400; for same grantor to Jean T. Dunwell, as a home site, same sized lot, south side Soto street, 250 feet east of Soto street, \$400; for Maude R. Warren to F. E. Leonard, 1x100 feet, northeast corner Soto and Boulder streets, \$1800; for F. E. Shriver to F. E. Leonard, 1x100 feet, northeast corner Soto and Malabar streets, and 150x

## IN THE GOLF PARK TRACT.

\$2000. The two last will improve with modern cement and plaster dwellings. In the Boettcher Tract. W. A. Johnson & Co., sole agents for the Boettcher tract, corner Thirty-first and San Pedro streets, report the sale of nine unimproved lots in this subdivision for the past week at prices ranging from \$50 to \$75, and aggregating \$6475, as follows: One, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Tenth streets, with a frame cottage of small value as compared with the frontage; consideration named, \$12,000. Another was that by which the same buyer secured of the same grantor 62x115 feet, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninth streets, with a frame building of nominal value compared with frontage; consideration estimated, \$58,500.

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den, 82x15, two, northwest corner of Griffith avenue and Thirty-second street, to E. J. Collins, \$1475; two, south side Thirty-third street, about 200 feet east of Stanford avenue, \$1300; two, north side Thirty-third street, the second and fifth lots east of Stanford avenue, \$600 each. The lots are 125 feet deep and 40 and 50 feet in width. The buyers named will all build homes.

AN EAST ADAMS STREET SUBDIVISION. The demand for lots in the subdivision of the Shorb Home Place on East Adams street, that was recently platted by Alexander Culver and Strong & Dickinson is such that numerous sections have already been made by prospective buyers even before the preliminary steps required in the placing of the tract upon the market have been completed. Those steps are being perfected, however, as rapidly as possible, and as soon as that is done the prospective buyers will have the opportunity of purchasing the lots they have selected. Among the selections of unimproved lots reported are the following: By John H. Foley, 160x135 feet, southeast corner of Maple avenue and Adams street, \$2425; by J. H. Goodner, 150x135 feet, north side Adams street, 165 feet east of Maple avenue, and 82x135 feet, northwest corner of Adams and Twenty-fifth streets, \$2250; G. E. Gardner, 190x135 feet, southeast corner of Maple avenue and Twenty-fifth streets, \$2750; same, 200x135 feet, south side Twenty-fifth street, 165 feet east of Maple avenue, and on the west by Highland avenue, and on the west by Sutherland avenue. It will be cut up into seventy-four lots that will average 62x125 feet each. The streets will be graded, oiled and provided with cement curbs and cement sidewalks. Suitable alignment clauses and building restrictions will be inserted in the deeds to all lots. The tract will be supplied with pure mountain water from the reservoir of the West side

Water Company, and, with its advantageous location, just opposite the Hollywood Hotel and in the near neighborhood of the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad Company's line, lots in the tract ought to attract buyers.

SOME COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Ben White reports the following among other sales in country property: Seventeen acres in oranges and lemons on Magnolia and Fullerton avenues, about one mile east of Corona, for E. L. Currier to John Bradford; consideration named, \$17,000. Mr. Bradford is recently from Chicago, and intends making Corona his home. The same agent also reports the sale for John P. Rosquist of ten acres in lemons and oranges on Kelling avenue, near Magnolia, to Philip Duffey, \$5000. Also fifteen acres one mile east of North Station, which is partly set to fruit, house, outbuildings, for John Speck to William L. Jones, \$3500. Mr. Jones will occupy it as his home.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON STREET TRACT. F. Holm is to have an eighteen-and-one-half-acre tract lying just south of Washington street and extending from Western avenue to the Bellevue tract subdivided and placed on the market through the agency of R. A. Rowan. It will be cut up into about forty-two lots that will average 100x150 feet each. The streets are to be eighty feet wide, and the street and tract improvements will be of the best and work upon them will begin at an early date.

CENTRAL AND WASHINGTON. T. W. Nichols has sold to D. E. Thompson, through the agencies of W. H. Neilsen and C. W. Nicklin, a lot 100x150 feet on the northeast corner of Central avenue and Washington street, with a two-story brick business building having the first floor and the first floor and flats above, which rents for \$109 per month; consideration named, \$10,000 cash.

DOINGS OF BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS. DEVELOPMENTS IN BUILDING LINE CONTINUE QUITE ACTIVE. Houses Begun and Completed in Various Parts of the City—Many Dwellings in New Tracts Fine Specimens of Architectural Work.

The number of buildings completed during the week was as follows: First Ward ..... 10 Second Ward ..... 10 Third Ward ..... 10 Fourth Ward ..... 10 Fifth Ward ..... 10 Sixth Ward ..... 10 Seventh Ward ..... 10 Eighth Ward ..... 10 Ninth Ward ..... 10

OF these seventy-nine were dwellings and nine business buildings. The number of buildings begun was 167, 15 of them being business buildings, and the remainder dwellings, distributed as follows: First Ward ..... 10 Second Ward ..... 10 Third Ward ..... 10 Fourth Ward ..... 10 Fifth Ward ..... 10 Sixth Ward ..... 10 Seventh Ward ..... 10 Eighth Ward ..... 10 Ninth Ward ..... 10

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## IN THE ANGELUS VISTA TRACT.

Engelberg, Kneferstein, two, north side Fifty-eighth, 100 feet west of 2d, for a home and will build soon, \$600; Allen B. Benham, as an investment, two, south side Fifty-eighth, 100 feet west of 2d, for a home and will build soon, \$600 each. The lots are 125 feet deep and 40 and 50 feet in width. The buyers named will all build homes.

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# HOUSE AND LOT.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

\$4000, and it is certainly worth being taken as a specimen of the attractive dwellings that are now being put up in the many desirable subdivisions that have recently been added to the available residence districts of the city.

## In Angles Vista Tract.

A picture is shown elsewhere in this review of a ten-room two-story frame dwelling, with basement and attic, that was recently erected by Fred W. Marshall for Henry Bevin, on a lot of the Angles Vista tract, located on the east side of St. Andrews place, 115 feet north of Washington street. It is a pleasing specimen of the handsome dwellings that are being erected in new and well-located subdivisions.

A wide, projecting porch, surrounded by a balcony, extends across the entire west front of the building, and over almost one-third the north and south frontages. An open balcony, with a railing, surrounds the porch, and a Tuscan column, of correct classic design and supporting a pediment, is placed in front of the building and furnishes substantial support to the projecting covering of the porch.

Wide projecting eaves at the upper lines of the first and second stories form a distinctive feature of the dwelling.

The attic is large and roomy and is practically a third story.

The principal entrance is across the west porch, through a wide doorway which opens into a large reception hall. The rooms on the first floor are a library, sitting room, dining room and kitchen. On the second floor there are four bedrooms and a bathroom. In the attic is a billiard room. The basement contains a furnace room and storage space.

The house is heated by hot air, lighted by gas and electricity, and supplied with modern conveniences. The estimated cost has been about \$3500.

## At San Bernardino.

The contract for the erection of a two-story brick Masonic Temple that is to be put up at San Bernardino, under the supervision of Architects Burdette & Blumstein, at the corner of the office of the firm named as Stephens Bros. of San Bernardino, for \$25,000. It is a handsome building, in the style of the Doric order of architecture, with handsome columns reaching from the ground floor to the second story. A sketch of the building was shown in The Times of Monday. It will be finished in about four months, and the structure complete will cost about \$20,000.

## In the Magazine.

In the House Beautiful and Architectural Department of The Times' weekly illustrated Magazine of the week, the cover of the first issue, is a picture of a modern house, in the Mission style of architecture, that was recently built for J. H. Haggard, on the west side of Bottle Brice street, between Orange and Sixth streets. In a descriptive article by the supervising architect, Elmer Tilden Norton, attention is called to some of the attractive features which pertain to the house of this class.

## Building Notes.

Architect Edward Neisser has prepared plans for two three-story frame apartment buildings that are to be erected for Lewis Newman, on Figueroa street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and on Figueroa street, between Pico and Fourteenth streets. The estimated cost of the buildings is \$100,000.

Architect A. L. Haley is preparing plans for a six-story brick building 120 feet long, containing 1200 rooms, to be built on the west side of Figueroa street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The estimated cost of the building is \$1,000,000.

Architect J. H. Bradbeer is preparing plans for a one-story five-room frame cottage to be built on the east side of St. Andrews place, 115 feet north of Washington street. The estimated cost of the cottage is \$4000.

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# THE WEATHER.

FOR SALE—

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 10-17 WILSON BLDG.

BRAND-NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE SOUTHWEST CAN BE HAD AT A BARGAIN. THE HOUSE IS IN THE BEST OF THE LARGEST AND THE HOUSE IS VERY WELL BUILT, WITH TINTED WALLS, BUILT-IN SIDERBOARD, ETC.

INTEREST 4 PER CENT. NO TAXES UNTIL NOVEMBER 1931. INSURANCE FREE FOR YEARS.

Houses open and ready to show from 10 to 12 o'clock, afterwards after today.

Property at Nos. 260 and 261, Juliet st. Just off W. Adams st., south between Vermont and Building area.

Take either green or yellow Tractor car.

T. R. WALLACE, Sales Agent, Telephone 1000, Home 1121, 100 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MODERN 2-ROOM HOUSE, built for 1928, in choice section of the southwest; the lot is 10,000 sq. ft. with 10,000 sq. ft. of land. The house is in the best of the largest and the house is very well built, with tinted walls, built-in siderboard, etc.

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FOR SALE—MODERN 2-ROOM HOUSE, built for 1928, in choice section of the southwest; the lot is 10,000 sq. ft. with 10,000 sq. ft. of land. The house is in the best of the largest and the house is very well built, with tinted walls, built-in siderboard, etc.

INTEREST 4 PER CENT. NO TAXES UNTIL NOVEMBER 1931. INSURANCE FREE FOR YEARS.

Houses open and ready to show from 10 to 12 o'clock, afterwards after today.

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# THE WEATHER.

FOR SALE—

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 10-17 WILSON BLDG.

BRAND-NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE SOUTHWEST CAN BE HAD AT A BARGAIN. THE HOUSE IS IN THE BEST OF THE LARGEST AND THE HOUSE IS VERY WELL BUILT, WITH TINTED WALLS, BUILT-IN SIDERBOARD, ETC.

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FOR SALE—MOD



















# Liners.

## REAL ESTATE.

### FOR SALE—

#### City Lots and Lands.

##### FOR SALE—BY

###### CHOICE LOTS

###### LOT 100

###### LOT 101

###### LOT 102

###### LOT 103

###### LOT 104

###### LOT 105

###### LOT 106

###### LOT 107

###### LOT 108

###### LOT 109

###### LOT 110

###### LOT 111

###### LOT 112

###### LOT 113

###### LOT 114

###### LOT 115

###### LOT 116

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###### LOT 182

###### LOT 183

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### FOR SALE—BY

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##### LOT 100

###### LOT 101

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###### LOT 103

###### LOT 104

###### LOT 105

###### LOT 106

###### LOT 107

###### LOT 108

###### LOT 109

###### LOT 110

###### LOT 111

###### LOT 112

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###### LOT 175

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###### LOT 180

###### LOT 181

###### LOT 182

###### LOT 183

###### LOT 184

###### LOT 185

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### FOR SALE—BY

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###### LOT 111

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###### LOT 170

###### LOT 171







































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[illegible]







## BUSINESS CHANCES—

[illegible]



















## LUMBER RATE WAR PROBABLE.

**Pacific Coast Company Will Enter Local Field.**

**Officials Promise Lower Prices on Building Material.**

**Three Steam Schooners Added to Company's Fleet—All Arrangements Perfected.**

The Pacific Coast Company, owning local mines, immense lumber tracts, two railroads, the most important part of the Seattle water front, and what is more important at the moment, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has decided to enter the Southern California lumber field and will begin operations within sixty days.

This announcement will be read with interest by both users and distributors of lumber, as it undoubtedly means that a lumber rate war will be precipitated, the extent of which cannot be foretold. There are in Los Angeles alone more than twenty-five lumber dealers, and among this number are many firms with vast lumber interests, wealth and power, and may be expected to meet any cuts that may be made by the Pacific Coast Company. The officers of that company do not hesitate to say that it is the company's intention to materially reduce prevailing prices and that other strong lumber companies are well able to enter and maintain a lively fight if the gauntlet is thrown.

The Pacific Coast Company will enter into active competition with existing lumber companies in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego and other points at all of which places it will establish retail yards. San Pedro will be the distributing point, and through that port will pass practically all of the cargoes which are intended for the lumber trade in this part of the State, Santa Barbara and San Diego, because of their location being expected.

To handle this new business the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has secured control of three steam schooners and will provide as many additional vessels as may be needed. This corporation has complete facilities for carrying on the lumber business, both in the matter of ownership of timber lands and control of transportation routes.

J. C. Ford, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Company, W. E. Pearce, assistant general manager of that company and manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and C. D. Dunn, general passenger agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, are in the city and yesterday made all necessary arrangements for entering the Southern California field. The extension of the Pacific Coast Company's business to large a territory as the whole of Southern California is one of the most important steps taken by that company in recent years.

"Our entry into this part of the country means cheaper lumber for the man who is building a home," said Vice-President Ford yesterday. "We are satisfied that this is a promising field and will therefore enter into competition with existing firms. Practically all of our product will come from the Puget Sound country where we own extensive timber tracts. The lumber will be transported to San Pedro where we have acquired thirty acres for yard room in addition to our present holdings. We will open retail lumber yards in the several large cities in this section of the State."

The Pacific Coast Company was induced to enter this trade because of the amazing growth of this part of the State. We found building operations booming everywhere, despite the fact that lumber is now higher than ever before."

At last he is the matter, but wealth had been searches in so much money instead of store of gold.

Here Elias came his ancestor, and of some new or with our thrifty day, planted profit.

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## SAN DIEGO.

**BUSINESS MEN'S FEUD.**  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.  
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 7.—Suit for damages in the sum of \$25,000 against Philip M. Frankenheller and Felix Lightner of Riverside was filed in the Superior Court here this afternoon by J. M. Hardman of this city. The defendants are said to be business men in Riverside, and the plaintiff was formerly in business here. Some time ago the latter was sued by the former two for \$50, alleged to be due on a business transaction. The suit was decided in favor of Hardman and appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision was affirmed. Hardman now brings suit against Frankenheller and Lightner for damage to his credit and reputation to the extent indicated.

**FLED WHEN WIFE DIED.**  
The coroner's inquest in the death of Francisco Espinoza, which has been held open pending the finding of the husband of the deceased, who was suspected of having caused her death, returned a verdict tonight of death by natural causes. The woman died while being brought here by Santiago Romero, her husband. Romero told the jurors that the reason he cleared out so soon after the death, was because he had no money to pay for the funeral.

**HENRY CLAY'S NEPHEW DEAD.**  
Cyprian Clay, 50 years old, a nephew of Henry Clay, died here today. He was a native of Louisiana and came to San Diego from Dallas, Tex., sixteen years ago. For the past ten years he has been a nearly helpless invalid and wholly dependent upon friends for his support.

**OCEAN PARK ANNEX OR NOT?**  
OCEAN PARK, Nov. 7.—The petition asking the City Trustees of Santa Monica to call an election on the question of annexing to that municipality certain territory south of the city limits has been filed with the City Clerk. It is understood that it will be acted on by the board Monday evening if Trustees Vawter and Steele, who are on a trip to Nevada, return tonight.

**WILD WAVE NOTES.**  
The Friday Afternoon Club held its regular meeting with thirty-three present. Mrs. Fraser and Adams were the hostesses. The prize was captured by Mrs. Adams.

A social was given by the St. Agnes Guild of the Episcopal Church at the home of Mrs. Anderson on Hollis avenue, Friday evening.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Green, daughter of Rev. William Green of Hill and Fourth streets, to Thomas W. J. Wilkes, son of ex-Judge Wilkes of Los Angeles.

Misses Genevieve and Minnie Oliphant of Chicago will visit in the Ocean Park Hotel Sunday morning and evening Sunday.

**CATALINA ISLAND.**  
GOOD JACOBINE FISHING.  
AVALON, Nov. 7.—Splendid catches of albacore have been made during the past several days. Among the fortunate anglers today were Arthur Reynolds, president of the Des Moines, Iowa, National Bank, who was out with the Katherine, and captured seventeen big fellows, ranging from thirty to thirty-five pounds each.

Charles Goodman of Fort Wayne, Ind., and E. B. Trahern of Clackville, Tenn., out with Mexican Joe, secured twenty-seven, of which E. L. Havins, with the Alleen, secured twenty-three, not one of which weighed less than thirty pounds, and the largest weighed the forty-pound mark.

Mr. J. J. Butler and family left for Long Beach Thursday.

Capt. Auble of the detective force of Los Angeles is a visitor to the island today. He is returning to the island with his bride, Mrs. Henrietta Segger. They are at home on Whitley avenue.

**NOTES AND PERSONALS.**  
The Santa Catalina Island Company has sent a gang of men and teams to Little Harbor, where they have begun putting in repairs on the stage road from that place to the lighthouse, a distance of nine miles. Seven years ago the road was built between the two points, but the service was discontinued. The road will be in repair by December 1, and wagon communication will then be established between Avalon and the lighthouse.

The Linda appeared in the bay yesterday, towed over by Capt. Marling with the Torque. She will be dismantled and her engines taken out and used to pump the water from the new well, which has recently been dug.

Miss Cora Hickman of Tropic, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Mabel Sides of Wellington, Kan., and R. Z. Imbler and Master Eugene Imbler of Tropic, are California visitors.

F. W. Nance and wife are visiting friends on the mainland.

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**Dr. Gross the Specialist for Men...**



**A FEW OF THE DISEASES Cured by Dr. Gross.**

**Stricture. Contracted Disorders. Specific Blood Poison.**  
Kidney Diseases, Heart Diseases, Skin Diseases, Unnatural Losses, Nervous Debility, Piles, Bladder Diseases, Blood Diseases, Premature Decay, Wasting Drains, Rupture, Hydrocele.

All these diseases yield readily to his careful treatment. Call or write for free advice. Terms reasonable. Correspondence strictly confidential.

**DR. GROSS,** 245½ South Spring Street.

OFFICE HOURS: Daily, 9 to 12; 1 to 4; Evening, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

My Practice Is Built Upon Merit. Many Men Are Wrongly Treated. For this reason I do not treat by mail. Guessing at conditions to be treated won't do. Thousands have tried it and failed. I must see and know what for and why, and you may know what you can depend upon. My facilities for making thorough examinations are such that they reveal to me what others of less experience guess at. There is true merit in every treatment I give.

**NOT BY MAIL.**  
I accomplish more in one week to ten days than can ever be accomplished by Mail Treatment.

**Perfect Cures...**  
When I have seen you and examined your case, I will know just what to do and how to do it. This will give better results than any mail treatment. This is the only fact that you can rest assured by understanding your case is equivalent to a guarantee of a permanent cure. This is the wisest, most economical, quickest and safest way for personal application that brings permanent results. Those being treated by me are cured because I do not give them medicine coming to the city are furnished with room free of charge and arrange for suit their convenience.

**VARICOCELE.**  
Cured Without Surgery.  
One of the most prevalent diseases among men is also one that is greatly neglected. In fact, too many men so for the past few years have been suffering from it. This is the wisest, most economical, quickest and safest way for personal application that brings permanent results. Those being treated by me are cured because I do not give them medicine coming to the city are furnished with room free of charge and arrange for suit their convenience.

**STRICTURE.**  
"Exact Cause" and Condition to be Cured.  
Many have made the mistake of treating for stricture when such was not the case, thus causing a painful inflammation of the canal. My treatment cures stricture and is conducted without resort to surgery. All nervous and inflammatory quays subside, the morbid humor is entirely removed. My cure is accomplished in ten or fifteen days, and a like cure cannot be had by any other treatment.

**CONTRACTED DISEASES.**  
I am confident I cure these ailments more quickly and with less pain or inconvenience than anyone claiming to treat successfully these conditions. Has your case become chronic through improper treatment or the use of caustic remedies? Has it caused deep-seated inflammation in the urinary tract, as the result of which you now suffer from stricture? Chances are you could have been cured in one week or ten days with my treatment, and even now the chances are favorable to make the cure as quick.

**DR. MORTON**  
Fourth and Broadway. 312 W. 4th St.

**Florence Terrace**  
Large Lots, Easy Terms, Low Prices. The "home" of the future. Two blocks from the city, close to S. P. shops. City water. Edw. D. Silent & Co., Sole Agents, 216 218 West Second Street.

**FOR SALE—LOTS**  
at Glendale at Manhattan Beach at Riverside Heights. OWNERS, 531-533 DOUGLAS BUILDING.

**Your Golden Opportunity**  
Buy a lot in the Elysian Park Tract to build a home or for speculation. 450 feet above sea level. 10 minutes from Spring and Second Sts. McGARVIN & BRONSON CO., 2304 S. Spring St.

**INVESTMENT!**  
Lots in Central Avenue Hotel Tract. 4225, 424 and Central or 22 Douglas Block.

**MY FEELS ARE FAIR; MY CURES ARE PERMANENT AND YOU CAN PAY WHEN SATISFIED THAT YOU ARE WELL.**

**DR. O. C. JOSLEN**  
Cor. Third and Main Sts.

Private Entrances: 273 South Main Street; 107 West Third Street.

## 27 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE HONEST AND CONSCIENTIOUS TREATMENT

**Thorough Medical Knowledge**

**IS THE CAUSE OF**

**Dr. Gross Having the Largest Practice on the Coast. . . .**

**Use Good Common Sense in the Selection of Your Physician.**

Many unfortunate men have made a mistake by placing their cases in the hands of unqualified and unscrupulous physicians. Others have made the mistake of putting a special or complicated case in the hands of the general practitioner, who has not the experience, not the training nor the education to handle complicated and special diseases. He demonstrates this without a doubt, as we are treating today many general practitioners, who come with their special troubles to a specialist.

While I will not treat measles, whooping-cough, typhoid-fever nor any acute diseases, neither will the honest general practitioner undertake to treat complicated and difficult private and chronic diseases, if he is as honest to his patients as he is to himself. He sends his family and goes himself to a specialist if afflicted with chronic, private, special or diseases of the eye, ear, etc., and why should he not treat the laity as well as he does his own family?

**To Your Advantage To See Dr. Gross.**

I have no desire to persuade a man into taking treatment at my hands, but every man who suffers with a disease should know the physician who treats him. If you have any disorder, the following plain statement may save you months or years of suffering by guiding you in your choice of doctor. I have treated men's diseases for 27 years—longer than any other physician on the Coast. I have testimonials and diplomas from the best medical institutions in the world.

My practice is larger, and includes the most intelligent and well informed business men in Los Angeles. I am the only physician who extends the privilege of depositing the price of treatment in a bank, not to be paid until the patient is thoroughly cured. My treatment of men's diseases is painless, speedy and without any evil effects. I am the only physician using Gross method of curing men at home. So highly spoken of in the medical journals of Germany, and used in almost every town. Consultation is without cost.

**Appeal to Men**

It is to the man of common sense that I appeal. If you wish something for nothing or elsewhere; if you wish something uncertain or mysterious don't come to me. I have built up my big practice by honest, skillful and legitimate methods. The man who thinks comes to me because I have a record of 27 years, during which time I have cured more cases of men's diseases than any other physician on the Coast. My proud assurance among my fellow physicians gives ample assurance that my patients will receive the most skillful treatment in the most honorable way. My office, equipped with all the most costly appliances to cure, is an advantage that cannot be overestimated. My treatment, administered personally, appeals to the man who not only wishes to be cured, but wishes to be cured quickly and permanently.

**Home Cures**

Inexperienced doctors and new beginners may not be able to treat and cure people at home. After they have had twenty-seven years' experience and cured thousands of cases in that way they will be convinced that others can. If you cannot call, write for our free book on men's ailments. All letters confidential. No printing on envelope.

**Consultation and Advice Always Free.**

**245½ South Spring Street.**

OFFICE HOURS: Daily, 9 to 12; 1 to 4; Evening, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

**My Practice Is Built Upon Merit.**

**Many Men Are Wrongly Treated.**

For this reason I do not treat by mail. Guessing at conditions to be treated won't do. Thousands have tried it and failed. I must see and know what for and why, and you may know what you can depend upon. My facilities for making thorough examinations are such that they reveal to me what others of less experience guess at. There is true merit in every treatment I give.

**NOT BY MAIL.**

**FUNCTIONAL DECLINE**

Termed "Weakness by Some."  
It is in reality not a difficult trouble to successfully cure. "Exact Cause" treatment, such as I render, will accomplish more than you had hoped for. Contracted diseases may reflect upon the organs so affected, thus causing a painful inflammation of the prostate gland, and in some cases, "weakness," and is indicated by a loss of power, followed by inflammation of the prostate gland. If lowers the standard of strength through its depressing influence upon the mind of the sufferer. My long experience enables me to render you valuable service in, and effect permanent cures.

**STRICTURE**

"Exact Cause" and Condition to be Cured.  
Many have made the mistake of treating for stricture when such was not the case, thus causing a painful inflammation of the canal. My treatment cures stricture and is conducted without resort to surgery. All nervous and inflammatory quays subside, the morbid humor is entirely removed. My cure is accomplished in ten or fifteen days, and a like cure cannot be had by any other treatment.

**CONTRACTED DISEASES**

I am confident I cure these ailments more quickly and with less pain or inconvenience than anyone claiming to treat successfully these conditions. Has your case become chronic through improper treatment or the use of caustic remedies? Has it caused deep-seated inflammation in the urinary tract, as the result of which you now suffer from stricture? Chances are you could have been cured in one week or ten days with my treatment, and even now the chances are favorable to make the cure as quick.

**DR. MORTON**

Fourth and Broadway. 312 W. 4th St.

**Florence Terrace**

**FOR SALE—LOTS**

**Your Golden Opportunity**

**INVESTMENT!**

## Auctions.

**AUCTION SALE**  
65 Hags, 7 Milk Cows, 8 Hides, 1 Jersey Bull, 1 Driving Horse, 4 m. Thursday, Nov. 12. One one-half miles Southwest of Los Angeles, near the intersection of the Holstein and Durham. There are fine brood sows and 41 good sows. All the milk cans, sows, hams, etc. Everything will sell without reserve as I am leaving the ranch. Terms, six months time will be on sums of \$25 and over with approval. Lunch at noon.  
RHODES & REED, Auctioneers.  
J. W. Brown, Owner. Office 143 W. Fifth.

**Auction**  
Furniture, Carpets, etc.  
AT 55 MOORE STREET  
Friday, Nov. 13, 10 a. m.

**Auction**  
Furniture and Carpets  
148 W. Fifth  
Wed. Nov. 11th

**Auction**  
Furniture and Carpets  
407 ALISO ST., at 10 a. m. Monday, November 9th.

**Auction**  
Furniture and Carpets  
49 Head, Cows and Hides  
Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

**Auction**  
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Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

## Pictorial Sheet.

**McDOUGALL'S STORES.**

**XXI<sup>ST</sup> YEAR.**

**\$250 CECILIAN**

**Today's quotation is No. 22 and the**

**"They say those who**

**The heart strings all**

**Forevermore."**

**WE P**

**PIANO**

**WE are the only house in Los Angeles**

**where a reason for it. Recently**

**member of our firm upon this point, and**

**only \$40 for the identical instrument**

**which was sold for \$250. We are**

**wishing to ascertain to what extent**

**the advantage of our offer is being**

**accepted. But a bill of sale**

**style N. Upright, mahogany, walnut**

**style N. Upright, mahogany, walnut**

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**style N. Upright, mahogany, walnut**











# REORGANIZATION

FOURTH WEEK OF  
BIGGER, BETTER BARGAINS

# SALE

EVERY DAY A  
SUCCESSFUL DAY

Spurred on by the past week's selling we have planned to make this week's results still better—to far outstrip all former achievements. We start the fourth week of this wonderful bargain event with more and greater values than ever before. Though the selling so far has been tremendous, the supply of bargains is practically inexhaustible, for as soon as one line is sold out another comes from our wholesale department. Instead of declining after the first week or two, as many special sales do, the great Reorganization Sale continually increases in interest. Never in our mercantile career have we seen such marvellous response to our advertising. Without question this is the GREATEST SALE IN THE HISTORY OF LOS ANGELES. Nothing but bargains that are really genuine could tempt such crowds as have visited this store in the past three weeks. We shall continue to offer these remarkable values throughout every department until the stocks are thoroughly reorganized. AND NOW FOR THE GREATEST WEEK'S BUSINESS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS STORE.

## Corset Clearing

Several lines that will be closed out at a mere fraction of their actual value.

Kabo corsets, straight front and medium lengths, nearly all sizes, white, drab and black, limited number only. Former price \$1.00 and \$1.50. Now, only **50c**

Ladies' black brocaded corsets, sizes 18 to 26. Only five dozen in the lot, so come early if you wish to take advantage of this extraordinary bargain. Never sold for less than \$2.50; this sale **98c**

Misses' corset waists in white and drab, excellent quality, never sold for less than \$1.00; only ten dozen in the lot for **50c** this sale

## Muslin Underwear

Even if you don't need them now it will pay you to buy these garments for future use.

Ladies' Kimono night gowns, fine cambric, finished at neck and sleeves with band of five rows of hem-stitching; former price \$1.25. Sale price **89c**

Ladies' nainsook night gowns, with yoke of fine hem-stitched tucks and rows of lace insertion, trimmed back and front alike, finished at neck and sleeves with lace edged ruffle, very dainty garment, never sold for less than \$1.25. Sale price **98c**

Children's buttoned waists, soft finish, all sizes, regular price 25c each; this sale **12½c**

## Interesting News Of Women's Wear

We could devote an entire page to this department and then not be able to tell of half the bargains in every kind of women's wearing apparel that await shoppers. Every item in this department is marked at much less than value for we wish to effect a speedy clearance here. Tomorrow's values are the most astonishing we have ever offered.

Shirt Waists: ten dozen extra quality butchers linen shirt waists; broad shoulders; box plaited; front: large pearl buttons; full sleeves with deep cuff; fancy stock collar; easily worth \$1.75; this sale **\$1.25**

Ladies' Suits: Extra special offer for tomorrow. These are high grade tailored suits in the latest style 34 inch coat with patch pockets, large sleeves, turn back cuffs, coat collar and lined throughout with fine satin. The skirts are 7 gore full flare and double stitched. In a good variety of the desirable new shades and fabrics. These garments were bought to sell at \$22.50. For tomorrow's **\$15.75** selling only

Silk Coats—We have received just in time for this special sale a new line of Peau de Soie Silk Coats in the popular loose fitting style with military cape effect and fancy ornaments; lined throughout with pearl colored satin and elegantly finished. We place these handsome garments on sale tomorrow at **\$17.50**

New Fall Waists. Ten dozen new Fall and Winter shirt waists in all the latest patterns of vestings. White, fancy stripes and figured effects. Large variety of styles, with shoulder straps, yoke and fancy vest front effects. All made with the new full sleeves fancy cuffs and stock. Sale price **\$5.00**

BATH ROBES. Only 30 in the lot, two different styles. One style is the blanket robe with pocket, belt and large sailor collar, the other is of eiderdown with large collar and girdle. Red and gray. All sizes. Choice Monday. **\$2.98**



## Underwear Economy

Not a few broken lines used as a bait, but case after case from our wholesale department offered at very radical price reductions.

Ladies' fleece lined vests in ecru, pants to match, regular 25c value. This sale **19c**

Ladies' wool underwear, vests and pants to match, ribbed and flat knit \$1 and \$1.25 garments. This sale **59c**

Children's fleece lined union suits in gray; regular 25c value. Sale price **17½c**

Extra special, ladies' vests with high neck, long sleeves; white, ecru or gray; 20c value, sale price **9c**

## Hosiery Specials

Every woman and child would do well to lay in a supply of hosiery while the prices are so low.

Ladies' fine Hiale lace hose in black Hermsdorf dye, 50c value; sale price **35c**

Children's ribbed cotton hose; black; double heel and toe; 15c value; sale price **10c**

Children's fine ribbed black hose; double knee, heel and toe; regular 25c value. **12½c**

Ladies' plain and drop stitch hose in black and blue; good 15c value; sale price **8½c**

## Percales

32 and 36-inch percales, also sephyr gingham, 5 to 10 yards in a piece, worth up to 15c a yard; while they last, per yard, **5c**

## Outing Flannel

One of the greatest bargains ever offered; stripes and checks; mostly light colors; all you want of them worth 10c a yard. Sale price, **3½c**

## Bleached Muslin

75 pieces of 36-in. bleached muslin, soft finish; good standard quality and worth 10c a yard. Sale price, with limit of ten yards to a customer, **6½c**

## Creton

A large assortment of dark colored cretonnes in all the new designs; regular 10c quality. Sale price per yard, **7c**

## Bed Spreads

Full size, hemmed, knit of the best 3-ply yarn, Macmillan's pattern, pure white, regular price \$1.00. Sale price, **69c**

## Bed Spreads

Real English Macmillan's bedspreads, some slightly soiled in showing but not damaged; good as new when laundered, worth \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3 each. Sale price, **\$1.89**

## Pillow Cases

Made of good standard cotton, bleached, soft finish, 36x42-in., regular price 12½c and 14c each, sale price **9c**

## Sheeting

2 yards wide, full bleached, standard make, warranted to wear, actually worth 25c a yard, sale price **19c**

## Chiffon

Fine chiffon in all the latest evening shades, also black and white; regular 50c and 75c per yard. Sale price only **40c**

## Fine Linens at Saving Prices.



Housekeepers with an eye to economy can not afford to overlook this money saving opportunity to replenish the linen supply.

61-inch heavy silver bleached damask, all linen and excellent patterns, regular 75c value; sale price **55c**

72-inch heavy Irish damask, all linen and full bleached, choice patterns and extra good wearing quality. **85c**

72-inch extra heavy Irish damask; full bleached, all linen, elegant patterns. A cheap damask at \$1.50 a yard. **\$1.25**

60-inch colored table damask; 15 choice patterns, including red checked and floral designs; good wearing quality; regular price 90c. Sale price **50c**

325 dozen bleached Irish damask napkins, 21x21 inches; always sell for \$1.25 a dozen. This sale **89c**

56 doz. heavy Irish damask napkins, pretty designs, all linen, 21x21-in. size; reg. value \$2.25 a doz. Sale price **\$1.75**

## Monday Millinery Specials.

If low prices are any inducement to the woman who needs anything in the millinery line, this department will be crowded with eager shoppers this week: for everything in this stock, including trimmed and untrimmed hats, must be closed out during this sale. Note these prices:

Beautiful trimmed hats made of velvet and plush, trimmed with birds' wings, aiglets and silk; every one in the lot worth \$5 to \$10; on sale this week in three lots at **\$6.50, \$4.75, \$3.75**

Smart tailor made hats in all the preferred styles and colors, regular \$4.50 to \$6.50 hats for this sale **\$3.48**

Ready-to-wear hats, large and small designs; dozens of them. Have been selling at \$3.50 to \$5.00. This week **\$2.48**

Trimnings of all kinds, including the very latest fads, to be closed out without regard to cost or value. Birds' wings, fancy feathers; formerly sold at 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Now 10c, 25c and 50c.



## Ribbons Sharply Cut

Good, desirable ribbons, priced in a way that will tempt you to buy whether you need them or not.

Long nap silk velvet ribbons in red, blue and pink; regular price 75c a yard; sale price **55c**

Heavy satin taffeta ribbons with fancy stitched border; all the popular colors; sells in any store at 85c a yard. Sale price **29c**

Sofa pillow ribbons in all desirable shades; regular stock worth 50c a yard; on sale **33½c**

Best quality satin taffeta ribbons in every popular color. No. 40, worth 30c a yard, 20c; No. 80, worth 35c a yard **25c**

## Dress Goods

58-inch Wool Melton: extra heavy; right weight for suits and jackets; regular price \$1.50 a yard; Sale **\$1.00**

Boucle Dress Patterns; the very newest weave in the market; good assortment of colors, regular price \$21 a pattern. **\$10.50**

44 inch novelty zibeline; beautiful color combinations, excellent quality, regular price \$1 a yd. **75c**

38-inch all-wool venetian in medium weight, desirable shades, regular price 50c a yard. Sale **39c**

36-inch mercerized farmer's satin, very soft and lustrous, permanent finish, 35c a yd. everywhere. **25c**

## Stationery Half Price

We have decided to close out our stock of stationery and in order to do it with the least possible delay we have marked everything in this line at just one-half price. We carry one of the most complete assortments to be found in this vicinity, and besides our regular stock that we always have on hand we have several large purchases which we obtained at special price concessions. These will also be placed on sale until entirely disposed of at **JUST HALF PRICE**.

## Toilet Articles Extra Special. Third Floor.

Our stock of drug sundries and toilet articles is unusually complete and having had long experience as jobbers in this line we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. Note the following specials in perfumery and toilet soaps.

Girard's Fairmount Jockey Club Perfume, per oz. **15c**  
Girard's Bo Peep, per oz. **10c**  
Girard's Bohemia, per oz. **10c**  
Tappan's Perfumes in assorted odors, per oz. **8c**  
Girard's peerless, white lilac, violet, heliotrope, etc., two oz. **25c**  
Lansdowne & Co's. English, Ylang Ylang, violet, etc., two oz. **25c**  
Tappan's large size talcum powder. **20c**  
Apple Blossom face powder. **8c**  
Girard's talcum powder. **5c**  
Crory's medicated glycerine tar soap, 3 cakes in box. **15c**  
French Carnation, Roie Margareta and Cherry Blossom toilet soaps, 3 cakes in a box. **18c**  
Cameo mottled Castile soap, per cake. **6c**

## Ladies' Gloves Underpriced.

The Reorganization sale has saved many a woman quite a neat sum on gloves alone. We carry the standard high class makes of kid and silk gloves at prices reduced as the following.

Eugene Pique gloves, two-clasp, Paris point stitching. Every desirable shade and size. The regular price of this glove is \$1.75 a pair. On sale Mon. **\$1.59**

Westminster pique gloves, two-clasp; very pretty street glove; all sizes and colors; regular \$1.50 glove. Monday per pair **\$1.25**

The celebrated Louvre glove, Paris pt. emb., gusseted and perfect fitting, black, brown, red, beaver, fawn and white, \$1.25 quality, **\$1.00**

Monday **\$1.00**

Two clasp taffeta silk gloves in all colors, **49c** per pair

## Men's Furnishings.

Seldom are men given an opportunity to buy high-grade furnishings, needed every day, at the money saving prices we quote. We must entirely reorganize this department for in moving we find that we are very much overstocked on certain lines. Read these prices:

Men's dress shirts; fine quality muslin; reinforced bosom; standard \$1 shirt. Special **75c**

Men's fleece lined underwear; gray and drab; all sizes. Monday special per garment **39c**

Men's suspenders worth 85c to 50c. Choice of the stock **25c**

Choice of any boys' waist in the house worth up to 50c at **19c**

Men's 50c quality 4-in-hand ties **19c**

Boys' sweaters worth 75c to \$1.00; all sizes and colors **48c**

**SOROSIS Crandall & Lane SOROSIS**  
SHOES

327-329 South Broadway

## Embroidery

4 and 7 inch nainsook embroidery, very sheer and fine; regular 10c and 85c values; this sale, per yard **35c**

sicians.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

Miss Rita Green, whose portrait is in this column, is one of Los Angeles' most promising vocalists. She will perfect her musical education at the Lyric School. Miss Green is usually gifted with a rich voice of great compass. On Thursday last she assisted in a recital at the conclusion of her completing her studies.



CHIAFFARELLI—DIRECTOR

1-quart granite tea pot with enamel cover, **26c**

1-quart granite milk and rice boiler, **39c**

Smart granite salt and rice sifter, **53c**

1-lb. Dome Laundry Soap, **4c**

1-lb. 5, Clover Harmonophone, **18c**

10-qt. Japaned shop pail, **30c**

1-blade steel pinning knives, **8c**

Whole granite muffin pan, **15c**

Whole granite muffin pan, **22c**

1-foot cotton matted clothes, **12c**

Box of writing paper and envelopes to match, **7c**

Miss Rita Green

as a fine reputation as a musician in his own country, and by the fact that he was born at La Scala when the left on his American tour, he was of the Italian school, and he got the real thing.

He is a fine singer and a fine pianist, and he is a fine actor, and he is a fine dancer, and he is a fine everything.

He is a fine everything, and he is a fine everything, and he is a fine everything, and he is a fine everything.

He is a fine everything, and he is a fine everything, and he is a fine everything, and he is a fine everything.

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# GALA DAY AT GUANAJUATO.

Inauguration of Costly Public Improvements.

President Diaz Given a Royal Reception.

Last Rail in Mexican National Road's Broad Gauge System.

BY EDWARD C. BUTLER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 31.—White-

house peace, which has its victories,

as has renowned war, was witness-

ed, gladly and gloriously, in the an-

cient city of Guanajuato during the

past few days, when the President of

the republic and his exquisite consort,

with a large number of visitors from

this capital city, were present at the

inauguration of public improvements

that must cost in the neighbor-

hood of one million pesos.

On the forenoon of the 28th, the ap-

point train left Mexico for Guanajuato,

bearing the diplomatic representatives

of France, Guatemala, Italy, Cuba, Ja-

pan, Russia, Germany, Belgium, and

Great Britain, the indisposition of Gen-

eral Clayton, American Ambassador,

and dean of the corps, preventing his

attendance. The President and Mrs.

Diaz, accompanied by Dr. Eduardo

Lozoya, the family physician, the full

complement of the aides-de-camp and

a few invited guests left for Guan-

ajuato the following day.

This quaint and ancient city, capital

of the once turbulent and exceedingly

prosperous province of Guanajuato, was

founded in the year 1538, with the name

of Santa Fe de Guanajuato. It is

located in the mountains, some of

the streets being stairways, and the

buildings of some of the buildings are

on a level with the roofs of other build-

ings, as is the case in the city of

Guatemala. The mineral output of Guan-

ajuato has always been remarkable, in-

cluding silver, gold, copper, iron, lead,

and zinc. Guanajuato had a mint built

in 1811, which up to 1896, had produced

more than five hundred million dollars in

gold, silver and copper. The agricul-

tural wealth of the state is remarkable,

consisting of the mountainous character

of the country, and the enormous mining

industries. The wheat crop of Guanajuato

is about 7,000,000 bushels, and the

product of chile, beans, sugar

and tobacco was also very

large.

Guanajuato has always been warm-

ed and during revolutionary times

acted as a center of many a political

struggle. It was the first point which

was reached by the army of Gen. Diaz,

as he marched from the little

town of Hidalgo on September 15, 1876,

and about him the army of Gen. Diaz

gathered, against the Spaniards, as he

came with a hundred thousand bar-

berians, toward the City of

Mexico.

Among the charras class, the play-

ers, who wear the traditional

costume of Guanajuato on horse-

back, the customs are rough and

free, as are their revolvers.

The rough element and expression

of the charras is quite unlike the more

staid and reserved manners of the

city. During their frequent fiestas and

the Guanajuatos will often run

through the mountain villages

and towns and even through the popu-

medallions of the Mexican eagle. Af-

ter President Diaz had inspected the

building, Mrs. Diaz was taken through

the appearance of the President and his

wife at the balconies was the signal

for some more uproarious Guanajuato

greetings.

The Statue of Peace and that of Hi-

dalgo were also inaugurated by the

President, both lasting monuments in

bronze and Guanajuato granite.

Touching electric buttons, both the

statues were uncurtained, amid the

noisy vivas of the people.

The new Juarez theater, a very hand-

some edifice with Greek vestibule,

was also inaugurated by the President

and with the opera of "Aida." This

theater was commenced in 1872. The

auditorium is in elaborate Arabesque

style, highly ornate and richly colored

and with hangings and upholstery of

garnet satin velvet embroidered in

gold.

The inauguration of the electric

power plant, which means so much for

Guanajuato, from a mining and indus-

trial viewpoint, was one of the pleas-

ing incidents connected with the

Presidential visit to Guanajuato.

Work was commenced on this

power plant a year ago, and it has

cost \$200,000. It was constructed

by H. H. Filley, formerly City Engi-

neer of Kansas City, Mo.

Carlos Keller, the mining engineer,

designated by the Mexican govern-

ment to visit the new mining district

recently opened in Oaxaca, has just

returned and filed his report with the

Department of Fomento. He is of the

opinion that development work is too

young as yet in that new district to

form any reasonable opinion as to its

future. Meanwhile, many Americans

are going into that country, among

them the well-known mining man,

James D. Durr, the owner of the

mine. As soon as railroad connection

is made, another rush will commence.

The Santa and Oaxaca Railroad, which

is now nearing termination, has

reached kilometer 50, or twelve kilo-

meters beyond Ocotlán. The road

lacks only eighteen kilometers to be

completed from Oaxaca to Ejutla.

The American Embassy has ap-

proached the Foreign Office in behalf

of certain American citizens interest-

ed in the Candelaria mines near San

Ildefonso, Durango. Among the claim-

ants is Daniel M. Burns of San Francisco.

Very little attention has hitherto

been given to the State of Guerrero,

as a mining point, on account of the

lack of transportation facilities, but

the prospective building of the Cuen-

avaca branch of the Mexican Central

Railroad to the Pacific will have the

effect of opening up large mining

tracts. The gold belt runs through

Guerrero from Michoacan to the fron-

tier of Oaxaca. Copper runs high-

ly, especially at Coyuca, where I have

seen it 40 per cent. native. Iron is

found in that State and silver, the lat-

est round Taxco, a place famous in

colonial times, where a mining mil-

linaire by the name of Borda made

so many millions of dollars that he

held a sidewalk of silver through the

churchyard to the church doors, and

afterward laid out in princely style

the celebrated gardens of Cuernavaca.

where Maximilian and Carlota chose

their courtship days of the blue Adri-

atic. Quicksilver has been found in

enormous quantities in Guerrero, and

for many years mined at Huizaco-

joining that church is his famous

"home," where he gathers the waifs

of the streets and educates them,

clothes them, and is a father to them.

He has about 120 Mexican boys in his

institution, the financial responsibility

for which rests with the Lord, so he

says. He never worries about that

part of the demonstration, his favorite

thought anchor being "The Lord will

provide," and the Lord has provided

at times in seemingly very wonderful

manner. Father Hunt has never fal-

tered in his enthusiasm and his devo-

tion to his chosen work.

In view of the embarrassed financial

condition of the American Hospital,

Dr. W. W. Parsons, one of the old-

est American physicians in Mexico, has

made a very generous offer to act for

one year, free of salary, as physician of

the hospital, thus saving the manage-

ment \$3000 per year, and his offer also

includes living at the hospital itself,

so as to be available, and he further-

more says he will pay \$100 per month

cash contribution toward its main-

tenance. As the hospital is running be-

hind more than \$10,000 per year, the

management might do well to con-

sider this offer, in view especially of

Dr. Parsons' recognized ability. The

Committee on the Charity Ball for

Thanksgiving Day has placed the tick-

ets at \$15 this year, instead of \$10,

to increase the receipts, and is mak-

ing a big effort to enlist financial con-

tributions from the Americans to tide

over the present indebtedness of \$30,-

000.

The Pension Bureau at Washington

is about to make an effort to locate

the last Confederate soldiers and sail-

ors in the republic of Mexico. When

the smoke of battle cleared away in

the United States, and the Union rose

in the smoke of the first of proof,

many hundreds of Confederate sol-

diers, refusing to swear allegiance

to the Stars and Stripes. At a time,

subsequent and prior to the Maximi-

lian empire, there may have been a

thousand of these self-exiled Ameri-

cans in Mexico, waiting to run the

gauge under the empire, while many

of them fought for Juarez and Mex-

ico. A time passed by, the larger

part drifted back to the home land,

and some answered to the roll call of

citizens. Scarcely a handful remains.

Among them are Maj. Robert B.

Gorsuch, Col. DeWitt Foster, and others.

Time molds all asperities into the

softness of the cotton, and in con-

nection with this little dwindling

group, it is a beautiful fact that the

local G.A.R. of this capital has the

assistance of the city on May 30, not only

the national monument, erected to the

soldiers who followed the starry

banner to Mexico in 1847, but grani-

tes the eternal "oes of this country

like on the graves of Federal and

Confederate soldiers who fell in the

gray, the gray melted into blue.

Traffic business on all the roads run-

ning into this city has visibly in-

creased in the past week. This is es-

pecially so with the Central, and it

has very often been the case in the

past few days. Traffic on the

San Pedro branch has been very heavy

owing to the opening of the season,

and on the Monterey division haul-

ing the cane crops. Over the Chihuahua

division business is local and in

produce business a large amount of

oil is being received which necessi-

tates a considerable number of extra

Choice

Choice

Choice

Choice

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Choice







...to the cemetery. A

been in circulation for some days. An authoritative denial of this was received from Helmsdale tonight.

**PANAMA'S MINISTER.**  
WILL RECEIVE RECOGNITION.  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Associated Press can announce that M. Philippe Banao Varilla will be received by the United States government. The government does not desire any change, but the provisions of the new treaty regarding sovereignty over the canal strip and the extent of the United States control will be less complicated and more positive in statement than is

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

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OLYMPIA



## OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

## A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Californian in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

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## Los Angeles Sunday Times

Editorials by Eliza A. Otis.

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

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## SOME EXISTING CONDITIONS.

"I FOUND Los Angeles is as well known abroad as New York, Boston or Chicago," said a traveler recently returned from the Old World. It is known not only for the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its situation, and its rapid advance in material prosperity, and for the orderly character of its population, but it is known as a city that is not dominated by the unscrupulous walking delegate, and oppressed by the lawlessness of labor unions; a city where honest labor has the recognized right to act and think for itself, and make its own terms with capital independent of union dictation, and it is for this cause no less than for its climatic advantages that it stands out prominently to the world's view as a desirable place for residence both for labor and for capital, and this condition of things will do as much for the future upbuilding of Los Angeles as any agency that can be brought to bear upon that future.

The time has come when intelligent and patriotic manhood is everywhere aroused to the fact that if a man is not allowed to sell his own labor, which is his capital, at his own price, and to whom he lawfully may, his condition is not one whit better than that of the serf and the slave, and this attempted thralldom by organized labor every just appreciator of the rights of man resents and does not care to settle in any place where intimidation is the means by which men triumph.

The world has learned that Los Angeles is not a union-ridden city, and that although the boycott and strike have been attempted here, they have been frowned upon by the public at large, and have proved a means of success rather than injury to those against whom they have been directed.

And the end is not yet, for the result is that in cities all over the country, yes, and all over the world, where the strike and boycott plague has brought stagnation to business, loss of capital and untold suffering to the laborer and his family, men are already saying, "Thank God there is one city where labor does not wear the yoke of tyranny, where capital need not fear to invest, and where this unwarranted conflict that is sapping the life of our prosperity cannot make any headway, and if it is possible for me to so order my affairs I am going there to make my home."

Travelers from every direction bring the news to us of the honor in which Los Angeles is held because of her adherence to the determination that she will not be made the subject of the lawless strike-breeder and boycott. The fact is recognized that she has no fight

against honest labor, but simply against those who arrogate the right to dictate terms both to labor and capital, and who unwarrantably declare that only upon the acceptance of the terms laid down by them shall the opportunity to labor be open to men or the privilege of employing labor be granted to the capitalist. This monstrous assumption, which strikes not only at the very foundations of individual liberty under law, but at the very manhood of men, Los Angeles has repeatedly declared against, and as a result there is no city anywhere more prosperous, no city that presents a more rapid growth or a more intelligent and thrifty class of workmen than is found here. The workingman here owns his own home, and he is contented and happy, and respected by the community in which he lives, and with his help Los Angeles is fast pushing forward to greatness and enlarged prosperity, a city under bright skies, and with the best of climatic conditions, a city of homes, of schools, colleges and universities, of churches and benevolent institutions, which the world is coming to regard as one of the most desirable places to live and build for the future.

And while these conditions prevail we may expect to witness the continuous growth and prosperity of our city and a large influx of population, drawn hither not only by the attractions of our climate, but because we recognize the truth that God's best men are His toilers—men who make life great by action, and that we look to law for their protection—to law, not lawless strikes or mad coercion and vengeance, and just so long as we are true to the principles which now govern us as a community shall we continue to grow and prosper.

## CALIFORNIA.

"THE nation back of us, the world in front," is a saying which gives us an idea of the importance of California. It is no longer a frontier land with a vast unpeopled space behind it, or a land where the waters of the great "half-world sea" break on silent shores, and "hear no sound save their own dashing," but a great and growing empire, rapidly unfolding and beckoning to the world.

The historic Orient, where the race was cradled, is our neighbor, and today, when we can flash a message around the world in twelve minutes of time, it is not so far off. It is not so far away in the future when we with telephonic power shall be able to hear the daily speech of that ancient East, and be fully in touch with its daily life. With the new scientific discoveries which this century will yet unfold there will be no such thing as national isolation, for the world will clasp hands across the seas and continents, and the tide of progress will roll onward as never before.

And California, fronting the great world, and keeping wide ajar her Golden Gate, will be the Mecca of the freedom-loving future. Here, as in the Canaan of old, grow the palm and the cedar, the olive and the fig, and the sunshine pours its beams over a land flowing with milk and honey. There can be no doubt but that a marvelous future is before this great State. As says William E. Smythe in the October number of Out West, "It is a wonderful time in which we are living. As a rule, the process by which great changes are brought about is not visible to the naked eye. Generally some startling event, like a war or a panic, is required to awaken us to the fact that something very extraordinary has occurred. The social thunderbolt falls unexpectedly from a clear sky. But today we are moving so rapidly, and by such enormous strides in the making of far-reaching changes, that everybody discusses the phenomena at the breakfast table, on the street corner, or in the cars, just as they do the weather. Every newspaper and magazine is full of it. The ministers of the gospel can scarcely preach a sermon without referring to it. The signs of the times are unmistakable, for they are written large wherever we turn our eyes." The future of California, who can measure or estimate its possibilities, or who foretell the future of the world?

## REMARKS BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

Old Boreas is getting ready to do business in the East, and so, as a consequence, are the hotels and boarding-houses in Southern California.

The good citizens of New York are not deserving of a great amount of sympathy. If they don't care enough for good government to go to the polls and vote and work for it, then let them suffer the consequences.

It is doubtful whether in any other section of the world school accommodations are being increased so rapidly as they are in Southern California, and yet they do not keep up with the demand. The effete East is asked, by this token, to watch us grow.

Representative Brownlow purposes to push his bill for good roads in Congress again at the coming session. No other portion of the United States is more interested in having good roads than is Southern California. Here "things on wheels" are used the year round, while in the East the roads are not in sight for several months every year.

The annual egg crop of the United States has reached the value of \$300,000,000. The financial resources of the Yankee hen are almost fabulous, and in respect to it statisticians inform us that of all crop productions except wheat, hay and corn, the hen overlays them all.—[Detroit Tribune]

## Bits of Verse.

## GOD IN ALL THINGS.

O God, in all things! We may see His glory in the sky and tree, In mountain heights that round us rise, As they were kindred with the skies; In the wide vales below them spread, In the vast ocean which is fed By countless rivers, which do run From every clime beneath the sun To fill its depths. All things we see Are voiceful of the Deity.

How wondrous is each tiny blade Of grass which God's own hand hath made, How perfect is each swaying leaf, How marvelous the golden sheaf Of ripened grain; like diamonds rare, The shining dewdrops everywhere; And then the bird song and the flowers, The glorious sunlit hours, And afterward the starlit night, Which opes immensity to sight.

And man! The image of his Maker he, The offspring of the Deity! His deathless and undying I, Unfolding through eternity. Oh, to be Godlike, to be true! 'T is the highest he can do. And through this way his pathway lies, Towards life's own high infinitude. Child of Today, yet he at last Shall know the fullness of th' endless vast.

ELIZA A.

Nov. 3, 1903.

## MY CANDLES.

Once in a seaport on the coast of France I found a tranquil church, time-scarred and High on a hill, a beacon to the bay; I saw a rough lad reverently advance, Drop his small coin and with an upward gaze At the dim altar, light his candle. Yea, Amid the windstorm of the ocean spray, This token had been vowed against mischance.

"O Faith!" I cried. "Thou art a wondrous thing, Forthwith I lighted candles that were mine. Tapers of trust in purpose, kindness, youth. Now, when the beating waves or still calm Discouragement, I bend before the shrine Of the dead mighty ones who strove for Thee."—[Eliza Boyle O'Connell]

## CURRENT COMMENT.

As Prof. Aggar might say, the flex verticillatus Viburnum acerifolium are passing away, but the mathemum footballs is blooming more than ever.—News.

Russia explains that its only desire is to "political equilibrium" in the East, which is as vague to make it the best kind of diplomacy.—City Times.

Dowie says he never kissed a woman in his side of his own family; in proof of this, his wife is offered, produced and filed in evidence as evidence.—[Houston Chronicle]

What seemed the utterly incredible story that had laughed himself to death over a joke in a theater is now explained. The joke was told by the scenes by a stage hand.—[Providence Journal]

And the worst of it is that most of those who are unfortunate neglected to follow Mr. Rockefeller's example and lay in a stock of comforting religion with their indigestible securities.—[Kansas City Star]

A Portland man has been cured of swearing watching the peaceful pigeons of the city. Let him attempt to cultivate a garden, or the suburban will undo all the work of their cooling consolation.—[Portland Oregonian]

It is the fashion among student boarders to throw potatoes at curious people who visit the hall, "to see the animals feed." This is not a salutary discipline for the unmannerly.—[Pittsburgh Inquirer]

One Chicago man confesses that it cost him even one hundred thousand dollars to get his wife out for the horse show. What show can the poor expect to have in the face of competition like [Des Moines Capital]

Judging from the unkind remarks that Mrs. Campbell has been making about American style of dressing, it looks as if she, at least, is what she believes to be her farewell tour in this country.—[Indianapolis News]

London is startled by a medical opinion that soap injures the health. If Chamberlain really want to win back to power, let him spring to the aid of that sacred institution, the Englishman's "tub."—[Philadelphia North American]

Let Canada dry her tears. Some day in the remote future, as a part of the United States, enter into the full enjoyment of the benefits of the canal, with the entire panhandle of Alaska indentations.—[Racine (Wis.) Times]

What with wireless aerial telegraphy and the invented method of transmitting messages by the earth currents, there will be no place the news can go to escape having stock quotations and notices pass through him.—[Milwaukee Sentinel]



# The Congo in 1903. By Frank G. Carpenter.

## THE BELGIANS.

### HOW THEY ARE CARRYING THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN IN AFRICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHAT is Belgium doing on the Congo? I asked this question of the Secretary of the Independent Congo State, as we sat together and chatted of Africa in the big government building back of the King's palace in Brussels. In reply the secretary touched a button, and sent a messenger for about a bushel of documents, which he ordered to be carried to my hotel. He then pulled down a half-dozen wall maps, and went over the ground with me, laying down the projected railroads, pointing out the sites of new factories, and plantations, and giving statistics of the millions being spent in river and harbor improvements. He seemed to know Africa as well as I know my own back yard, and he made my head burn with the names of peoples, towns, rivers and geographical localities. He described the condition of the sixteen million natives who now form Belgium's share of the white man's burden, telling me what the government was doing to keep them from enslaving and selling one another, and in advancing them on the road to civilization.

In this connection he spoke of our missionaries, who have many stations along the Congo, and said they were doing great good in teaching the natives trades, as well as the scriptures.

The secretary spoke very kindly of the United States, saying that it was the first to recognize the Congo state, and the first of the great nations to make treaties with it. As I started to leave he gave me a note of introduction to the curator of the great Congo Museum at Tervuren, near Brussels, and advised me to visit it for a direct lesson of what the Congo is in this year 1903.

#### Museum De Congo.

When then I have spent a day in the Museum de Congo, talking with its curator, and looking over the great collections which Belgian explorers from every part of the Congo Basin have here brought together. The museum is divided into three sections—artistic, scientific and industrial. The artistic section has beautiful woven goods, and carvings made by the African tribes. It has many remarkable creations in ivory, as well as paintings of the country and home life by Belgian artists.

In the scientific department one sees Africa in miniature. The huts of the people and their villages are seen. The money of copper and iron is displayed, and bits of woven stuffs, dresses, tools and musical instruments are to be seen. In another section are the animals of the Congo, from the giraffe to the monkey. In the industrial section are the various products, such as cotton, ramie and tobacco. The secretary tells that cotton plantations are being set out, and that

pounds. In bringing the stuff from the interior much of it is carried on the shoulders of men. A tusk of sixty-five pounds is a load for a man, and a two-hundred-pound tusk requires four men to tote it.

#### Live and Dead Ivory.

Much of the ivory is dead ivory, that is, it comes from elephants killed long ago. In some tribes the kings have been storing ivory from generation to generation, some burying it, and others piling it up as treasure. Indeed, it is said there is enough ivory of this kind in the interior of Africa to supply the world for fifty years to come. In some parts of the backwoods chiefs have stockades of ivory around their dwellings.

Live ivory is that from the freshly-killed elephant. It is worth more than dead ivory, and is more difficult to get. At present the Belgians are protecting the elephants. In some regions one must have a license in order to shoot them, and the probability is that in the near future there will be an ivory monopoly, just as there is a diamond monopoly at the present time.

Much of the ivory now found is brought from the

piers and improving the river. The bonds have been so issued, however, that they give Belgium the right to annex the Congo if she does not demand the money for them. The result of this is that Belgium practically owns the Congo today, and it is a Belgian colony. I am told that the Belgians will never give it up, and it is as much Belgian territory as the Philippines are United States territory.

#### Belgian Africa.

The Congo Basin belonging to Belgium is one of the best slices of Africa. It contains an enormous territory, extending across the greater part of the African continent. It is seventy times as large as Belgium itself, and about one-fourth as large as the whole United States. It has 900,000 square miles, and no one yet knows how



Mr. Carpenter beside a tusk



## In the Congo Museum

may be brought from our Southern States to the people how to cultivate them. Tobacco is also raised in many regions, and there is now something of an export of it to foreign countries.

#### Rubber.

I was much interested in the exhibits of ivory and rubber. These form the two great exports of the Congo, valued in millions of dollars to Belgium every year. About \$9,000,000 worth of rubber is exported, and about a million dollars' worth of ivory. The rubber comes from lianas, or climbing plants, and not from trees on the Amazon. The plants are now carefully cultivated, and I am told that in the Upper Congo there are many of them that the rubber exports will steadily increase. In the lower part many plants have been destroyed by the ignorance of the natives in gathering the product.

In this museum I saw ivory tusks at least ten feet in length, some of which weighed almost two hundred pounds. Think of an animal which carries two tusks weighing twice as much as a good-sized man, and you can see the idea of the big elephants of the Congo. I stood before one of the tusks and had the curator take my finger. I could not reach to the top of the tusk. I looked at the ivory the curator told me that the average in size from a few pounds up to two-hundred

Upper Congo. It is carried by river to Stanley Pool, and thence down around the cataracts to Matadi by rail, where it is loaded upon the ships bound for Antwerp.

#### What the Belgians Own.

These African territories are called "The Congo Independent State," but they may now be looked upon as a Belgian colony. King Leopold's claim to them came from his sending out Stanley and other explorers and exploiting the country. He spent something like seven million dollars in his various enterprises, and when he said that he expected to build up an independent state in Africa which should be free to the trade of all nations, the other powers agreed, and the United States recognized the new country. Leopold began his explorations about twenty years ago, and the Independent State was founded about thirteen years ago. It was the idea that the Belgians were to suppress the slave trade, to put down cannibalism, and to shoulder the sixteen millions of savages in the country well on the way to civilization. They were to take all the responsibility, and pay all the bills, and the rest of the world was to have a share of the profits.

Since that time, however, Belgium has been spending money on the Congo right along. It has put out bonds to the amount of more than thirty million dollars, and the money has gone into building public works, making

many people. I have seen it estimated all the way from fifteen millions to thirty millions, and there are some who say it doubles the latter figure. There are in the country 2500 Europeans, of whom more than half are Belgians. There are thirty Americans, ninety-eight English, and a large number of Portuguese, Italians, Dutch, Germans and men from other countries of Europe.

The natives are negroes, divided up into many tribes, some large and some small. There are tribes which number a hundred thousand, and some which can be counted by hundreds. Each tribe is known by its tattoo marks, but they are all negroes, and some are fine-looking. Others, such as the Pygmies, are very small, the men averaging about four feet in height, and the women much less. These Pygmies are much like our Negritos. They are different from the rest of the people, in that they have no fixed villages, living in brushwood huts, shifting their camps from place to place.

#### Among the African Kings.

Every one of these African tribes has its king or chief, who has power of life and death over his subjects. The Belgians deal largely with the kings. They have bought some lands of them, and they rule the natives through them. The majority of the people live in villages surrounded by high stockades. There is a great difference in the houses. Many are built of grass, fastened to a framework of bamboo. There are no such things as chimneys or windows. A fire is kept burning in the center of the hut, and its smoke gets out as it can, covering everything with soot. Only the kings and queens have beds in their huts; the common people sleep on the floor.

Each village has its garden and palm grove. The



chief food products are peanuts and mandioc, the roots of the latter forming the native bread, which is made with fermented palm sap for yeast.

Most of the work is done by the women. They cultivate the gardens, make the bread, and do the cooking. Some of the men are fishers and hunters, and in some tribes they have trades, being blacksmiths, tailors and house builders. Everything, however, is of the rudest description, and most of the tribes are barbarous to an extreme.

#### Slavery and Cannibalism.

The Belgians claim that they are trying to put down slavery, but their enemies say they are forcing them to work their plantations. There is no doubt but that slavery is still common in the greater part of the territory. It has been so for ages, and it will take a long time to break it up.

In times past slaves have been raised not only for work, but for food. There are some tribes in which human flesh is sold, the slaves being fattened with bananas, fish and oil, that they may bring better prices. The flesh of men is said to be worth more than that of women, and to have a better flavor.

Many of the slaves are taken in war, and a common taunt of a Congo cannibal to his adversary is:

"You shall rest in my stomach tomorrow."

The most common of the slave traders have been the Arabs, who have gradually moved down from northern Africa. They are shrewder and braver than the Congo negroes, and in the past they have made a business of dealing in ivory and slaves. Bands of them will collect a lot of ivory, forcing the villagers to aid them in doing so. They then kill off the useless members of the village and force the others to carry the ivory to the seacoast, where they sell both ivory and bearers, the latter going as slaves. In the interior slaves have been very cheap. A bottle of gin was a fair price for one, and a few beads, buttons or bright-colored cloths was enough to buy a whole family.

Both the missionaries and the government are to a certain extent doing away with these practices, but it will be long before they have abolished them.

#### The New Railroads.

The secretary of the Congo State tells me that the railways which have been built there are prospering, especially the one about the cataracts. This railway is 250 miles long. It runs about twenty miles south of the river connecting Matadi with Stanley Pool, and is now open for traffic throughout its length. Matadi is the farthest inland that the ocean steamers can come. It is a thriving port, right at the foot of the cataracts. The Belgians have built piers and docks there. They have established warehouses and factories, and have made it one of the centers of African trade. The railroad begins at Matadi, and climbs the mountains, reaching a height of something like 1500 feet above the sea. It goes through a most picturesque region, and finally ends at Ndola, a little east of Leopoldville, and under the shadow of Mt. Leopold. The road was begun in 1887, and two years later the Belgian government subscribed for two-fifths of its capital stock, which altogether amounts to \$5,000,000. It took nine years to construct it, and the cost was about \$50,000 a mile.

#### The Shipping of the Congo.

The terminus of this railroad might be called the Chicago of the Congo. The river is navigable for steamers as large as those on the Mississippi for a thousand miles further up, and it has branches which communicate with almost the whole Congo Basin. Railroads are now planned to run from Stanleyville, on the Upper Congo, to Lake Albert Nyanza, and from Nyang to Lake Tanganyika. The latter road will be connected by boats on the lake with the railroad which is to be built by the Germans from the Indian Ocean somewhere opposite Zanzibar to Tanganyika, and then the trip across Africa will be comparatively easy. These roads will probably also have connection with the line which is to be built from Cairo to the Cape.

Both the Lower and Upper Congo have excellent steamers. There are thirty steamers on the Upper Congo, a large number of them belonging to the government, and there are several ocean liners which sail regularly from Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Lisbon to Boma and Matadi. There are ships every three weeks for Antwerp, so that in all 230 steamships visit Boma every year. There are seven government steamers which ply between Boma and Matadi, making the trip up stream in about six or seven hours, and down in about half that time.

#### Who Do the Business.

The United States ought to have more trade on the Congo, but it will not get it until it sends its own steamers from New York to Africa. At present all the business is done by European companies. The Belgian Commercial Company deals largely in the Upper Congo. It has stations at Matadi and all along the river.

There are also large Dutch firms. At the time that Belgium took possession of the country, there was a Rotterdam Company, with a capital of three-quarters of a million dollars, which had eighty different stores on this great river. It had five steamers, and 150 white agents.

Another big firm was Danmas, Beraud & Co., founded forty-eight years ago. It had twelve trading stations, with headquarters at Boma. In addition was Hotton & Cookson of Liverpool, and the Central Africa Trading Company, which was afterward reorganized as the British Congo Company, with its offices at Manchester.

#### Belgium Has the Trade.

At present the Belgians are crowding the British and Dutch out of business. They are increasing their trade right along, and are rapidly developing an African market for their factories. They had practically no trade when the King took possession, but now the imports amount to about \$50,000,000 a year, and the exports to more than \$100,000,000, of which Belgium has by far the lion's share. Belgium gets about nine-tenths of the

products of the Congo shipped abroad, and its tariff arrangements are such that it promises to do better in the future.

It has now export duties on ivory and rubber, and there are import duties as well. It is selling factory rights and other rights along the Congo, and is disposing of farm lands and estates in the interior. At present lands are selling for less than \$1 an acre, and factory sites for \$100 and upward an acre, with a minimum price of \$600, if they are situated beyond Stanley Pool.

A license of \$1000 is charged to all who engage in the rubber business, and there are other taxes as well. The government is now establishing plantations of Havana and Sumatra tobacco, it is setting out coffee plantations and cocoa orchards, and in time it hopes to be able to raise enough cotton to supply its own factories.

Brussels, Belgium.

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## The Spanking Machine.

SUCCESSFUL MEANS OF DISCIPLINE  
IN MINNESOTA SCHOOL.

From a Special Correspondent.

RED WING (Minn.) Nov. 2.—Since the publication in the press dispatches some time ago that the Minnesota Training School, located in this city, had in operation a spanking machine for the chastisement of unruly boys, hundreds of inquiries from all parts of the country have been received by the newspaper men and citizens of Red Wing and officials of the State Training School. Newspapers by the score have written and telegraphed for information regarding the new invention, parents and guardians who have children in the school have pounced down upon the management to know



THE ORIGINAL DESIGN.

whether their children are being spanked by machinery, the managers of other correctional institutions, thinking that the invention might be of benefit in their work, have written for particulars, and the curious public has made every effort to come into possession of facts regarding the much advertised novelty.

One reason why the news item concerning this innovation attracted such universal attention and caused so much comment was probably the fact that, previous to this announcement, some real or imaginary genius in a western town had invented such a machine. That par-



PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

ticular invention, which was said to be operated by an electric motor, had almost caused the death of its owner, who had experimented upon himself.

Notwithstanding the flood of inquiries received by Superintendent F. A. Whittier of the State Training School, he has refused to give the public access to the sacred precincts where the machine does its effective work. But in a conversation with the writer, he spoke freely with regard to the same and gave some reasons for its use. If he were to give it a name himself, he would probably not label it as a "spanking machine," which in reality it is, but would call it "mother's knee and father's slipper." It was originated by Superintendent Whittier himself, who took charge of the Training School less than a year ago, and it is understood that it has been endorsed by the state board of control which has charge of all the penal and correctional institutions of the State.

Under the old régime, the punishment of the institution was a serious task. There are now fellows in the school who would tax the strongest most vigorous man. The boys would show instances, and two or more officers were necessary to subdue them. Some labor-saving device was needed, and this is really what the school considered it to be, and do not dignify it with the name of invention. They admit, however, that elementary principles laid down in this department beaten path of centuries is an important step toward some perfect mechanism along this line which the future be a fixture in every institution of the kind. It is the first step in the evolution of the spanking machine and the historian of the future will go back to humble beginning the same as the man who made the modern locomotive traces its origin to the first carriage made to run on rails.

While the spanking machine has been in use a few months, it has, in the opinion of Mr. Whittier, demonstrated its usefulness. The boys who were formerly unmanageable before, when subjected to punishment, have become as gentle as lambs. Notwithstanding the fact that the punishment itself has been more severe than under the old method, the humiliation placed in the spanking machine strikes to the heart of the most brazen lad, and he submits quickly to the authority of the officers when he is put into it. No punishment which he would not endure in the escape it, the dungeon not excepted, if offered as a substitute. The derision of his comrades after being in the spanking machine, makes an impression on him such as no punishment could ever do. As a result, the discipline is much improved, and Mr. Whittier does not think of going back to the old method. He firmly believes that it is the most humane dealing with the wayward boys of the institution, being a man with high ideals and kindly disposition who takes a fatherly interest in all of the children in the school, his views with regard to this matter cannot be questioned.

The device, as it has been used up to the present, consists of an arrangement that might be compared to a cross between a barrel and a saw horse, firmly planted on the floor. The boy takes his seat on this "pony," his hands are held fast by a arrangement, and his feet are similarly fastened with stirrups ought to be. When in this position, the boy punished has an appearance very much like a horse, who clings with all his might and main to a horse. Up to the present time, it is understood, punishment has been applied by a wide leather with rounded edges held in the hand of the officer inflicting the punishment. By a very simple attachment to the machine, a rod, from which radiate one or two other straps, like spokes in a wheel, can be made at any speed desired, so that light, medium and punishment may be administered. The power supplied by the hand crank, an electric motor, or other form of power which may be convenient, doubt, will be the form of the machine in the near future. If it is not already so, and then the only thing that remains is to supply the artistic touches which will make it appear a dignified and marketable invention.

The machine having been made at the works of the school, the greatest secrecy has been maintained, the fact that the contrivance had been in use several months before the news reached the outside is a proof that the secret has been well guarded.

Whether the aversion to publicity on the part of the inventor has been prompted by a desire to patent the invention, or whether he wished to give it a thorough trial before taking the public into his confidence, or, as his natural modesty shrinks from being conspicuous to the public mind with an innovation of this character, is a matter for conjecture. The accompanying illustrations show the first and second stages of the invention, and, no doubt, by the artist's appreciation of the machine, the one being the first in use and the other the machine as it will probably be known when it has sufficiently developed to be given to the public.

[Copyright, 1905.]

#### CITY LIGHTS.

It's a splendid, luring city, and its myriad of lights  
Show a glow upon the heavens to the country  
nights.

"Come," they beckon o'er the valley, "come to  
and power and praise;  
It's for you the world is waiting;" and the country  
obeys.

Now the lights are thick about him, - blinking,  
everywhere.  
Turning gloomy night the blacker, shedding  
sickly glare  
On the hunted, haunted faces, on the folly and the  
Raising miles of dismal shadow walls where  
failure hide.

'Twas a splendid luring city, when its host of  
lights  
Cast a glow upon the heavens for the country  
nights;  
But its heart is like a cavern, and its face is scarred  
scars,  
And its sky so fills with gaslight that he cannot  
stars.

—[Newark (N. J.)

#### COULDN'T FIGURE IT OUT.

Doctor: Well, Mrs. O'Brien, I hope your husband taken his medicine regularly, eh?  
Mrs. O'Brien: Sure, then, doctor, I've been so  
zied. The label says, "One pill to be taken three  
a day," and for the life of me I don't see how I  
taken more than once.—[London Punch]



# The Tarhuamaris.

ONE OF THE LEAST KNOWN TRIBES  
OF MEXICAN INDIANS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE Tarhuamaris are one of the native races of Mexico that have changed little by association with their Spanish conquerors. Never a warlike people, they have sedulously avoided contact with other races, and retreated to remote cañons in the wildest parts of the Sierra Madre when their tranquil lives were threatened by internal strife or foreign invasion. Purely a pastoral people, content with their flocks and agricultural pursuits, their homes were always chosen on an irrigable mesa, near a high bluff or cave to which they could retreat when threatened by attacks from the warlike and implacable hereditary enemy from the north, the Apache.

There are no fewer than thirty-two places, within a radius of fourteen miles from the pueblo of Natara, on the Rio Grande, are found cliff dwellings, under shelving rocks, with but one means of approach. The existence of these tiny houses gave rise in the minds of illiterate prospectors to the idea that a race of dwarfs lived in the Sierra Madre, a fiction long since disproved. As the cliff dwellings were used only in case of danger, the Indians have no necessity of making them more commodious than the exigencies of the case called for; consequently, the dwellings are rarely more than four feet high, with doors

all meeting on occasions to divide the corn or goats with some less fortunate neighbor. The present tendency, however, is toward individual ownership, and each family, in some communities, may own goats and cattle which may be sold at will, provided no neighbor protests that he lacks food, in which case he may choose one out of every twenty of his neighbor's goats, without money or price. This is rarely done, however, as the spirit of independence is strong, despite the laziness bred by the community plan.

## Inured to Cold.

Of all the native inhabitants of Mexico, barring a few tribes in the extreme hot lands, the Tarhuamaris wear the fewest clothes. Rain or sun, heat or cold, the men wear only a loin cloth, a blanket around their shoulders and rude leather sandals on their feet. Sometimes, they wear finely braided straw hats, but the usual head covering is a bright handkerchief or bit of flannel. They are fond of beads and other trinkets. The women are scarcely less scantily clad in their native heath, but on visiting pueblos where there are Mexicans, they don short calico skirts.

So inured are these Indians to cold that they will sit outdoors in the rain or snow when a fire awaits them in a store, where some grasping Mexican is willing to dispense native liquors to them for their blankets or hats which they have brought to exchange for sugar and calicoes. Rather than approach a moderate fire for a few minutes, a Tarhuamari will often insist that the storekeeper come outside to effect a transaction.

One winter day, an American prospector met a bare-legged Indian, and asked him why he did not cover his lower extremities. "Why don't you cover your face?"



TARHUAMARI INDIANS.

by thirty inches, and windows, serving for loopholes, by eight inches. These dimensions vary considerably in Northern Sonora, but are almost uniform in the Rio Grande district. The walls are usually two to three half feet thick. The material is of the sub-merest at hand, as a rule, the disintegrated soil of the cliffs mixed with burnt lime making a hard and indestructible wall. The door and window apertures were closed at the apertures used for doors, they were placed in the wall before the walls then built. In the great cliff dwelling to the west of Casa Grande, an enormous jar, used for storing grain, is twice the height of the door, thus showing it had been formed and baked in the dwelling, after completion.

Excavating in the talus near a row of deserted dwellings at Guaynopita, more than four hundred arrowheads were found, many very finely cut and polished. Pieces of exquisitely painted pottery and many pieces of bottles of stone proved the makers to have been of no mean power. The Tarhuamari Indians of the present day seem to have lost most of their arts, as their pottery is poor in quality, and rarely

## Live in Communities.

that the day of danger from Apaches is happily the tiny places of refuge are no longer used. They live in pueblos of from a half dozen to twenty, rarely more. The land is usually cultivated in corn, the corn and sugar cane religiously divided by the council of elders, who administer justice with small fines to mercy, for a thief is ostracized for a month on the repetition of his crime. Total ostracism is the third.

Tarhuamaris are a fairly moral people, no man be- loved more than one wife, except the chief, who has two or three, if he desires—and he usually con- sults with one. The chief, in some communities, is chosen annually, but the older men are sometimes the title and enforce obedience without election. Respect is paid to the aged, especially the men. It is unusual to see three or four families united in each group living distinct from other groups, but

was the retort. "You uncover your face; we uncover our face and legs—and save money. Sabe?"

## Blanket and Basket Weaving.

Although vastly inferior to the Navajo blankets, those made by the Tarhuamaris are very well woven, the colors are good, and no amount of rough usage seems to affect them. The Indians card, spin and dye the wool from the sheep they rear, and no manufactured dyes have yet been resorted to. The length of the blankets is almost uniformly seven feet, the width about five. They are usually a deep, rich red, with stripes of lighter color, white and blue or green, at the ends. Unlike the Navajo, they seldom weave figures into their blankets. The work is done by the women, who also are skilled hat makers. The finest rushes and grasses are collected along the banks of the Aros River, in winter, when the inhabitants of entire pueblos drive their flocks to the lower lands for pasture.

Their baskets are sometimes water-tight, but, like most Indians of the day, it is easier to buy a tin pail for twenty-five cents than labor for many days in weaving a close basket. They show but little artistic skill in weaving patterns, that of the man chasing a deer being the only one not requiring an explanation. Their rush mats are coarse, and in their plaiting no patterns are attempted. Very finely woven hats find a ready sale at the mining camps for forty to fifty cents. Bead work is done by the little girls and maidens for the adornment of their waists and wrists. When a young girl wishes to marry, she adorns herself with all the white beads she can command, and she does not wait long for a husband, as the female sex is largely in the minority. Unlike the Pimas, Yaquis and other Sierra Madre tribes, they rarely affiliate with others, and many Tarhuamaris speak no Spanish or any Indian tongue other than their own.

## Folklore and Songs.

In many long talks with an ancient chief of one of the large pueblos, I learned many of their legends, songs and recitations. I soon became convinced that the Tarhuamaris have poor memories, as he repeatedly summoned his people to sing and recite to me, himself translating to me the meaning, and although the same song might be sung by half a dozen persons, there was always a variation, and a great scratching of heads to recall a word. The most popular cradle song with which the mothers crooned their babes to sleep ended in no fewer than five

ways; and their version of the creation of the world and the advent of man, is palpably interwoven with that of our bible. Their most popular tales are those of witches and fairies, good and bad, and their belief in the evil eye is not to be shaken. It is said that old women are sometimes put to death by torture for exercising the baneful influence of "el mal ojo," but I was not able to authenticate this.

The compadruza is strong among these Indians. Like David and Jonathan of old, men adopt each other for compadres, and forsake home and family and cling to each other for good or evil. The tie between women is not so marked, but one woman in a little pueblo on the Tutuaca River gave up her life to save her comrade, in a very heroic manner. In attempting to cross the river during the rainy season, last summer, a mother of five children deliberately left them to drown while she swam out into the current to save her comrade, whom she bore safely to shore, and then accidentally slipped back into the rushing waters and was drowned. This incident served as the basis of a song much admired by the Tarhuamaris, whose commendation of the act of the mother who saved the life of a friend at the expense of her unfortunate babelets, was unbounded.

## Some of Their Superstitions.

In addition to their belief in the evil eye and the wonderful power of witches, the Tarhuamaris believe that it is unlucky to eat fish before noon, to smoke cigarettes between midnight and dawn, to see a white horse or mule on Friday, to meet an old woman after dark, except in the pueblo confines, and countless other things. Like all Mexican Indians, they are imbued with the idea that if they show a mine to a Mexican or foreigner, great personal harm will ensue. In one of the small pueblos near Yepachic, the Indians sometimes bring into the local stores bits of rich quartz, showing free gold, which they exchange for provisions or liquor. But no one has been able to induce them to disclose the locality of the ledge, as they believe sudden death will be the result—a superstition from the days of the Spanish occupation, when the priests promulgated the idea, in order to control any discoveries made by the Indians.

No country in the world has so little trouble from her aborigines as Mexico. With the exception of the Yaquis and the Mayas, the Indians are at peace with the government. The vast stretches of the Sierra Madre afford a home for all, and with few and simple wants, the Indians live at peace with themselves and their neighbors.

SALOME CECIL.

## AN IDYL IN PROPHECY.

I.

October's daughter is glad of face,  
As the golden suns of the vintage days;  
Like the red-brown wine is her shining hair,  
The vine leaf's scarlet her lip displays.  
Ardent as sunshine, chill as frost,  
Dreamy as Indian summer skies,  
Lofty and pure as the earliest snows,  
Is the changing light in her witching eyes.

II.

October's daughter is rare of mood;  
She loves the song of the terrible sea,  
The sibilant rain and the rioting blast,  
The wild, fierce rush of the storm set free.  
To the sighing woods and the sobbing winds  
She gives sweet tears of her love and pain,  
Till the quail's gay pipe to the autumn fields,  
Recalls the laugh to her lips again.

III.

October's daughter can love or scorn,  
Can rule or serve with a royal will.  
She reads the minds and the fate of men,  
For seersess is she, tho' a sweet maid still.  
Honor and knowledge her largess fair,  
She sets for the world a standard of truth,  
Of love and fortune, of joy and fame,  
She garners full store in the autumn of youth.

HONORIA R. P. TUOMEY.

Los Angeles, Oct. 18, 1903.

## THE HOTTEST PLACE.

Between India and Africa lies the hottest place on earth. The Aval Islands cover a fairly extensive area of the Persian Gulf, lying off the southwest coast of Persia, and it is the largest of them which enjoys the doubtful distinction of leading all perspiring competitors in the matter of heat. The mean temperature of Bahrain for the entire year is 99 deg. July, August, and September are unendurable, save for the natives. Night after night, as midnight comes, the thermometer shows 100. By 7 o'clock in the morning it is 107, and 108 deg., and by 3 in the afternoon it is 140. It is stated by voracious travelers that 75,000 Arabs inhabit the Aval group, fully 25,000 living on ahrein, in which connection Sir Henry Layard adds: "It would seem that a man can accustom himself to anything." The following are the temperatures at some of the hottest places in the different countries: Hyderabad 106 deg., Lahore 107 deg., El Paso 113 deg., Mosul 117 deg., Agra 117 deg., Death Valley 122 deg., Algeria 127 deg., Fort Yuma 128 deg., Jacobabad 122 deg., ahrein 140 deg.—[Golden Penny.

## WONDERFUL CARVING.

In a museum attached to two almshouses at Kirkleatham, near Redcar, erected in 1676 by Sir William Turner Knight, Lord Mayor of London, is a wonderful carving of St. George and the dragon out of a single block of boxwood, the work of a poor prisoner, and it is valued at £2000. It is said that this piece of carving was the cause of a wager being once laid in a dispute as to its entirety. To prove that the work was one single piece of carving, it was plunged into a pot of boiling oil and allowed to remain for hours. All doubts were set at rest when it was withdrawn and found to be still complete. The prisoner who accomplished this marvelous piece of work used an ordinary penknife only.



## Forty Years a Ruler.

ROYAL PARTY TO CELEBRATE KING  
CHRISTIAN'S ANNIVERSARY.

By a Special Contributor.

**N**EXT Sunday, November 15, most of the thrones of Europe will be minus their rulers, who will be gathered in the Royal "preserves" of Denmark, attending a family party in celebration of the fortieth year of King Christian's reign of his small kingdom.

In the informal, cheery atmosphere of the Danish court scarcely any of the courtiers would be able to recognize the stately Queen of England and her dignified son, the heir to the throne of England, and the favorite grandson of King Christian, in the light-hearted, merry woman and jovial man who will enjoy themselves to their hearts' content in the beautiful halls of Fredensborg Castle, no less than the old King's special pride and joy among his great-grandchildren, the young, handsome Prince Edward, of York, who will one day bear the title his English grandfather now holds.

No less happy and care-free will be the other royal guests, King George of Greece, the Dowager Czarina Dagmar of Russia, the Duchess of Cumberland and Prince Waldemar, beside the old King's innumerable grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and the oldest of them all will be as light-hearted as the youngest, the baby Prince Alexander, Queen Alexandra's little grandson, who, though born in Norfolk, is nevertheless a Danish prince.

When royalty grows tired of the glitter and ceremony of court life, there is no place to which it turns so longingly as to Denmark, for there all cares are forgotten, and with the removal of their wearisome crowns they are like "boys out of school."

King Christian is the direct ancestor or closely related to nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, and all these relatives, men and women, know that when they want to escape from their golden chains they can fly to the old King's wing, and are always sure of receiving a warm and paternal welcome.

If King Christian had not proved himself so thoroughly lovable a father, grandfather and uncle—and all the other ties of relationship—as well as so gracious a King, he would probably not have so magnificent a gathering of titles at his board on the fortieth anniversary of his ascension to the throne and his eighty-fifth year might not be gladdened by the sight of his numerous family, large and small, who come from the north, south, east and west of the Continent to pay their loving respects.

Alexandra, his favorite daughter, is never so happy as she is when she pays a visit to the home of her girlhood days, and it is more probable that she will be still more happy on this occasion, for her husband, King Edward, has promised that if "affairs of state" will loose their hold for a time, he will gladly escape with her the duties of his position and be a natural-born citizen in the home of his father-in-law for a little while. So the King of Denmark will welcome to his golden jubilee three generations of rulers of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Every one of the King of Denmark's honored guests on this great occasion have royal blood in their veins, if they do not wear crowns of sovereigns, and yet they will be as happy-go-lucky and care-free in the short time spent at the beautiful summer palace in Denmark as the humblest of their subjects.

King Christian is noted as the "finest father in Europe." No royal children in the world have had the simple and ordinary training that fell to the lot of his fortunate family. The old King may not always have been looked upon as a thoroughly successful monarch, but as the head of his private household he was regarded and envied by his royal neighbors as the most perfect and beloved father that ever wore a crown.

When Christian came to the throne of Denmark, in 1863, he was forty-five, and he left a life of poverty, but certain peace and obscurity, to become possessed of quite a comfortable income and the leadership of a most obstreperous little kingdom.

Unfortunately, his ideas were not quite in conformity with those of the last ruler, Frederick VII, and the people. He was not in accord with the belief that a constitutional monarchy was the best, and when he changed his rank and title of Duke Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg for the sovereign crown of Denmark, he did not exchange his convictions on the subject of the government of the country.

It was through his wife, who was Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, and daughter of a Danish Princess, that the King became entitled to the legitimate possession of the throne, and as his wife wisely effaced herself from all management in affairs of government, the turbulent Danes became fired with resentment at the idea of being ruled by an outsider, as they considered Christian.

The poor monarch's own views counted for little in the first half of his reign, for after he had somewhat quelled his people's objections by yielding to their demands in certain matters, outside powers, in the shape of Prussia and Austria, took matters into their own hands, and for a while did very much as they pleased with the land, the people and the King of Denmark.

When the King finally managed to sit up and take a breath, he found, to his joy, that the invaders had disappeared, and later, to his dismay, that they had taken a third of his kingdom with them. Northern Schleswig, nearly all of it, old Danish crown land, was gone, and it has never been returned, though Prussia afterward bound herself by treaty to return it, if the population desired it, which the population most ardently did.

But for the last thirty years the King has been guided and protected by Herr Estrup, a second Bismarck, who manages to keep matters going to his own and his sovereign's satisfaction, as well as to the people's, and for the last twenty years the restless subjects have held

firmly to the belief that their ruler is an "all-round good fellow," whose loss would be something to be deeply mourned.

As a man—and here comes his reputation as the head of his big family—he is universally loved and respected. He is possessed of absolute integrity, and if he and his people have occasional "spats" in the matter of government, they only serve as a little excitement in the daily discharge of national duties. No one loves him the less for them.

His subjects are especially proud of the fact that their monarch's honor is absolutely unsmirched. His only passions outside the love he bore his wife and children, are horses and dogs. He is a fine sportsman, but his delight in splendid horses was never indulged, and his dogs, though of very fine breed, were always limited in number, for he felt that both were luxuries in which he might not indulge.

This was by no means his first practice of self-denial, for as Duke Frederick Christian his life, so far as financial matters went, was not a bed of roses.

Queen Alexandra can remember, and is never ashamed to tell of the times when she was only the daughter of a poor duke, and with her mother and her sisters, who, like herself, are Emperesses and Queens apparent, made and did up her own dresses and personally performed all the many little duties which now rarely come under her own supervision.

Their life was divided between Copenhagen, Jørgen and Frankfurt-on-Main, and there was never so careless and joyous an existence in spite of their limited means, as the children of the present King of Denmark spent then. Then their parents drove out in one carriage in which, in some marvelous way, they managed to squeeze the six children, and wealth was so far from their dreams that when an old gipsy foretold them glorious destinies, promising to one a double crown of queen and empress, to another rule over a large empire,



KING CHRISTIAN.

and to a third a queenly title without a kingdom, the children of the Duke laughed at her, and remembered her prophecy only to deride it as impossible.

However happy were the old days, they did not end when Duke Frederick became King Christian. The easy-going life was continued in the royal palaces, and some of the sweetest memories of these imperial men and women are connected with the days when they were called "Prince" and "Princess."

Bernstorff is the name of the favorite royal summer residence, situated about a couple of miles from Copenhagen, but when all the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are assembled together, as they will be on the eventful fifteenth of this month, and as they have so frequently been during the last few years, then Bernstorff is too small to house them all, and the court moves to the Castle of Fredensborg, not far from Elsinore, that spot so filled with memories of the unhappy Prince Hamlet of Denmark.

Fredensborg is the largest of Prince Christian's country palaces, and so can accommodate, without too much overcrowding, the very large party of royal visitors. Some thirty miles from Copenhagen, this beautiful country palace is to Queen Alexandra full of the dearest and most sacred associations; there, as a young married woman, she spent with her children innumerable happy holidays; there she and her sisters each have their own suite of apartments, never occupied by any one but themselves. The rooms of Queen Alexandra face a splendid park, Her Majesty's sitting-room, though simply furnished, being noted for its wonderful gilded ornaments. When at Fredensborg, Her Majesty devotes herself almost entirely to her aged father, with whom she walks and drives every day.

In the autumn months, when the beautiful Danish beech woods are rendered doubly attractive by their changing tints and many-hued foliage, news from Fredensborg is eagerly looked for by all loyal subjects in England, Russia and Greece, who follow with interest the movements of their respective royalties while away on their travels.

G. P. S.

Twisting a mule's tail caused the death of two drunken negroes in Georgia the other day. A combination of booze and the south paw of a mule is certain suicide.—[Memphis Commercial-Appeal.]

## RUNNING FAST TRAINS

SOME OF THE RULES A LOCOMOTIVE  
HAS TO REMEMBER.

[Harper's Weekly:] Officials who operate trains recently put on between New York and West, are just now facing a problem in philosophy on paper, looks something like this:

"How many ironclad rules can the human mind retain in instant recall, if death is the penalty for forgetting?"

The answer is supposed to lie somewhere between the chief railroad lines running west from New York. Each set covers the work of one engineer, and his train until another engineer, with a fresh set of rules and, presumably, a fresh memory, takes over. In other words, eight men, the average number of motive engineers who drive a fast train between New York and Chicago, must keep constantly in their heads 6000 different rules, in order that patrons of the trains may travel without risking their lives. What to the public, in twenty-four hours' ride on the trains, can be judged from the following list of rules, an engineer on a certain 100-mile run must remember while his locomotive is going at sixty miles an hour:

Five hundred "cross-over" switch-lights, to know whether they are red or white. Fifteen "switch" lights, to learn whether they are red or green. Seven "non-interlocking" switch lights, whether they are red or white. Three "non-interlocking" switch lights, to know whether they are red or green. Semaphore arms at twenty-five way points for possible red lights. Four hundred, high lights, to know whether they are "clear." A set of a dozen trains approaching on parallel tracks or green lights. Telegraph operators at way stations, who may be waiting near the engine for orders. For a red flag at any conceivable point, displayed as a danger signal. Whether two torpedoes are exploded at any point in the train, signifying "caution" or "stop." Whether his card is good for each of twenty-five way points. Whether there is enough water in the engine. Whether there is enough coal in the engine. Whether the steam pressure is being kept up. Whether the fireman is obeying another long rule. Whether the engine bell rings at 400 high lights.

By day the switch and signal lights are on signal boards and "blocks," the color of which must be read as literally as the lamp. An engineer who notes 699 of these signs from his engine misses the 700th, has taken, in race-track parlance, a "700 to 1 shot" with a trainload of human lives.

The public has good reason to ask whether the limit has not been reached with both speed and safety. There must be a point where the locomotive is so fast and its speed so great, that one human mind cannot safely control it, no matter how few the levered 20-ton passenger locomotive going at seventy miles an hour, and operated by one man "inside" it, is a psychological freak as a 250-pound human athlete, if turned loose with the brain of a three-year-old boy.

## THINGS THAT SCIENCE CANNOT EXPLAIN

When the number and violence of magnetic storms are recorded and compared, it is found that they are to the spots on the sun, and go through the same cycle of eleven years. This conclusion seems almost inevitable: magnetic storms are due to some emanation sent out by the sun, which arises from the sun that produces the spots. This emanation does not come incessantly, but only in an occasional way, as it follows each other on the earth. What is it? Even to detect it has been in vain. Prof. Hale, at the Lick Observatory, has had in operation from time to time several years, his ingenious spectroheliograph, which photographs the sun by a single ray of the spectrum. This instrument shows that violent actions are in the sun, which ordinary observation would not lead us to suspect. But it has failed to show with any peculiar emanation at the time of a magnetic storm or anything connected with such a storm.

A mystery which seems yet more impenetrable is that with the so-called new stars which appear from time to time. These offer to our sight astounding phenomena ever presented to the philosopher. One hundred years ago such objects were a mystery. There was no reason to suppose the Creator of the universe had ceased His function in continuing them, it was perfectly natural that He would be making continual additions to the universe. But the idea that these objects are really new stars made out of nothing, is contrary to all our ideas and not in accord with the observed facts. The possibility of a really new star—if such were created, it would be destined to take among the other stars as a permanent member of the universe. Instead of this, such objects invariably appear, after a few months, and are changed into something very like an ordinary nebula.

A question of transcendent interest is that of the future of these outbursts. It cannot be said that up to the present time, been able to offer any explanation not open to question.—[Prof. Simon Newcomb's Magazine for November.]



## To Visit King Menelik.

CONSUL SKINNER'S UNIQUE MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1903.—The first American citizen who has ever visited Abyssinia in an official capacity has just set out for the capital of the only great independent state on the globe with which Uncle Sam has no diplomatic relations. United States Consul Robert P. Skinner, the young man who is to invade Africa to strike up an acquaintance with the least-known monarch in the world, is a veritable Poo Bah in the variety of interests to be furthered by his unique mission. First of all he is an accredited representative of President Roosevelt, bearing presents to the Lion of the Tribe of Judah and seeking to establish friendly relations between the greatest of republics and the king of kings. Secondly, he seeks to induce King Menelik to forsake for the first time his isolated domain and visit the St. Louis Exposition, or at least to send what would undoubtedly prove the most novel exhibit at the big show. And finally, he goes as a Yankee trade drummer to further our interests in a semi-barbarous land where, in the face of opposition of the whole of Europe, we now sell one-third of the aggregate imports.

Although seemingly insignificant in itself, no diplomatic move made by the United States in years has created such a furore in continental capitals as this sudden determination to send a special envoy to the little-known paradise washed by the Red Sea. The German press has been rabid in denunciation of what is construed as another "imperialistic" move on the part of the United States, and French jealousy lest Uncle Sam gain an advantage in the country he has hitherto neglected is but thinly veiled in the comments upon a request from this government for the free entry and free transportation through France of the presents which Consul Skinner is carrying to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

### His Own Scheme.

As a matter of fact, however, this entry of the Stars and Stripes into a new field is no deep-laid plot of the government at Washington, but is Mr. Skinner's own scheme. The part of Marseilles, in the south of France, where Mr. Skinner has for the past six years served as United States Consul, might be termed the gateway to Abyssinia. Hither come the ships laden with the treasures of this mysterious country, and from this port sail the vessels bearing the million dollars' worth of American and European-made goods consumed annually by the dusky natives. It is a sort of base of supplies for the venturesome traders who barter in this distant corner of the dark continent, and here is located the banking house which is really the fiscal agent for King Menelik. In short, Marseilles is the one point at which modern Abyssinia touches the great outside civilized world, and stationed at such a point of observation Consul Skinner was quick to realize the wonderful benefits which would accrue to the United States in trade and other interests were Uncle Sam to open definite relations with the government of Menelik. He proposed the matter to the late President McKinley, but there were obstacles to the undertaking. When the St. Louis Exposition officials, seeking the seemingly unattainable, hit upon the idea of an Abyssinian exhibit, the ambitious young Consul seized the opportunity to carry out his cherished plan.

Consul Skinner is already well on his way to his high and noble goal. He is provided with a guard of United States marines in command of a sergeant. This regiment of the "soldiers of the navy" will serve the purpose of protecting the traveler while passing through a virtually unexplored region inhabited by a barbarous people, and infested with wild animals, and also calculated to impress the African sovereign with the importance of the special envoy and the dignity of the nation which thus sends him to make a "first visit." Aside from the marines, Mr. Skinner is accompanied by only one white man—his brother-in-law, Hon. W. Wales, of Massillon, Ohio, who goes as private secretary to the Consul. Wales is a powerfully-built, wide-complexioned six-footer, who graduated from the last June. He has something of a record as a college athlete, and speaks French fluently, so that he is doubly well equipped to take care of himself in any emergency.

### Route.

Consul Skinner anticipates that he will be out of the civilized world for fully four months. In order to add dignity to the pilgrimage, and also because merchants are scarce in that part of the world, a United States gunboat conveys Consul Skinner and his party to Zanzibar, the harbor of Somaliland, a French province on the east coast of Africa. From there he proceeds to the new French railroad a distance of about 290 miles to Harrar, on the frontier of Abyssinia. It is because this railroad traverses French territory that the United States has, as an act of courtesy, asked the permission of the French government to allow the American mission to cross this strip of country, under arms. From Harrar to Addis-Abeba, the Abyssinian capital, a stretch of nearly 300 miles, the journey will be overland. Mules and donkeys will furnish the motive power of the caravan.

Speaking of his mission just before his departure, Consul Skinner said to me: "The idea appears to pre-eminently that we have few if any interests in Abyssinia, whereas, as a matter of fact, the United States supplies one-third of all the imports sent into that country. As is true with much of our foreign trade, however, the American goods almost without exception pass through the hands of French traders and middlemen of other nationalities. I believe that once we open relations with King Menelik and his people, it will

be possible for American exporters to handle much of this trade direct, thus saving the enormous profits which now go into the pockets of the middle men.

"Then, too, I feel sure it will be to the advantage of American manufacturing interests to learn definitely just what Menelik's people want. You know it is, unfortunately, characteristic of the American manufacturer that he pays very little attention to his customers so long as they keep on buying his goods and paying his prices. He takes it for granted that so long as they continue to accept the offerings they are fairly well satisfied. Now this policy has served fairly well up to this time because Americans have been able to turn out better goods at lower prices than could be obtained anywhere else in the world, but of late Europeans have been stealing our ideas and so copying our goods as to undersell us. This is particularly true in Abyssinia, and I believe it is well-nigh essential that we should learn conditions at first hand. France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia maintain legations at Addis-Abeba with pomp calculated to impress King Menelik with the importance of these nations, but the United States has never had a consular agent, much less a diplomatic representative, in the empire.

"One of my main objects is to endeavor to negotiate with Menelik's government what is known as a treaty of amity and reciprocal establishments. This is the initial treaty drawn when two nations establish diplomatic relations, and it would give us an entering wedge for our trade in Abyssinia on a new basis. I have every reason to hope that I will be successful. I am well acquainted with M. Alfred Ilg, the Swiss who for twenty years has acted as prime minister for King Menelik, having met him in Marseilles, and I have long made a study of conditions in Abyssinia. Then, too, I hope to induce Menelik to make an exhibit at St. Louis, either erecting a building of his own or taking space in one of the regular buildings, and I will urge him to visit the exposition in person. I expect to be gone fully four months, and hope to eat my Christmas dinner in the Abyssinian capital."

### An Early Riser.

Consul Skinner is likely to enjoy in the mud-bat capital of this far-off land the oddest experiences which have come to any American in many decades. His Imperial Majesty, King Menelik II, K. C. M. G., Negus Negast, Emperor of Ethiopia, King of Kings, begins his working day at 3 o'clock in the morning, and his hour for receiving distinguished visitors is 8 a.m., which will make it necessary for Mr. Skinner and the single member of his suite to don their evening clothes very soon after breakfast. King Menelik will receive his first envoy from America in his palace, which is a flimsy structure that resembles a boathouse or the starter's stand at a race track. He will be attired for the occasion in a black silk toga, and his courtiers will wear white cotton cloaks, slashed with a 12-inch broad red stripe, and worn toga fashion.

Menelik—second of that name, but reigning twenty centuries after the first—is likely to receive Mr. Skinner very kindly. He is ordinarily very amiable, and his interest in all things new is very great. The necessity for vying with all the other nations of the world in satisfying this thirst for novelty rendered rather perplexing the selection of the presents which Consul Skinner is bearing to this faddish potentate. It is hardly possible that the American envoys can hope to make the hit which the British authorities did when just after the invention of the biograph they hurried one of the wonderful machines down to Africa with a message of good will which Queen Victoria herself spoke into the phonograph. Menelik went wild over the new toy, and kept it in almost continual operation for days after he received it. His thickly-veiled Queen Taitu was equally gleeful, and although she cannot understand a word of English, she recognized her name when spoken by the phonograph.

### Will Exhibit Some Modern Guns.

However, Consul Skinner hopes to accomplish great things through the interest which will be aroused in the splendid collection of modern firearms which constitute his most important gifts. The American manufacturers notably beat the world in the manufacture of guns and revolvers, and the specimens which the American envoy is bearing are well calculated to arouse the admiration of men who are as good marksmen as the Boers, but who have heretofore known naught but Russian and other foreign-made weapons. Incidentally Consul Skinner will be doing a good turn for the American gunmakers, for it is worth while to impress a ruler who keeps in the field at all times an army of 100,000 men—each soldier barefooted, bareheaded and scantily clad, but armed with a modern rifle and cartridge belt—fighters who in one fateful day in 1896 inflicted upon 18,000 of Italy's best soldiers the most tragic death ever suffered by a great European power at the hands of black men.

Another gift which may impress this dusky dictator who has built up a great empire in the land of the Blue Nile is the silver plate three feet in diameter upon which is engraved the invitation to King Menelik to visit the exposition at St. Louis. A visit from Menelik would give the visitors to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the most interesting and picturesque figure on the stage of the world's affairs today, but it would mean far more to the African ruler. Not only has Menelik never visited an exposition, but he has never been outside of his own kingdom, never seen a boat or a wheeled vehicle, and speaks no European language. Heretofore he has conceived of America only as a part of Great Britain, because the few Americans who have ever visited Addis-Abeba—big game hunters in search of elephants and tigers—have spoken English and presented much the same appearance as the English envoy at his court. To convey to the King what a distinct and wonderful place America really is, Consul Skinner is armed with great portfolios of photographs of Uncle Sam's most famous show places—Niagara Falls, the public buildings at Washington and the giant industrial establishments of the country.

Not only will the handful of Americans make quite a

stay at the Abyssinian capital, but they will explore the entire country in order that Consul Skinner may prepare for the State Department a full report upon the resources and trade possibilities of this comparatively unknown El Dorado. When Col. Marchand, the French explorer, had completed his journey across Africa, he said: "From the cape to the Nile, from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, the most wonderful thing I found was a meteor fallen straight from heaven among swamps and deserts—Abyssinia, a Switzerland, an African Tyrol with an area greater than France." Menelik's domain is a great plateau lifted into a separate existence out of deserts and wilderness and smiling with green prairies, an abundance of water and vast herds.

Over and above all the other aims of Consul Skinner's pilgrimage is the significant purpose to pave the way for Uncle Sam to take a hand in what will prove one of the liveliest international games of this century. Now that France is aiming at a protectorate over Morocco, Abyssinia remains the only independent state in the desirable regions of Africa. Menelik, one of the great men of his time—a monarch who has consolidated the empire and now rules over 10,000,000 people—has no recognized heir, whereas three great powers wait and watch like devouring monsters for what the future may bring forth. On the south this coveted prize of the seekers after territory is menaced by a Russian concession, on the east by a French railway, and on the west by a British mining company. Unless Uncle Sam acts quickly, we will see the last corner of the Dark Continent permanently closed to American commerce and influence, and our products shut out of a domain where the true coin of the realm is strips of cotton cloth from America, and not the pieces of silver bearing a representation of King Menelik's head.

WALDON FAWCETT.

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### A SEA WATER EXPERIMENT.

Some years ago the municipal authorities at Hastings tried the experiment of employing sea water for watering the streets and flushing the sewers, and their example was soon followed by the local authorities of a number of other towns on the coast. The wastefulness, not to say folly, of using for such purposes water that had at considerable labor and expense been filtered to the highest attainable degree of purity seemed obvious, though, of course, it involved the installation of a separate system of pumping station, mains and hydrants, the fact that the supply was inexhaustible and itself cost absolutely nothing was so evident that it was strange that this source had been neglected so long.

The sanitary and economic results seemed more than to justify the innovation, for, to say nothing of its slightly antiseptic action, the hygroscopic property of the salt caused the effects of each watering to last for a much longer time, and the surface of the roadway was believed by some to be more compact and cohesive than when fresh water was employed. Besides these retrenchments, the new system presented a direct source of revenue in the demand by many private householders for a salt-water service to their bathrooms, so that they might enjoy the luxury of sea bathing at home.

But a few years' experience has unfortunately brought about no small disillusionment; the owners of carriages complain of the destructive action of the salt mud on the varnish and paint, and the tradesmen complain of the injury inflicted on goods of all kinds by the salt dust and its subsequent deliquescence. Lastly, the users themselves, the local authorities, and their private customers, have discovered that the salt water exerts such a corrosive and generally destructive action on metal pipes and fittings that the number of persons contracting for a domestic supply has fallen from two hundred to two, and the leakage from the joints of the street mains has caused the deaths of the trees planted in the best streets and promenades, so that the engineer to the corporation that had been the pioneer in the movement finds himself compelled, in an exhaustive report of its experience, to admit that the system has proved a complete failure.—[London Lancet.]

### WHERE BABIES ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

There is at least one place in the United States where the families are always pleased to have a new baby. E. M. Sweet describes it in *The World Today*, as follows:

The Oregon country is a land where baby may always be sure of a large welcome. For one reason, he has an earning capacity from the day he is born, which is often quite as great as his father's. One of the next things after naming the little papoose is to go to Pawhuska, the capital of their nation, and have its name put upon the pay roll. Once every three months Uncle Sam pays the interest on the money which he holds in trust for them, and the amount paid to each Indian varies from time to time, according to how many have gone to the happy hunting ground, and how many wee ones have come to take their places since last pay day. The latest little arrival at the newest-built wigwam receives just as much as does the oldest grandfather or the most athletic "warrior." So that when Chief Look Out not long ago had the happiness to be blessed with twins, he was not only eligible to the usual congratulations due a new father, but at the same time, unlike most new fathers, he found his estate increased by the snug little sum of \$23,000. For, until the children reach the age of eighteen, their incomes are paid to their parents.

### BUCKBOARD GONE WRONG.

A party of business men in the office of Henry Clews were discussing the automobile while the stocks went tumbling. The banker took part in the conversation to recall a recent incident at Newport. While one of the elderly natives was inspecting one of the newer forms of a motor, which stood at the curb, Mr. Clews asked: "Well, what would you call it?"

"That," replied the old man, solemnly, "is the late lamented buckboard, died and gone to eternal punishment."—[Philadelphia Ledger.]



## Orvieto and Perugia.

A LOS ANGELES WOMAN TELLS OF  
HER VISIT.

By a Special Contributor.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.—In demanding a compartment "for ladies only," one really asks for a traveling nursery. It is sure to contain shoals of babies. But babies have their use in traveling. They are as serviceable as the sign "smallpox" or "mad dog" to keep off the crowd. Dozens of heavy-laden mortals looked into our comfortable wagon, but dragged themselves away disgusted, when the three babies simultaneously "made Rome howl." No other woman was hardy enough to face the music, but with the first jog of the train, those knowing infants realized that their work was over, and curled up in the corner, like peaceful pussies. There was no further row, except when the foreigner awoke to the fact that she had overslept, and therefore hung from the window at every station, calling wildly into the night,

but it jarred the nerves to find that he chose the next room, which had a connecting door. I anticipated trouble with that fat man. I gently tried the electric button, to be sure it worked. It rang through the still house like a shot. Pajamas appeared, and I asked for fresh water. There was no bolt, and who controlled the lock of that connecting door? As we had no common language, I vigorously tried sign manual on Pajamas, bidding him enter to examine the lock. He quite misunderstood. With sly sneaks, artful dodges, and furtive glances, he slid in, exulting in the thought of an intrigue. Woe betide! By the overdose of precaution, I had two bad men to manage. With signs and omens and startling adjectives, "solda—ferma—china," he understood, and retired with assurances of my safety, and with a very dejected air.

Hardly had he disappeared, when the Frenchman roared in tones of thunder: "Madame, quelle heure est-il?" A dozen spicy replies were ready, but the occasion warranted discretion, and dead silence greeted his inquiry. About the door I built a barricade of the iron wash stand and its crockery, unsheathed my Japanese dagger, and arrayed my cotton umbrella on the light stand, planning how to hold it when I should bore the

beautiful exist in all Italy. The wanderer found a gem so rare set in the obscure village.

As a miracle of a vision was so often the beautiful temple, so this cathedral took its name from the miracle of Bolsena, which has had vast importance in church history. A priest of that place who was the actual transubstantiation of the elements into the wafer that he had blessed. Pope Urban IV, in the erection of this beautiful cathedral in honor of the miracle, and established the fête of Corpus Domini. Thousands of good Catholics throughout Christendom hear the holy mass, and delight in the glorious feast of this great festival, and a few of them can answer: do you celebrate this day of Corpus Domini, or of Christ? as some call it? What does it mean to you? does it come?" Three hundred years later, it made this miracle of Bolsena the subject of a fresco of the Vatican.

All that loving hearts could give, all that art and wealth could furnish, was lavished on this beautiful cathedral. Its facade is a monumental triumph of beauty. Its marble, in softened tones of brown and gold, is carved in a profusion of biblical scenes, from the Last Judgment, with visions of heaven, to a genealogical tree tracing the divine life of Mary is a most curious device. In the center of the facade, the beautiful rose window is surrounded by a garland, with statues of the prophets and apostles. Four beasts of Revelations stand out in bronze, and among them grinning sociably at the staring tourist. The central figure is a bronze Madonna under a canopy of large triangles above the doors are glittering mosaics on a golden ground, relieved by every tender and colorful scene in the life of Mary and the Christ. The beauty of this great polychrome bewilders the tourist. What it tells of devotion to the church, of the work, of care and talent, make it a glory in the history of art. The interior is a study in black and white, a gentle light floating through the stained glass through the windows of translucent marble, which, cloudy, floating masses in brown and white. The Holy Chapel of the Body is carefully guarded the stained cloth of the miracle, most sacred treasure of the church, shown to the faithful devotee on Easter Sunday on the holy fête of Corpus Domini.

Orvieto's station blazed with heat as I tried to get on the train, and was assured that there was no place for me. A Chinese had dumped me in a group of natives who were not longing for a foreigner. Wreathed in placid indifference, which quite belied my true inwardness, I shrunk into a little heap, with all the self-effacement possible. A signora confessed to one empty place, but no luggage. The offensive stuff was piled under my feet, and the rest was slung into an imaginary basket. One dame relaxed enough to talk French, and gave her views of Pius X. She had been brought to the same town, and had known him well in his early days. Her brother had gone to school under him. "Is he as kind and good and loving as they say?" "Pas—assez," she answered in most questionable French. "he was not a gentleman, not noble, too littleocratic, of no family, too much for the people, un diavolo," she concluded.

After a prolonged lull, a man noted the stray light in the corner. He bent and examined it. It touched my nerves like a live wire. He glared at the owner of the light, she were a powder mine. He called up the men, and summoned the women and boys. In subdued whisper they held a council of war. I knew not how that light satchel had offended, but the owner was surely on the defensive. Then the man who parried French, glared at me with his stony glare, and demanded in the stirring tones of Jupiter Tonans, "Madame, have you ever been to China, Chine, Shanghai?" There was no escape, I confessed. They eyed me, and they eyed each other. The leader rallied sufficiently to ask interested questions. Interest deepened into friendship, and they died close to catch each sentence. The spokesman named his wife from the corridor. A young man sat on his mother's lap. Their eyes bulged, their hands trembled as I repeated the terrible torture scene of Canton. Illustrated how the poor wretch hung by his wrists in the air, by driving a walking stick under the knees, my most venerable courtier. They were all aghast. No judge supreme could have desired a better hearing. "Were you all alone, alone, no company, in China?" "I felt like a runaway lunatic. Yes, except the bon Dieu went with me, and He was enough." "Alors vous êtes très religieuse, n'est-ce pas?" This required another confession. "Not at all. I believe the good God is going to take care of me. He can do as well in China as in Italy, or America," which they all gave lively assent, and the leader, if I really liked China. The unexpected answer, as well as I like Italy," upset the whole party, retired into themselves for contemplation of the matter, who curled up in a niche, and repeated poetry the leader lurched forward and declared: "It is true. You are very religious. I see you are pious. You pray all the time, and so the good God will help you." As I made my descent, they collected behind me, lifted down bags, counted and inspected all things, omitting to read labels, and threw themselves at my feet, to aid the wanderer from China. Amid showers of smiles and graceful benedictions, I alighted, and how they laughed at my farewell speech: "You all know that the bon Dieu raises up kind friends to help a poor wanderer."

### The Home of a Great Painter.

Pretty Perugia is the next natural halt on the tourist march, and the tourist longs to lengthen his stay in this lovely city on a high hill. If his interest is further back than modern American literature, he has a claim. Here Hawthorne planned that he should meet Miriam, after their long separation, in the statue of Julius III, who raises his hand in blessing, to absolve the sins of all offenders. The back of Hawthorne lies the claim of fair Perugia.



THE CATHEDRAL AT ORVIETO.

"E Orvieto, è Orvieto?" Then the babies joined forces to second my efforts, trying their best to repeat the war cry, and again all was quiet till the next station. It was only through the natural goodness of her heart that their mother did not kill me.

At Orvieto we were shoved into a dry-goods box on wheels, and we slid up hill, past fields and vineyards, then through the solid tunnel of the mountain wall, at whose top the funicular gave us to the rattling 'bus, and we were lurched away in the soft moonlight and starlight of 2 a. m. It was a weird drive to the walls of the little town, perched on an isolated bluff, and the drowsy guard, satisfied that whisky, tobacco and weapons were not among my treasures, passed us through the ponderous stone, and locked us within the great walls, his prisoners for the night. Pushing up the narrow alleys, jolting over rough cobbles, twisting between grim and gray facades, we were lurched at sharp angles, with the apparent idea of plunging through the front door, but alas, it was closed, and the dashing steeds came to a sudden halt. We were not expected, and the cold stone frowned on the stranger. Repeated jingles brought a sleepy wretch in pajamas, with a very fitful candle. He was disposed to charge high rates, till he learned better, and then subsided to delightful meekness.

The other belated traveler, a fat Italian, had opened discourse in execrable French, on the subject of Orvieto wine, and whether he offered me a bottle, I was not sure,

eyeball of the fat Italian, as it was limp and weak from the carelessness of a fat Frenchman in the tram. There were no matches, and a candle two feet tall was left burning in the corner.

That man was the sort who would snore roundly if he once fell asleep, and eagerly I listened for his echo. For some time I was sure that he was picking the lock, and the "silken, sad, uncertain, rustling of each purple curtain, thrilled me, filled me, with fantastic terror, never felt before," but there came no crash of crockery, no tumbling cascade, and at last the heavy, undoubted snore broke the stillness. He left at 4 a. m., and possibly the poor man was most anxious lest he should oversleep.

The wine of mine host Simoncini has wide renown, and morning found him and his aides in the kitchen filling his precious "flasci," amid mountains of corks. The amber drink was as pretty as it was tasteful. The walls of the inn were spattered with diplomas, certificates, and honorable mentions, all in the name of the vineyard. The Signor, proud of the fame of his beverage, displayed, with the tenderness of a fond parent, his ponderous loving cup, his medals in bronze, silver, gold, which he had wrenched from worthy rivals.

The greater fame of Orvieto, and the raison d'être of a visit, is its grand cathedral, built high on the towering bluff, a landmark from the railroad and the distant valley. This is the traveler's goal, and few things more



rise before Christ. It was a member of the Etruscan League. In later centuries it had a varied and bloody history, when nobles and popes made the city a center of strife. But today, the tourist may see peaceful Perugia, the cradle of early art, which gave a name to the famous painter, master teacher of a master artist. So familiar is the name of Perugino in the world of art, that the family name is generally forgotten, and the Corso Vaneucci, running through the town, reminds one that Pietro Vaneucci was the real Perugino, who lived among the people, wandered up and down the steep, rugged hills, threaded the dark alleys, where somber arches cross and recross, where, patient, persistent, untiring, in ecstatic devotion to his work, he poured out his talent in treasures which enriched church, convent, and palace wall.

In a grim byway at the foot of the rough incline one finds proof of the people's pride. A tablet in the wall declares that 341 years after the death of the great painter, by the care of the commune, the stone was placed, that it might testify to all races, the veneration of Perugia, for the founder of its school, for the master of Raphael. The town has reason to revere the painter for himself, and for the fact that he was the inspiration of the greater Raphael.

#### A Place of Beauty

Beauty is impressed in every feature of Perugia. On the slopes beyond the grim walls are green fields and climbing vineyards. The olive, the fig, and the grape thrive in rich profusion. Rambling hills roll away in the distance, and a blue light creeps like a mist on the summit. Gray facades give the town a gentle tint, and the great square, with its cathedral and fountain, its papal statue and its city hall, is a joy to the beholder. The hall is a grand old medieval palace, rich in ornament. A stern bronze griffin and a lion guard its portal. Gothic carvings soften its strong outlines, shields and armor of nobles and cities beautify its walls. Within are the glories of the Umbrian school, works of the early masters, brought from suppressed convents and from dismantled churches to adorn the old city which was the cradle of early art. Through limitless halls and corridors, the student follows the work of Perugino, and of Pinturicchio, seldom mentioned by his personal name of Bernardino. Here is San Giorgio, the excellent copyist, often mistaken for Raphael himself; and Lo Spagna, known by his country, rather than by his family name Di Pietro. The questions whether the Cardinal di Pietro, recent candidate for the papacy, descends from Lo Spagna. What funny nicknames, noms de plume, they had in those days! They all worked in this quaint, historic town, walled in from enemies, and the great gallery seems but another and an earlier Louvre, to the stranger who is dazzled by its innumerable treasures. Nor does the vast palace imprison all the work of Perugino and his school. In other buildings and in distant cities, it attracts the wanderer. Long years Perugino spent in Rome and Florence, where his powerful influence always enabled art.

The busy broker of today does not look for beauty in the stock exchange, and the business man does not seek rustic merit in the Chamber of Commerce. Our man of affairs is hard-headed and practical, with an eye for the almighty dollar, and the artistic color which he seeks is gold. But a climax of art in old Perugia, more beautiful than church or cathedral, is the Chamber of Commerce, where Perugino did some precious work. It is a little gem of a room, cut like a cameo into the big building. One would like to people it today, with those august judges on the black wood throne of high back, and carved so magnificently carved; and we would like to see the merchants on the money-changers' bench inlaid with exquisite scroll work—Intarsia—running through the wood. They half appreciate that little sanctum, and did they with their judicial eyes from sordid coin to Perugino's work, his frescoes of the seven virtues? History and legend have been well intermingled. Philosophers, heroes and heroes abide with the virtues. Wise and good old Socrates, and King Numa Pompilius appear in the temple. Camillus and Trajan group with Justice and her scales. Leonidas and Horatius Coclès stand with Pericles and Cincinnatus are with Temperance. What a masterpiece of combination is this little room. To both historian and artist it is precious. About us are strong sibyls and noble prophets. Here, in the Transfiguration, as the climax of faith, and the revelation of the Magi, expressive of love. Worked into the ceiling, is a bit of astronomy, the planets, Venus with her gentle dove, Mars armed and ready for war, Jupiter with his eagle, Saturn in his chariot, mowing down the world with his scythe. These fine old painters knew nothing more than line and color. God pity the poor people who "do not love the old masters." What a world when they are missing. Could they stand, "blind to the beauty everywhere revealed," in this little money-changer's room which has been touched by a magician's wand? The Creator of artists open their eyes to art, or else their lips against its criticisms! The Merchants' guild paid Perugino 350 ducats for these beautiful frescoes, and the pupil, Raphael, assisted the good work. He traces the evolution of the favorite scholar, the lover of old masters winds through side streets and alleys, to the convent of the Camaldoli, where he finds the first original fresco of Raphael, painted in 1506, after a visit to beautiful Florence, and a year after the artist left the city of Perugino. It has been terribly injured by time and by clumsy restorers, but it is intensely interesting suggestion of the great masterpieces which were to follow, the glories of the Vatican, and the treasures of galleries. Scholars see in this worn and faded fresco Florentine influence of Fra Bartolomeo and the shadowing of Raphael's "Disputa" in the Vatican. The rough cobbles have a charm, as we recall how the youthful painter, who was to be the world's great artist, wound his way among the grim walls and drew inspiration from the master Perugino, and from the town, Perugia.

ADAMS FISHER.

## The California Vineyard.

GRAPE GROWING FOR WINE, RAISINS AND TABLE USE.

By a Special Contributor.

IN October, "that month of ripe grapes and red leaves," comes the harvest for the vintage, and a goodly harvest it is in the Golden State. The grape industry for wine and table raisins is a most interesting one, and one worthy of consideration at this time of the year.

Long years ago a little band of Jesuit padres at San Gabriel planted the first cuttings of grapevines in California, and from these few chance cuttings brought from sunny Spain has grown the wine industry of the State. At first this industry was confined to the southern part of the State, but gradually it crept north, till it is now in the northern counties that the industry is found at its best. Thousands of gallons of wine are made each season in the Napa Valley and Sonoma county, while wine-making in the southern part of the State has waned. Some twenty years ago the Rose winery east of Pasadena and San Gabriel did an enormous business, and was one of the chief points of interest for the many eastern tourists who daily visited it that they might see how wine was made and "taste and see if it were good." They tell an amusing story of a party of schoolma'ams who had come to the Coast for a bit of a vacation, and although it was February, asked with innocent earnestness to see the wine-making process, and were greatly grieved and hurt to find that Californians did not make wine in midwinter!

Grapes in California are seldom grown upon the trellis unless in some private graperie, and a western vineyard presents a novel sight to one who has seen the luscious purple and transparent clusters hanging temptingly from an arbor. In California the grapevines are trimmed back in a bush style, and the runners kept pruned that each plant or shrub may grow distinct and apart. The usual way of laying out a vineyard is to have one wide, central avenue or roadway extending through the entire vineyard. Short, thin stakes of redwood are then set out equidistant from one another, and are called "markers." By these the cuttings are planted, winter being the best time for planting. The Chasselas Fontainebleau or Sweetwater, is the earliest bearer, while there are some varieties that bear as late as Christmas.

The Zinfandel, a black grape, was the first variety planted in California, and for wine making it takes an important place as a claret grape. Other varieties that are popular as good wine makers are the Malvasia and the Burger. The Flaming Tokay, whose large, firm-berried berries, with their vivid dashes of Indian red and blood color, like the tints on an autumn leaf, is one of the choicest of the California grapes, and was introduced by W. N. McPherson Hill of Sonoma county. These grapes have brought as high as \$65 a ton.

The ripeness of the grapes is tested by a standard saccharometer. The Zinfandel is better when not quite ripe. White grapes used much in the north for wine making are the Buckbee and the Riesling. Los Angeles and Fresno counties are counted as sweet-wine counties, while Sonoma, Napa and Santa Clara counties, much farther north, are known as the dry-wine counties.

While in Sonoma county I visited the winery of one of the smaller companies, whose grapes were brought from a five-hundred-acre vineyard near Occidental, one of the small towns of Sonoma county. I was told that the grapes averaged two tons to the acre. Pruning time is between February and March, and new cuttings are made each year from the copious prunings. After the heavy rains the ground is cultivated. The vines are in full bud usually in May or June, and it is then that the sulphuring is done. The sulphur is put on dry with a fine sprinkler or bellows, and prevents mildew. The process of preparation may be briefly classified as follows: Tying, pruning, suckering, thinning, pinching off the young growth, and sulphuring. The sulphuring has to be done two or three times.

In Northern California, the grapes are well ripe by the first of October. The pickers average about \$1 a ton. The grapes are packed into boxes with capacity of sixty pounds, and are loaded into huge wagons. After being weighed they are taken to the wineries. The ordinary price is usually from \$20 to \$23 per ton. Some ripen as early as the fourth or fifth of September. Early ripening usually follows a long wet "spell o' weather."

Sometimes boxes are dispensed with, and the grapes are piled into huge fruit vats in the wagons like loads of fragrant hay. One man can pick from twenty-five to fifty boxes in a day. The grapes should always be crushed the day they are picked, that the fresh taste of the juice may be better preserved.

After being carried to the winery, they are poured into the crusher. They fall onto a screen, the stems coming out through the stemmer, while the pomace and juice are conveyed to a larger hopper. Fifty tons a day was the output of the winery visited at Occidental. One crusher is kept for red grapes and one for white ones. The receiving vat for the grapes is a huge oval-shaped tub. Then there is a must pump having two valves which suck up the juice and send it up through a pipe or great hose into the fermenting vats. The vats are capable of containing from 1500 to 19,000 gallons. Fermentation requires from three to seven days. The skins of the grapes will rise to the top, while the juice is drained into the great storage tanks. The pomace is put into a must pump having a needle hole strainer and fitted with what is termed an Archimedeal screw. The press used is continuous. The inferior wine is stored in separate tanks. The tanks are filled twice a week on account of evaporation. The wine should be at least three years old before it is fit for table use. It is then shipped to the dealers. The Mission grape, a small

black grape of a dead sweet flavor, is used much in wine making. The berry is small and quite round, but grows very thickly upon the stems, and the clusters are large and of beautiful shape.

Among the California grapes most liked for table use are the Muscat or raisin grapes, which grow to an enormous size, and are of a pale translucent green with a rich raisin flavor; the black Hamburg, the Cornichon, or Lady Finger grape, whose long tapering berries are the shape of a perfectly manicured finger nail; the Flaming Tokay, the Seedless Sultan, the Sweetwater, and others.

Dr. M. O. Randall of Pasadena, who for twenty years was a resident of France, has upon his ranch a most interesting variety of grape which is probably grown by no other man in the United States. It is the Schiradoul, and belongs to the Vitis vinifera family, to which all European varieties belong. The grape had its origin in the south of Russia, and was found by its present grower in the collection of M. Leenhardt-Pomier, near Montpellier, France. This Frenchman was a collector of rare varieties of grapes and this was one of his choicest kinds. The grape is said by some to be the largest variety known, both as to the size of the berry and the size of the cluster. The skin is quite thin, and therefore could not be shipped long distances, but this makes it most desirable for a table grape. Firm and sweet of flesh, with but little astringency in the seeds, and but few seeds, some berries missing them entirely, the grape is most delicious. Many clusters have weighed two and one-half pounds each. The grape is a long oval in shape, and in color is much like the muscat with a dash of Indian red across the sides exposed to the sun's warm kisses. It is very vigorous in growth, and is well adapted to trellis or arbor. Some of the clusters grow from canes two or three inches in diameter. The cuttings from which Dr. Randall's two hundred vines are growing were brought from Tennessee, where the original French cuttings were planted.

Concord grapes, which grow so plentifully in the East, are not grown here in large quantities, but many private families grow them for their own use. While not so large or of as delicious flavor as those grown in the frosty East, still they are much sought, and bring good prices during the few weeks in which they may be obtained. It would seem that some enterprising Yankee with the ability to take advantage of a money-making situation, would start a Concord graperie in Southern California.

The process of raisin-making is one of the most simple imaginable, and yet it is one about which comparatively few people seem informed. One of the things which nearly every tourist learns after coming to California, is the manner in which Nature makes her raisins, and they can scarcely believe, sometimes, that sugar is not used in the process.

Many families always make their own raisins, the only thing necessary being the grapes, some sunshine, and a few "shake" racks. The grapes are laid upon the racks and placed in the sun, oftentimes upon a porch roof, where the fullest and hottest rays of the sun will strike them. They are quite frequently covered at night, as the fog will injure the half-formed raisin, while a wetting from rain is ruinous. A supply of empty racks is usually kept, and each day, or sometimes each alternate day, an empty rack is laid upon the top of the grapes, and the racks, with the grapes between like a sandwich, are simply reversed, and the other side of the grapes allowed the sunshine. Even racks are not necessary, and many simply dry their grapes, if they be but few, upon box covers, turning each cluster as it seems to require it. The proper time to turn the grape is before the dew is off in the morning.

After being sufficiently dried they will be a dark brown color, and shrivelled and "wrinkly," and the stems will be very dry and brittle. When grapes are dried as an industry, in large quantities, the matured raisins are always subjected to some days in the sweat box that the stems may become toughened. Two weeks or more are required for this toughening process. Between every twenty-five or thirty pounds of raisins are placed sheets of paper. This sweat box equalizes the moisture, taking some of the surplus moisture from the raisins and giving it to the dry and brittle stems.

After being removed from the sweat box the raisins are placed in frames of steel or iron and the surplus stems and berries removed. Five pounds are placed in each frame, and then are tightly pressed together. After being properly inspected, wrapping paper is laid over the frame, and a crate of steel or wood holds it in place. The whole is then turned bottom up, and the left end dropped into a box. The label is then pasted on the side of the box and folded about the corners, the cover is nailed on and the box is ready for shipping.

Raisins are graded from two to six crown, according to their quality. Last year the cheapest sold at wholesale at \$1.50, and the best at \$2.50 per twenty-pound box, and the best retailed at \$3. This year's prices are not yet quoted.

GRACE HORTENSE TOWER.

#### LOOKING FOR A HAIR RESTORER.

The old farmer had reached the stage where it was necessary to comb his hair with a towel and, meandering into the village drug store, he said:

"Look here, mixer, yew indooomed me tew blow in a dollar for a bottle uv yore hair renooer a couple uv weeks ergo, an' it ain't did eny good nohow."

"That's strange," replied the druggist. "I never knew it to fall before, but one bottle is hardly a fair trial."

"Mebby it ain't," said the old man. "Yew can gimme a nuther bottle, but if it don't dring th' answer I'll never drink eny more uv th' pesky stuff, b'gosh."—[Chicago News.

Bohemia is the country of long courtships. In no other part of the world are they so abnormally drawn out. Engagements quite commonly last from fifteen to twenty years. An old man died recently at the age of ninety-nine, who had been courting for seventy-five years.



## In the Himalayas.

### A TIMES CORRESPONDENT'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

A NIGHTTIME CALL FROM A MAN-EATING LEOPARD.  
A MEETING WITH A LARGE PARTY OF BIG APES—BOMBARDING THE SIMIANS—A SEARCH FOR GODS—THE HINDUSTANKE LANGUAGE.

From a Special Correspondent.

DALHOUSIE (India) Oct. 1.—After we had finally settled the question of servants, and succeeded in getting our small bungalow on a Himalayan hill-top into good running order, we began to feel that we deserved a little pleasure, and our thoughts turned toward the possession of two of those stout little ponies to be found all through the Indian hills. So one morning we went down to the short stairway leading to the servants' quarters to inspect the go-downs, with the view of using two of them as stables for our riding ponies.

We would probably be considered very inefficient housekeepers if it were known that although we had been for over ten days in our cottage, we had never yet been about those go-downs on a tour of inspection. Of course we had carefully looked over our kitchen, with its stove made of clay and set into the wall three feet from the floor; and we had had the servant's room next it thoroughly cleaned, but when told by the little Eurasian lady that the other three rooms of the long and low stone house were locked; and that the care-taker had the keys, which he would give us as soon as he returned from the bazar, we felt satisfied, and since that time had been too busy and worried about other things to think of that part of our "estate" at all.

When we did finally get to the go-downs, we found the doors of the three rooms we had not seen, open, and from two of them issued a very strong smell of a cow stable. The first room proved to be the abode of the care-taker, who, we were now for the first time informed, went with the place. Though we ought to have been told that fact before, we were not averse to having him, for he was a quiet, respectable person, with few belongings apparently, except a beautiful little spaniel, who made friends with us at once; and besides that we felt it a good thing to have some one to be responsible for the place and the furniture which we had stored away. The next two rooms filled us with amazement and disgust, for they were not only stables for cows, but the very dirtiest and most objectionable ones at that. On inquiry, we discovered in the first of the two abodes two cows, a calf and three huge goats; in the second two buffaloes and a calf, two sheep and two women. We were indeed filled with dismay and also with rage.

"Why were we not told of this before?" We demanded this fiercely.

"Huzoors," answered the amiable care-taker, touching his forehead, "these being all let to cow people, they of quiet are, and fresh milk to the Huzoors will give the whole of every day."

"Where are we going to keep our ponies?" we cried wildly, and there was silence on the subject.

After a long discussion and much thought, we finally decided that, rather than have any trouble, we would let the menagerie alone, especially as we were told that it was difficult to get milk up here on the hilltop, and by leaving them we could ourselves see the cows milked twice a day and manage to have the stables kept clean and the animals well, so the ponies were given up. As we had been told that the hills (hills eight thousand feet up) were the haunts of leopards, bears and enormous apes, our great desire was to have the creatures prowling about near enough for us to see them plainly ourselves, and one night our wish was really gratified. We had been sitting for nearly an hour in the frelight, talking in a desultory way, when there came a decided thump upon the door of a room at the back of the house. At first we were startled, but then concluding that one of our wild beasts had really come at last, we ran softly to the back of the house to a door which was partly of glass, and there indeed we saw the old man-eating leopard. He looked huge in the indistinct light as he prowled about with stealthiest tread, and, not being in the least afraid, we were deeply interested in the beautiful creature. He walked the length of the bungalow, and then, with the greatest ease and grace, sprang up to the top of the hedge back of the house, a jump of about five feet, and disappeared over the hilltop. Of course, when we told our friend the officer about it he at first did not believe us, until, seeing the big tracks, he was forced to credit our tale, and at once made elaborate plans for capturing the creature.

The next day a large cage containing a kid, was brought up the hill on the head of a stalwart coolie and left at the foot of the ledge, and when it grew dark our officer, with one or two of his friends, appeared and prepared to lie in wait on the veranda with loaded guns. Alas for them! but, I must confess, much to our joy, the big beast did not come, nor did he come the next night, nor has he ever come since. The natives about our place were greatly excited as soon as it was learned that the old man-eater, for whose capture so many sahibs had spent the night on the hilltops with their guns, had been seen, and for days dusky figures crept about near the house examining the footprints, until at last the marks were washed away by the rains. Of bears we have seen none, but the apes have become rather a nuisance. The first we saw of them was when early one morning we were awakened by the cheery voice of our "officer."

"O, I say, Huzoors, I'm sorry to disturb your maternal slumbers, but don't you want to see a party of the biggest apes you ever laid eyes on? Slip anything on and hurry up, Your Honors."

We, having just had chota hazri, were quite wide enough awake to hurriedly slip into our clothes and rush

out, when we were at once led along the mountain side by our big friend until we came to a little wood of Indian oaks, in which we saw thirty or forty huge apes, fully as large as ourselves, some of them playing together, some sitting with their backs against the trees, holding the babies, and some of them climbing up and down the largest of the stunted oaks. It really was an amazing sight, and we watched them silently until one gray and hoary old fellow picked up a big stone and deliberately threw it at us, which we took as a sign that we must depart.

It seems that Major N. had been taking an early morning scramble when he came upon the whole party of great beasts, sitting on the hillside throwing stones, and, after watching them for a time, had hurried off to us. On the way back to the house we saw a beautiful little red fox on the hillside, which stopped for a long time to watch us, and when we reached our own place, we discovered that several of the apes had raced on ahead of us and were seated on the ledge of rock back of the bungalow, throwing stones down on the roof. It really had the look of a serious matter to us, for how were we to get into the house? As soon as they saw us they began to rain the stones down on the roof faster than ever, and we of course thought that they would turn their mischievous attention on us next, but, happily, at that moment our live stock came trooping up the hillside from their crowded abodes, and, with a good deal of chattering, the apes hastily fled. Since then we have had numbers of things stolen from us by these creatures, and once or twice have had a rain of stones upon our slate roof for several minutes at a time, but the mischievous beasts rarely stay long. We have succeeded in getting one or two fairly good prints of them, and we were greatly amused at the note which accompanied our last bunch of films from the native photographer:

"Madam Sir: I send your films and prints. By your bearer the bill of films and Request to favour For payment to same."

Though we are fully three miles from the bazar, all three uphill, the cloth, jewel and brassware merchants come upon our veranda at all hours of the day to parade their wares. We have been anxious to find a small "ganes" in bronze or brass, and were assured by the last calm and lordly vender of bronzes that he had many such. "Old gods, without doubt, you wish, Huzoors?" he said, being a person of many tongues and fluent. Then came a search among all his goods, in which a very beautiful old brass lamp, which had originally been used as a shrine for a god, came to light, but no ganes.

"Where are the gods?" we asked after a time.

"I got only one god left," sorrowfully answered the native gentleman. "I selling twenty gods tomorrow (yesterday) morning, so all of him is sold, but that lamp, Huzoors," etc., and at last we took the lamp for thirty rupees (\$10), its original price having been double that; the old cheats that they are!

It is amazing with how small a knowledge of Hindustanee one can get on in India. No one here ever really learns the language, and unless it is forced upon one he spends years here with the knowledge of only a few words. How the natives can understand orders half in wretched Hindustanee and half in English, I cannot imagine, but they have quick minds, some of them at least, and they usually seem to know what is wanted. "Ayah," called one of us, this morning, in a great hurry for a short skirt which the ayah, as usual, had forgotten to brush: "Idhar so, yih iskirt take it and brush it instantly. Jeldi!" The only part of that sentence intelligible to the red-coated and white-swathed ayah was, "come here," "this skirt," and "quick," but skirt, brush and wrath would have done the thing without one word, I daresay. "Quitna budgi hai?" we asked in the bazar when we wished to know the price of some silver buttons. "O, no, I don't mean those! Yih buttons udhar, the small ones. Quitna budgi?" and so on. The mixture of the two languages even by people who have lived for years in India, is always funny. If one knows that "Tejao" means take, and "lao" bring, "jao" go, and "ao" come; "chup rao" be quick, "phenk do" throw it away, "ahista" slowly, and "jeldi" quick, "atcha" all right, and "kharab" bad, with a few other words added, one seems to get on as well as if one had an intimate knowledge of the language. It is full of soft and sweet sounds, though a bit nasal, and there are countless dialects, which do not sound like such, but to one unaccustomed to them, seem like quite a different language. But the few words I have quoted are understood by all, even the Kashmiri, whose tongue is a very different matter. But we hear our small khitmatgar whining out: "Huzoor, khana tyarhai" ("Your Honors, dinner is ready") so we must go to take a glance at our round table to see if its native table cloth, which cost us thirty-seven cents, is spotless, and the glass bowl of lacy ferns, in the center of the table, in place of at one side as usual. We must close the door upon the wonderful crimson sunset and content ourselves for the rest of the evening by admiring our beautiful old shrine lamp of carved brass work.

MARGARET STERLING.

### THE VISION AND HEARING OF REPTILES.

The best sense that reptiles have is that of sight, according to a Viennese naturalist named Werner, who has recently published the results of observations on nearly two hundred snakes, lizards, frogs, etc. But even this sense is very dull. A crocodile can not see a man more than six times its own length away, while fish can see only about half their own length. Snakes are still worse off. Some can see a quarter of their length away; while others are limited to one-fifth or one-eighth. Frogs are much keener sighted. They can tell what is going on at a distance of fifteen or twenty times their own length. Most reptiles are nearly or quite deaf; but, in compensation, all, according to Werner, seem to have a marvelous sense of the direction in which water lies. They will make a bee line for it, even when so far away that no sense known to us would help them. Werner thinks this due to some sort of attraction akin to chemical action; but he can not explain how or why it takes place.—[Success.

### POPULARITY OF FENCING.

Fencing among women promises to achieve popularity this season never accorded the sport before. Fair devotees. Many competitions are scheduled to indicate women's appreciation of this "excellent" which can be indulged in by them without messy plays, and without fear of acquiring "manly" characteristics. The Fencers' Club of New York offers female members advantages that tend to attract game. The officers of the National Amateur Fencing League of America contemplate a series of team contests between the fencing clubs of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. The collegiate fencing championship will probably be held by the New York Athletic Club toward the end of the season. Little work has been done as yet in the college clubs, but after Thanksgiving the series of college matches will begin. Columbia, Cornell, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, West Point and Annapolis will all take an active part in the college fencing this season.—[H. P. Burchell in Leslie's Weekly.

### THE MISSING LINK.

Some interesting people have been come across in the process of exploring British New Guinea. The report of the expedition that recently visited some of the northern districts, never before traversed by white men, has been published as a Parliamentary paper by the Commonwealth government. A tribe that lives in the mountains and morasses, and can hardly walk on dry land, encountered, and one of its members is described by Mr. Robinson, the leader, as "the most ape-like being, in figure and carriage, I have ever seen." The tribe of pigmies, "intelligent-looking and well-faced," was also met with. Its chief was tall enough to allow himself to be measured. He was 3 inches in height and 23 inches around the waist.—[Westminster Gazette.

### IBSEN AND THE EXAMINERS.

Some one in Scandinavia has unearthed the remarks of the examiners on Dr. Ibsen's papers at his examination for the degree of bachelor. It runs as follows:

"Norwegian, good; Latin prose, good; Latin poetry, fairly good; Latin conversation, moderate; Greek arithmetic, bad; German, very good; French, good; religious knowledge, good; history and geography, Hebrew, good; geometry, good. General remarks: young man not to be despised."

In spite of many "goods," however, Ibsen ploughed, owing to his deficiencies in Greek arithmetic. He aspired in those days to be a pharmaceutical chemist, and, failing to satisfy the examiners, had to seek some other opening in life.—[Westminster Gazette.

### MOTOR-CAR SERVICE IN THE TI OPIES.

The motor car is playing an important part in the development of Madagascar, where its advantages have been fully recognized by the French authorities. Sauzier, the British Consul at Tamatave, writes that there is now a regular service between that place and the capital—Antananarivo. Passengers take the way as far as Foudrona (seven and a half miles), embark on small steamers through the lakes to Antananarivo. There they arrive the same night, and by motor car to Antananarivo, where they are met four days later, at a much less cost and with much less fatigue than by the old system of palanquin transport.—[Unidentified.

### OCCUPATIONS AND LONGEVITY.

With regard to the occupations which insure longevity, it is the universal testimony that clergymen live the highest age, being close run by gardeners and dressers. Ordinary agricultural laborers, although their occupation is so largely in the open air, are not conspicuous as long-livers, except in France, Sweden and land. People working with wood are longer lived than those whose occupations are with metals, and attain a higher age than textile workers and workers in chemical industries. The shortest-lived people are miners, except in England, where the superior mining conditions and admirable sanitary arrangements have a beneficial effect. In England and Norway salmon fishermen live to a far greater age than in Germany. France.—[Tit-Bits.

### HOW TO DO WITHOUT SERVANTS.

It behooves all house mothers to meet the question of how to do without servants. And in order to keep the standard of mental, spiritual and physical excellence in women, they must be willing to consider it would be better to live on plainer food, to forego ornaments to dust in their homes, to wear elaborate gowns, and to have more time to spend with their children, to walk out under the benevolent skies of this fair land and to reflect on those things that are so abundantly set before the citizens of the twentieth century; that will make for an elevation of character and leveling of conditions that depend on the state of mind that meets them.—[Florence Jackson Stock in Sunset Magazine.

### AN ART MASTER.

He gathered cherry stones and carved them into fine semblance of flies and flowers; With subtle skill, he even managed faintly The forms of tiny maids and ivied towers.

His little blocks he loved to file and polish; And ampler means he asked not, but despised. All art but cherry stones he would abolish, For then his genius would be richly prized.

For such rude hands as dealt with wrongs and pain And throbbing hearts, he had a plying smile, Serene his way through surging years and fashions, While Heaven gave him his cherry stones and pain.—[John Boyle O'Reilly.



## A Great Musician.

ORIGINAL STORIES OF THE PRIVATE  
LIFE OF MENDELSSOHN.

By a Special Contributor.

It is a fact not sufficiently explained by Darwin's theory of descent that, as a rule, full intellectual power does not pass from the father to the son, but rather from the grandfather to the grandson. Felix Mendelssohn's Bartholdy, born February 3, 1809, in Hamburg, was the grandchild of Moses Mendelssohn, a Jewish schoolmaster in Dessau, who was a profound philosophical thinker and one of the noblest representatives of true humanity. He served as the type of Nathan the Wise, in Lessing's play of the same name. As a collaborator with Nicolai in his Library of the Fine Arts, he has been of the greatest service to the new epoch which was brought in to German art, literature and science. In his own independent philosophical writings, letters, conversations and aesthetic treatises, especially in his two leading works, "Phædon" or "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Morning Hours" or "Admissions Upon the Existence of God," he revealed his deep religious nature, but without any ecclesiastical relations. He was a follower of the great Leibnitz and a pure Deist. He also possessed a lively interest in music, and a fine taste for it, and practiced the art. Felix Mendelssohn's father, Abraham, however, in mental productivity followed his father Moses nor his son. As he was, with fine irony: "Formerly I was the son of my father, now I am the father of my son!"

"There is no doubt," my father, an intimate friend of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, said, "that in Felix, the great composer, was united everything that was great and noble in his grandfather." He reveals his wonderful science, knowledge and depth of soul in the universal language of the world—music!

There could not exist a greater pleasure for us children than when, at evening, after supper, we all sat in the wide music hall of our parsonage and my father told us. "Now, children, I will tell you something Mendelssohn before we perform his music, for no one is able to perform music in the right spirit of the composer if he has not studied his life."

It will be of interest to hear that our German parsonage in Leipzig was a building five hundred years old, and served in former centuries as a cloister for monks, used as a Lutheran parsonage after Dr. Martin Luther made Leipzig a Lutheran town. This happened in 1542, the same year that Alta California was discovered by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Also Luther, our reformer, was one of the celebrated men who passed over the threshold of this ancient building. In our family lived for nearly half a century. It was the same old, quaint-looking hall when we children were seated in it as it was at the time when Mendelssohn was a guest of my father and his first wife. The old-fashioned leather seats of the high chairs of nut-wood, which were an inheritance of my father's grandfather, were unchanged. Often we children questioned and questioned again on which of these chairs Mendelssohn had usually taken his seat. My father then smiled and said: "Children, I am very sure he has taken a seat on each one of them, and especially on the piano stool!" Indeed, the sacred piano stool and grand piano were furniture which was holy in our home. Here the celebrated pianist, Clara Schumann, the wife of the composer Robert Schumann, sat as a young lady. My father, also an intimate friend of her father, had chosen her first piano, as important in such matters was valued. Besides himself, Marschner, Lortzing, Moscheles, and Zeiter, Spohr, Hauptmann, Madame Schvöder had also consecrated our grand piano and stool. Jenny Lind sung there once, too, and Ferdinand, the great violinist, played duets here to Mendelssohn's piano accompaniment. On this instrument Mendelssohn's music has been perhaps oftener performed than on any other piano in the world.

After made the acquaintance of the young Mendelssohn in the month of September, 1834. At this time he came back from Berlin to Düsseldorf by way of Leipzig. In speaking to us of him, my father said: "I have no words to describe that wonderful, gentle appearance," and added that he was overwhelmed just looking into his eyes, glowing with supernatural fire. All the celebrated musicians of Leipzig since had the desire to secure Mendelssohn as one of the musical life in that city. Some of the distinguished members of the University had cherished the thought, at the outset, of founding a professor of music, and held Mendelssohn, whose general knowledge was so high and even scientific, as the suitable man to fill this place. On the first of September, 1834, he trod for the first time the floor of our Gewandhaus, the same music hall in which, the year 1781, the Gewandhaus concerts, which have become world-renowned in our day, have been performed. The composer was present at a rehearsal of his music to Goethe's "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" ("Meeres-Stille und Glückliche Fahrt"). My father had found words to describe the immense applause which Mendelssohn was greeted when entering the hall. He instilled in us the thought that Mendelssohn was great as a conductor as he was a virtuoso and pianist. When once his fine, firm hand grasped the electric fire of his soul seemed to stream out, and it was felt at once by singers, orchestra and audience. My father used to say: "Often I thought the flames which streamed from the heads of Castor

and Pollux must play around his forehead and breathe from the conductor's staff which he held, to account for the wonderful manner with which he dissipated the slightest trace of phlegm in the singers or players under his direction."

"Gentlemen," Mendelssohn once said at a rehearsal, "remember this even when you sing at home: Do not sing so as to put any one to sleep, even if it be a cradle song." One could see at a glance that the temple of music was a holy place to him.

Mendelssohn's character was such that every one loved him. According to my father's telling, it really seems that he had no enemies at all. Goethe, our greatest German poet, when he saw the nine-year-old boy, Felix, was delighted with him. He went to the child's mother, pressed her hands with great warmth, and exclaimed: "He is a precious, heavenly child! Send him to me very soon again that I may refresh myself with him." The great man was one of his best and dearest friends until his death. "It was just grand when we were all gathered around Mendelssohn," said my father, "and he told us about his visits in Weimar." A letter from Goethe to Mendelssohn, which was in my father's own hand when he was gathering the material for Mendelssohn's biography, reads as follows:

"You have, my dear Felix, given me rare pleasure in the precious package which you have sent me (the deluxe copy of the B-Minor Quartet, with dedication to Goethe). Although previously unannounced, it yet surprised me. The engraving of the notes and the title page, even the magnificent binding, complete with one another to make the gift a perfect one. I have, therefore, enjoyed not only the well-clothed body, but also the beautiful, strong, rich soul; and you may imagine the delight and wonder with which I regard it. Accept, therefore, my heartiest thanks, and let me hope to have the pleasure soon of admiring your astonishing gifts here in person. Remember me to your excellent parents, to your gifted sister, and to the admirable teacher. May the memory of me remain bright in such a circle."

"Yours faithfully,

"J. W. GOETHE."  
(Johann Wolfgang.)

Weimar, June 18, 1825.

Mendelssohn told my father not only of the one visit when he was a child, but also of many others. They, together with Moscheles, used to meet at evenings in a restaurant called the "Kaffebaum" in Leipzig. "I have not heard you today at all; now make a little noise," Goethe used to say humorously, when he longed to hear Mendelssohn play for him.

Mendelssohn must have been exceedingly handsome. Every one fell in love with him, my father said. Upon a well-proportioned though small body reposed a fair head, with a high forehead, the eyes large, dark and brilliant, the nose finely curved, the lovely mouth, and dark brown locks falling freely upon his shoulders, beautifully encircling the face. When my father met the great composer for the first time he was so overwhelmed with enthusiasm that he wrote a poem about him, which was copied in over twenty newspapers. It can be read in the German edition of his biography, translated into English in Boston in 1887.

It was especially good fortune for my father that Mendelssohn had a letter of introduction to an uncle of his future wife. This uncle, a celebrated professor of medicine, Geheimrat Clarus, belonged to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the city of Leipzig. His house was known as the most hospitable in town. One evening every week he kept what is called "open house." From half-past 7 until 12 o'clock met here not only the friends of his family, but also all his students and those young ladies and gentlemen who had called with letters of introduction. Of these wonderfully interesting meetings and parties my father even talked with the greatest enthusiasm in his old age. The professor and his wife understood how to entertain the young folks in the most delightful manner. It was in this pleasant circle that Mendelssohn introduced many of his charming compositions of vocal and instrumental music. Here he sang in his admirable tenor voice—here he played his violin—here the hand of the great artist touched the keys of the piano in performing entrancing music—here he improvised for hours on any theme which was given to him, and so miraculously that they called him a God-sent messenger of heavenly music.

On these evenings each guest was invited to contribute something for the entertainment of the rest. My father sometimes wrote short plays in which he and Mendelssohn and other young gentlemen and ladies acted the parts assigned them, and Mendelssohn composed appropriate songs. Some of them are to be found in his "Songs for Vocal Music." During the summer months a little stage was erected in the pavilion of the professor's garden, and the young folks had a most jolly time. During the winter evenings the professor's wife arranged that her guests read plays of Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, and others, so that each one acted a part. Here also Santa Claus (who is called "Martinsmann" in Germany) surprised even grown-up people with his unexpected appearance, and brought nice presents to those who had added something to the entertainment of the evenings, or with ironical good nature, handed doubtful gifts, or a switch to those who had contributed nothing. Here it was that the motherly lady of the house prepared for Mendelssohn and others of her friends their favorite dishes for supper. Here was the place where all prose of life was turned into poetry, where people never parted without taking with them the pleasantest recollections, which lasted not only for some hours, but for a lifetime. All those who had enjoyed together this poetical time were friends forever, for poetry is one of the greatest powers that unite noble souls.

My father and Mendelssohn kept their sincere friendship always. Whenever father spoke of Mendelssohn's death, November 4, 1847, his eyes would fill with tears. The mourning over the loss of this beloved man, he said, was boundless. It appeared as if the city had en-

countered a universal misfortune. "Never, never can I forget," he said, "how mild and peaceful he lay there in his narrow bed, like one who joyfully anticipates the day of account, adorned with the tokens of his well-earned youthful fame, the branches of palm and laurel with which his friends decorated his remains, although his glory needed no coronation." At his funeral the pall was borne by his friends, Robert Schumann, David, Gade, Hauptmann, Rietz and Moscheles (all great German composers and musicians.) Before the coffin went the members of the orchestra and the various choirs of the city. Moscheles had arranged his "Song Without Words" in E Minor, from the Fifth Collection, to music for wind instruments. When the coffin was placed in church, the organ played a prelude from "Antigone"—the passage where Creon bears in the body of his son Herman. A pupil of the Conservatory laid a laurel wreath of silver at the feet of the master, whereupon the chorus chanted the verse, "Remember me, my Savior," in which the whole assembly joined. Then followed the noble choral by Mendelssohn from St. Paul, "To Thee, O Lord, I Yield My Spirit." The minister's address was based upon the words of Job: "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away." Then was heard from the chorus, accompanied by instrumental music, one of the finest of the passages from St. Paul: "Behold, we count them happy who endure," and after this the beautiful passage from the Passion music:

"We sit beside thy grave in tears

And say our last farewell:

Rest sweetly, sweetly rest!"

MALWINA LAMPADIUS.

2. Mendelssohn was the first director of the Conservatory in Leipzig, which is now one of the most celebrated institutions of music in Germany. Our honorable teacher of music, Prof. Thilo Becker, received his diploma here.

### ONLY HALF "MAKE-BELIEVES."

People generally use superstitions as playthings and half believe, half laugh at them. Many well-known people have their little museum of occult notions.

George Eliot was a slave to the influence of the hunchback and club-footed man, and did no literary work upon the day when she saw one.

Caroline Herschel firmly believed that if she met a cross-eyed beggar in the morning it presaged the discovery of a new star that night.

Harriet Beecher Stowe believed that it was bad luck to throw away a toothbrush which had outlived its usefulness, and to the anguish of her household, preserved every one that she had ever used.

Rosa Bonheur treasured a small lead image of St. Anthony of Padua as a lucky charm.

Queen Victoria cherished a number of superstitions, and among them she believed that the removal of her wedding ring would surely bring calamity, and that a pet Manx cat would bring good luck to the royal household.

Lady Millais, the wife of the great painter, was convinced that the crack of doom would sound for any one who stepped on a crack in the sidewalk.

Sarah Bernhardt has the dried eye of a mummy, and an uncut emerald of great size, which she imagines are necessary to her success.

Eleanor Duse, the famous Italian actress, recently in this country, is sustained by a small copper crucifix wrought in a Siberian prison.—[Carleton's Magazine.

### AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR CRANKS.

Another madman, a workman from Minneapolis, named Peter Elliott, has been arrested by the detective service which now protects President Roosevelt, and sent to an asylum as a dangerous lunatic. He tried to shoot a policeman in the vestibule of the White House. These cases, which occur too frequently, suggest that the President is in even more danger than most European monarchs. That is probably an exaggeration, the kings concealing as many of the threats and attempts directed against them as they can; but the President's danger must be great. America is full of "cranks," and they are as apt as European semi-maniacs are to let their thoughts fasten on the President of the republic as the ultimate source of their grievances, whether imaginary or real. The most remarkable point in the business is the rapid increase in these attempts, both in America and Europe. Is that due to an actual increase in homicidal insanity, or an effect of the way in which modern journalism pours a sort of electric light upon the figures of the great, so that they are always visible? There are fifty references now even to our own King where there used to be five.—[London Spectator.

### LIKE A BOY'S POCKET.

A most remarkable case of gastronomy for foreign bodies of the stomach was described at a meeting of the Académie de Médecine. The patient, a youth sixteen years old, had entered the St. Joseph Hospital for Epilepsy. He had had melaena, and a rather sharp pain, accompanied by crepitation in the left hypochondrium. The operation was performed in June, and the following bodies were removed through an orifice of two and a half centimeters: Eight teaspoons, from 8 to 15 centimeters long; a three-pronged fork, a letter file 12 centimeters long, two sharp points; a needle 6 centimeters long, a knife blade 5 centimeters long, a piece of comb 8 centimeters long, and a key. There were in all twenty-five bodies, weighing 230 grams. The stomach did not seem to have been affected, and the patient recovered completely.—[Paris letter to the Medical Record.

### WANTED HIS BAD EXAMPLE FOLLOWED.

Adam had been reading history, when he came to the cherry-tree episode.

"What a fool that fellow Washington was to own up," he exclaimed. "Why didn't he say, 'The woman tempted me?'"

With an increased estimate of his own ability, he went indoors to complain of day-before-yesterday's coffee.—[New York Tribune.

Dr. W. A. Lampadius, although his vocation was that of the lawyer, was thoroughly educated in music and was for his beautiful baritone voice and as one of the best of music in Germany at Mendelssohn's time. On his love and knowledge of music, he became acquainted with Mendelssohn and all the celebrated German composers of his time. He spoke seven languages fluently, and often conversed in English or French with Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.



## The Genial Idiot.

HE DISCOURSES THIS TIME ON  
GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEMES.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

"THE trouble with the world nowadays is that everybody in it wants to get rich in a hurry," said Mr. Brief. "From the highest to the lowest rung of the ladder of finance, the chief idea seems to be to find a fortune ready made. As a result, legitimate opportunity is lost, and all the energies of the land are directed toward speculation."

"What's the matter with you this morning, Mr. Brief?" asked the Idiot. "Got your fingers burned on the Street?"

"No, sir, Wall Street possesses no allurements for me. Moreover, there is nothing the matter with me. I have just been reflecting upon certain tendencies of the day in which I seem to scent danger to our prosperity," said the Lawyer. "The world is too full of get-rich-quick schemes. Men are no longer satisfied to grow rich slowly."

"I don't believe they ever were," said the Idiot. "You can't point to a period in history when those who were in the money-making business didn't go at it right up to the speed limit. All Baba and his Board of Forty Directors, old Midas touching everybody and everything for gold, John W. Croesus, the multi-millionaire of ancient times, Jason looking for the Golden Fleece, Monte Cristo with his island full of Kohinoors, Dick Turpin with his suburban franchises, Capt. Kidd with his shipping trust, and all the rest of 'em, every Captain of Industry that has stuck his head above water from the beginning of time has been a Get-Rich-Quixote, if I may use the expression."

"There wasn't any bunco about their business, however," said Mr. Brief. "Not even in that of Dick Turpin and Captain Kidd. They sailed right in for what they wanted, and made no bones about making a flat statement of their intentions. They didn't issue any alluring prospectuses, designed to coax the money out of the stockings of the farmers; they didn't float themselves on an unsuspecting market and sell quarts of preferred stock to the dear public for ten times its value. It was plain stand and deliver in those days."

"Oh, nonsense," said the Idiot. "What's the use of talking that way? What do you know about the details of the business methods of other days? What proof have you that that Midas touch they talk so much about was anything more than a great big gold-brick game after all? With a pot of gilt furniture polish I can touch a length of lead pipe, and lo! to the eye it will turn to gold, and if I have the patience, somewhere, some day, I shall find somebody to take it off my hands at a 520 per cent. profit. Or that other chap—Jason, getting up his expedition to go out after the Golden Fleece. How do you know that Jason didn't get that enterprise financed at the expense of the dear public of his day? Can't you imagine the widows and orphans of Jason's time flocking to the office of the Golden Fleece Company and begging to be let in on the ground floor of that enterprise, Jason meanwhile selling 'em shares at 75 for the preferred, and 45 for the common with second mortgage bonds at par, and accrued interest? It was a golden opportunity for a fleece all right, and I'll wager the gold went to the bondholders and the fleece to the stockholders in the same merry old way that we have now."

"There were two enterprises of ancient times that you omitted," said the Bibliomaniac, satirically, with a wink at the Lawyer. "Robin Hood and his Merry Men and the Goose that laid the Golden Eggs." "By Jove—so I did, and they are the precise ones I should have recalled in defense of the present day as a monopolist of get-rich-quick schemes," rejoined the Idiot. "They were both of them get-rich-quick enterprises of the first water. Perhaps you will remember that Robin Hood never robbed the poor. Did you ever stop to think why? He could get rich quicker robbing the rich, that's why; and as for the Goose that laid the Golden Eggs, if the owner of that Klondikean fowl wasn't in a hurry to get rich quick, when, not content with the interest, he cut the bird open to get at the principal, I don't know who ever was. Would any grasping modern do such a fool thing as that? Even in this land of rapid money-making, can you conceive of such an act as that? I guess not. The most avaricious American owning a bird of that sort, would have kept her alive in luxury, fed her on the fat of the corn field, clad her in purple and fine linen, and hour after hour would have studied the breed until he was in a position to have some of those eggs hatched with a fair prospect of continuing the species. Instead of killing her for a paltry advance in eggs, he'd have manipulated her diet, by Jingo, until she and her children and her grandchildren would have laid radium eggs, silver eggs, copper eggs, platinum eggs—eggs of every known kind of precious metal until the day finally dawned when men, instead of going to the Klondike or negotiating a note at a national bank to get money to pay their bills, would have merely to go out to the goose-coop and get the wherewithal. When I think of what we of today have to suffer because what might have been has been made impossible by that get-rich-quick idiot of centuries ago, I want to die right away, so that I can get over the dark river and lick the life out of him for his murderous crime. Think of all the evils that have resulted because that goose died without offspring! It is to get money or its equivalent that most of the great crimes of the day are committed. Avarice, personal and political, has grown out of the desire for greater possessions and the value of these is measured by gold. If there had been a goose with a golden lay in every family in creation, all the misery, crime, suffering and woe of poverty would have been eliminated from

our social system forever—and yet with this fact before your eyes, you indict your own day as being inferior to that one!"

"We still have geese even if we get only base metal from 'em," said Mr. Brief, drily.

"Right you are," responded the Idiot. "And like other birds of a feather, we are still putting up at the same boarding-house. But there is a great deal in what you say about people neglecting the every-day opportunities, Mr. Brief. We have on every side of us neglected fields of human endeavor, fields that, if cultivated, would return an abundant reward to those who chose to avail themselves of the opportunities they offer."

"I believed it until you said it," said Mr. Brief. "I find myself becoming skeptical now, after your pronouncement."

"Well, suppose I name a few," said the Idiot, "and in naming them convict myself of turning my back upon a steady income that is twice as large as I enjoy now. In the first place, take these Accident Insurance Companies that confront us at every step. There's a chance for a heroic soul to make a big living without getting out of bed more than once a month."

"Oh, Tommy Rot!" ejaculated the lawyer. "There isn't any money canvassing for Accident Insurance Companies. Solicitors' commissions never made an independent fortune for anybody."

"Who said anything about solicitor's commissions?" asked the Idiot. "I'm sure I never did."

"Then how can you make this income you speak of in the Accident Insurance business?" demanded the Lawyer.

"Simplicity itself," said the Idiot. "As one of the insured. It requires a lot of nerve, but it can be done. You take out an Accident Insurance Policy that costs you about ten dollars, and if you are hurt in an accident, the Company pays you fifty dollars a week until you get well again. All you've got to do is to go out the day after you've paid your premium and break a leg or an arm or something of that kind and there you are. You are laid up for six weeks, and while you lie there in bed reading Tolstoi or a comic paper, letting your leg knit itself together again, in comes a check for fifty solid simoleons every Monday morning as regular as clock work. Then when you are quite recovered, out you go into the public highway, step on a small boy's slide and bump, over you go, and back to the hospital with a couple of busted ribs. Six more weeks at fifty per. Why, in the language of Brook Farm, it's a regular cinch."

Even Mr. Brief smiled.

"You wouldn't find it very easy," he observed.

"I'd like to know why not," said the Idiot. "To get into a smash-up these days is easier than not. What with automobiles dashing by at the rate of five a minute, subway ditches yawning before your faltering feet, electric cars booming along the highways like a Dowie's Army of Juggernauts let loose, signs being blown off houses by heavy winds, the man who claims that it isn't easy to mule an Accident Insurance Company with all these opportunities for breaking his bones on every side doesn't know what he is talking about. If I only had the nerve I'd go into it tomorrow. Then there's the tariff schedule of the trolley companies—why they're a regular mint. Do you know what the law says a man's toe is worth if a Trolley Car cuts it off?"

Mr. Brief confessed that he had not looked into the matter.

"Twelve hundred and fifty dollars!" cried the Idiot. "That's what the law says. If I were to have my littles pinky remoyed tomorrow by an electric car, the Court of Last Resort says to the treasurer of the company, 'Sir, that will cost you \$1250. Pay up,' and I get a check for that amount by return mail. Of course \$250 of it goes to the lawyers, but it leaves me \$1000 net that I can use, instead of one small digit that really doesn't cut much of a figure in my business. At that rate, every man living carries about with him at all hours of the day and night a snug little fortune of \$10,000 hidden away in his socks. That's just for himself alone. If he happens to be a married man with ten children he has under his control assets amounting to \$120,000 all there, and negotiable every time the bell rings. Some day when our Banks and Trust Companies realize the cash value of a man's anatomy, they won't be so coy about lending money to a chap who can't put up three times as much as he needs as collateral security."

"Very interesting indeed," said the Lawyer. "But even if you negotiate all your toes, \$10,000 won't go very far in times like these. After your toes have been squandered, then what happens?"

"You are on your uppers, of course," said the Idiot, "and then your fortune begins to come in more rapidly. A leg is worth \$5000, an arm is worth ten, your ribs can be negotiated singly or by the dozen at five hundred dollars apiece, and as for your ears, a good ear brings anywhere from \$1000 to \$2500. I tell you, gentlemen, every man in these days is a regular Klondike, and is so denominated by the repeated verdicts of the law."

"And your neck—I suppose that is the most valuable of all?" asked the Bibliomaniac. "What would they pay you for that?"

"Not a cent," said the Idiot. "Some necks have brought \$50,000, but the money all goes to the owner's heirs and assigns. That is one of the inequalities of the law."

Silence ensued, broken only by the rustling of Mary's skirts, as she passed the steaming buckwheat cakes.

"Here, I say!" cried the Lawyer, as the Idiot transferred the whole dozen to his own plate. "Don't take 'em all!"

"Sir," replied the Idiot, reaching for the syrup, "you have just been complaining that we neglect the legitimate opportunities that confront us. Do be consistent. I am only availing myself of one of mine."

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## THE MOHAMMEDAN.

HE HAS MANY STRANGE SUPERSTITIONS  
ODD WAYS OF LIFE.

[Chicago News:] Mohammedans of India are superstitious. No Mohammedan will take a bath on Monday or Tuesday. But if one bathes on Wednesday, misfortunes and misery that are in store for the next Wednesday will be averted. As a rule all Mohammedans bathe on Fridays before going to the jummah prayers. For donning new clothes, Sunday and Tuesday are regarded as bad days. One dons a new dress, or puts on a new cloth, or his tailor to cut a piece of new cloth on these days will live a miserable life till that dress or cloth is torn or is thrown away. If a shirt is torn, the wearer wants to stitch it, it must be taken off, it is stitched while it is on the body the person will die. A Mohammedan will never allow a barber to cut his hair on Tuesdays, for Tuesdays and also Wednesdays and Sundays are bad days for shaving purposes. Absolutely necessary, he will get himself shaved on Monday or Sunday, but never on Tuesday, as he is supposed to fall in blood if he does so. If one has money or some valuable thing, it is taken with the right hand, for if it is taken with the left, the receiving it is said to forget all about it very soon to mislay it. A devout Mohammedan will not start a journey on Wednesday, for it is believed he will not return home safely if he does so. And it is said even a snake never ventures out of its hole on this day.

In Fez, the capital of Morocco, most of the houses consist of several stories, each being provided with a light veranda running around it, and containing rooms. All the windows and doors open out on a patio or courtyard, the window openings in the stories being covered with close trellis work. The houses have flat roofs, with a wall some four to six feet high running around, and from 4 p.m. until sunrise the roofs are given over to the ladies exclusively, who then walk about and take the fresh air without being seen by any of the opposite sex. This reserve is never broken, and no man would be guilty of looking on his or any other roof during the forbidden hours. Owing to the fact that the women of the house are not allowed to be seen by any other man than the husband and master, all domestic offices are situated away from the house proper. In many of the larger houses, the water fountains, others playing scent or flowers, and the water are to be found. Sections of the courtyard are also slightly sunk, and these portions are filled with scented oil, which is used to perfume the rooms. The Moors are exceptionally particular in discarding footwear before entering a room, or crossing a carpet; they even change slippers before entering the courtyard from the street. Thus the houses are beautifully clean and sweet, and are not, as many people would suppose, musty or close.

Few people traveling in India can fail to notice the part played, whether in the flesh or its representation by the cow and the ox. Sacred cattle wander about the streets and lanes, and are not molested and unmolested through the streets of the more especially in the south, generally decorated with garlands of flowers; stone "nandis," the bulls of guard before his temples, and round his temples they are portrayed in fresco or in carving on the walls of many a rock cavern. Oxen turn mills, plow the fields, are the drawers and carriers of water, and, as such, are invaluable for drawing loads. Cattle, as is well known, are by Hindoos held in great and superstitious reverence. Ganges water poured over a cow's tail is equivalent to the kissing of the sacred book or Koran. Yet, unfortunately, the draft bull often receives very rough treatment at his driver's hands. So the animal's life is not taken ill-treatment or anything among these people, who regard the bull as sacred.

### WHAT IT COSTS CHICAGO TO EAT.

The number of persons at the noon meal in Chicago's 1200 restaurants, 300 hotels and numerous with café accommodations may be safely estimated at 200,000, or an average of 100 at each. This is probably an underestimate. The Auditorium serves on the average 2000 meals a day, and in times of rush as many as 3500 a day (allowing one meal for each person); and the big restaurants have from 500 to 1000 patrons a day. The cost of a meal varies from 5 cents to 15 cents by striking an average of 20 cents, a total of \$4000 obtained as the amount spent daily by the 200,000 city workers. This sum is considerably increased perhaps to \$100,000, if we include what is paid for breakfast and supper by persons who regularly get their meals at hotels and restaurants. This makes a daily expenditure of \$350,000 by patrons of "O" and restaurants. It is hard to ascertain the cost of living in families; at best no more than a rough calculation is possible. The daily expenditure for a family of five is probably as much as \$10, or an average, or 20 cents a head, making a total of \$200,000 a day for the 2,000,000 who regularly get two meals at home. Here is a grand total of \$180,000 a day for the 2,000,000 people one year. The cost for meat alone is \$36,000,000, or \$100,000 a day (and its equivalent in rolls, doughnuts, cookies, etc., at 18,000,000, or \$50,000 a day for 1,000,000 loaves of bread at 5 cents each). As the number of persons increases, the cost of a luxurious living is continually increasing, the cost of the city's food may be as much as \$300,000 or about \$90 per capita.—[Eugene Parsons in The Chicago Tribune Today for November.

### HER CHOICE.

He: Wouldn't you like to have a vote?  
She: No. I'd rather have a voter.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.



## Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM  
VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

Prepared for it.

**AMBASSADOR CHOATE**, at a dinner given recently in London to J. M. Barrie, condemned the brow-beating manner with which some lawyers examine witnesses.

"These witnesses," he said, "are foolish to put up with what they do. They deserve respectful treatment, and they should resent rudeness from a cross-examining lawyer, the same as they would resent it from a hackman or porter. I saw a very intelligent, honest-looking farmer, once, undergoing a cross-examination of the severest sort. The farmer had happened to see a young woman run over; that was his whole offense, but you would have thought, from the manner of his cross-examination that he was a murderer, a thief and a forger. The lawyer hurled at him, finally:

"How far was it from where this woman stood to the track?"

"Four yards, two feet and seven inches," said the farmer.

"Four yards, two feet and seven inches, eh? Humph." The lawyer shook his finger at the farmer in a threatening way. "How dare you, sir, be so precise. How do you know it was just that distance?"

"I know it," replied the farmer, "because I measured it, expecting that some fool would ask me."

### Slylock Up to Date.

IN his article in the November World's Work on "The Rural School Awakening," M. L. Brittain tells a good story to illustrate the indifference in the South to educational interests. To hold a public office relating to the schools, without proper training, he says should be regarded as displaying as much imprudence as that resorted to by an old Jew at a meeting called to settle the affairs of a merchant who had failed for a large amount. The merchant stated the situation to his creditors—that his liabilities were \$100,000 and his assets absolutely nothing.

"Who owns the house in which you live?" asked one creditor.

"My wife," was the reply.

"And that farm in the country?"

"My daughter."

"And the store over there on the corner?"

"My son owns that, gentlemen; and I must reiterate, that I have nothing, nothing except my body, which you can divide among you."

"Well, shentlemen," spoke up that thrifty son of Abraham, "if you do dot, I speaks right now for his gall."

### Applied Science.

**SENATOR BACON** of Georgia has for his hobby the natural sciences, in which he is unusually well versed. He was talking one day about the effect of heat and cold, explaining with great thoroughness the rule that heat expands and cold contracts.

Suddenly he smiled. "I am reminded of a story," he said. "There was a boys' class in physics before which this rule came. The rule was discussed in its various aspects and bearings, and finally the teacher said:

"Now, suppose you give me a good example of the rule. Can you do it?"

"Yes, sir," said Brown. "In summer, when it is hot, days are longer; and in winter, when it is cold, the days are short."

### Union of Old Age.

**THE** late Stephen Crane, whose posthumous novel of this life is soon to appear, had an imagination at once vivid and delicate. One night, in a studio in New York, he was talking of old age.

"I can imagine myself," he said, in his strange, quiet way, "an old man, a very old man, eighty, ninety years old. I can imagine myself, at that great age, taken down with an illness. My friends gather about my bed. It is thought that I will die."

"But I grow better, I see myself recovering. The doctors are surprised and pleased. They urge me to get up." "I can imagine, though, how the weight of my years oppresses me, and how, though I am well, death seems so near that I say:

"Oh, it is hardly worth while to get up and dress myself again."

### Seen One.

**PROF. THOMAS C. MENDENHALL** of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, while traveling through Ohio several years ago, called at the district school which, a boy, he had attended. They asked him, at the school, to make a few remarks. He assented, and began to talk to the children in a direct fashion, trying to interest them from the start.

"Did any of you," he said, "ever see an elephant's foot?"

A boy held up his hand and wriggled excitedly.

"Well?" said Prof. Mendenhall to him.

"I have," said the boy.

"Where did you see it?" the professor asked.

"On an elephant," was the reply.

...

### Schwab's Wish.

**CHARLES M. SCHWAB** is not very fond of music. At Atlantic City, in August, a friend of his entertained him with a musicale, and noted with no little disap-

pointment that the steel magnate paid very little attention to the various numbers.

A young woman seated herself at the piano and played brilliantly. Mr. Schwab still seeming unimpressed, the host undertook to explain to him the excellence of this young woman's performance. "What she is playing is a very difficult piece," he ended.

"Difficult, is it?" said Mr. Schwab, "I almost wish it was impossible."

### A Sherlock Holmes.

**THEY** stood on the back platform of a crowded car about 6 o'clock one evening, and the people passing on and off the car rubbed against them at uncomfortably close quarters.

"That man who just passed is in the meat business," said the tall one.

"Butcher?" asked the short one.

"Don't know," said the other. "Just know he's in the meat business. I caught a whiff of meat as he passed under my nose."

"Sort of a Sherlock Holmes, are you?" asked the short man.

"More or less. Now that man is in the grain business. Smell it? You can tell nine men out of ten at this time of night. They have been at their business all day, and they can't help carrying some trace of it home with them. Bet you-I can spot almost every man in this car."

"I'll take that bet," said the other. "There's a man with a slouch hat on. What business is he in?"

He pointed to a man who might have been almost anything for all the outward marks he bore.

"Oh," said the man easily, "that man is a contractor."

The small man looked triumphant as he approached the object of his bet. "I beg your pardon," he said, politely, "but, to settle a bet, would you mind telling me and my friend what business you are in?"

"I am a contractor," answered he of the slouch hat. He turned to find the other party to the bet, and nodded and smiled.

"Hello, Billy," he said. "I didn't see you back there."—[Philadelphia Press.]

### Advised Turtle Soup.

**A** NOTED dealer in paintings was talking about the late George Innes, the landscape painter.

"Innes entered my shop one day," he said, "as I was studying a very old canvas. The varnish on this canvas had chilled, and the figures had become shrunken. I called one of my assistants and told him that the picture had better be revarnished."

"We want to bring those figures out," I explained.

"All right, sir," said the young man. "What varnish shall I use? Copal or mastic?"

"If you want to bring out the figures," Innes interposed, "use turtle soup."

### The Shaking Duelists.

**EDWARD MORGAN**, the actor, once attended a duel in Paris for the sole purpose of studying the demeanor of the duelists. He was preparing at the time to enact a duelist's role in a new play. Discussing this combat afterward, he said:

"I confess that I learned very little from it. The men were too well scared to teach me anything that would have been of service in a serious stage duel. They reminded me, in fact, of a story that Edwin Booth used to tell. This story concerns two principals who, after they had exchanged shots harmlessly, were urged by their seconds to shake hands. They were about to do so, when a bystander, who had looked on at their duel, despite their requests that he depart, exclaimed in a disgusted tone:

"It's hardly necessary for them to shake hands. Their hands have been shaking this half hour."

### Good Story on a Southern Merchant.

**A** STORY is told of a Louisiana merchant who came to New York determined to secure a bargain. He wanted cheap cloaks, and after trying in vain to suit himself at the wholesale houses he bought a job lot at auction. He examined the goods hurriedly, and had them shipped home. In due time he was confronted by an excited head salesman who said the garments were out of style.

"They didn't look that way," said the merchant.

"But they are," replied the clerk.

The merchant persisted that the cloaks would sell, but they didn't. In desperation he returned them to New York to be disposed of to the best advantage. On his next trip to New York he again visited an auction house and bought a lot of cloaks. When he returned home and examined his purchase he saw he had bought the same lot as before.—[The World's Work.]

### For Charlie's Sake.

**"THE** most perfect exhibition of assurance that I ever saw," said a man of the town, "was in a bootblackening shop on the avenue the other day. In a chair beside me, and next to a window, sat a suave, polished-looking gentleman, who, looking out on the sidewalk, saw a friend pass whom he wished to see.

"Hi, there!" he yelled, and not gaining his friend's attention, he said to the bootblack, 'Run, quick, and catch that gentleman!'

"As the party wanted was still in view, the bootblack caught up with him, and brought him back. But when he came into the shop it was a case of mistaken identity—he was an entire stranger.

"Did you wish to see me, sir?" he asked, as the bootblack indicated who had wanted him.

"Yes," said the party of the first part, "I wanted to ask you if you knew Charlie Hapgood. You're the living image of him. Good fellow, too, as ever walked. Got a barrel of money, and pours it out. You two ought to know each other."

"Is that what you wished to see me for?" asked the stranger swelling up.

"Now don't apologize! Personal resemblances are things nobody is to blame for, and you need not be ashamed of looking like Charlie Hapgood," said my friend.

"Say, I admire you!" said the stranger. "Won't you go in and have a drink with me? It isn't often I meet such a perfect specimen. Come on!" and as my friend's polishing was completed, he rose.

"I don't often drink with strangers," he said, "but I will take just one with you for Charlie Hapgood's sake!"—[Philadelphia Press.]

### The Way They Cured Him.

**THE** late Dr. Emily P. Robbins of Philadelphia, who was America's first woman physician, used sometimes to tell an odd story of a hypochondriac and his cure. "At Fort Madison, where I first practiced," she said, "there was a hypochondriac of great wealth, whom a friend of mine, a Dr. Gray, attended. Some days this hypochondriac would think himself a teapot. Again, he would be a kettle, or his legs would be turning into glass. He was, altogether, a trying subject for old Dr. Gray to deal with, but one morning the limit was reached, for when the doctor asked him how he felt, he said, gruffly:

"How do I feel? Why, I don't feel at all. I'm dead. I have been dead for several hours. How can a dead man feel?"

"Dr. Gray determined, for once, to humor him. He said:

"Yes, you are dead, sure enough. Come upstairs and be laid out. We'll send for the undertaker to measure you for your coffin."

"The patient consented to this, though with a rather uneasy look, and got into bed, and stretched himself out in a stiff, corpse-like attitude.

"They dressed him in grave clothes, they put him in a coffin, they placed flowers in the dim room, and then they admitted, two or three at a time, his best and oldest friends.

"These friends, having been well coached, gazed at the corpse, and shook their heads sadly.

"Ah," one would say, "so he is dead at last, eh? Well, a greater villain never lived."

"He must have died hard," another would murmur. "They say the wicked die hard always."

"A third friend exclaimed: 'He cheated me once out of \$2000. I loaned the money to him without security, and he pretended that he had never received it.'

"At this the hypochondriac sat up in his coffin.

"You lie, George!" he said, bitterly.

But Dr. Gray pushed him back, whispering to him to remember that he was dead, and he subsided again.

"But when an old and trusted servant said of him in a loud voice:

"Well, the old curmudgeon is gone, and I am glad of it," the hypochondriac could contain himself no longer. He leaped out of the coffin and seized the servant by the throat.

"You scoundrel," he exclaimed, "I—!" but a great shout of laughter went up; the patient seemed for the first time to realize his folly; he turned and went out for a walk; and never again did he permit his hypochondria to make a fool of him."

### He Lost His Job.

**SENATOR DEPEW** was talking about the mishaps and sconcertments of actors. "I'll never forget," he said, "the stately 'super' in powdered wig and silk stockings who stalked in, chin in the air, upon the stage in answer to the earl's question, 'Who is there?' The super should have said, 'The boy, my lord,' but what he did say was, 'The lord, my boy.'

"Then there was another super, unlike the former one—a super self-possessed and ambitious. This chap, after years of stage life, had not yet gotten beyond a part that consisted of only a meaningless line or two. He was hungry for applause, and at last he determined, at all hazards, to get applause. So one night, after he had said his usual solitary sentence of 'The carriage waits,' he stalked to the center of the stage, elbowing the star to one side, and he looked up at the gallery, and, striking himself on the chest, he exclaimed in a loud voice:

"And permit me to add, sir, that he who raises his hand against a woman, save in the name of kindness, is unworthy of the name of gentleman."

"That brought down the house, but the poor super lost his place on account of it."

### A Good Actor.

**RICHARD MANSFIELD** has, like many other men, a host of enemies. One of these enemies paid him a very sincere compliment last year. Mr. Mansfield was playing in "Beaucaire," and the enemy, a stage carpenter, peered at him from the wings of a Cleveland theater, scornful at first, but gradually less scornful.

And as the act progressed, the carpenter, though he hated the actor, became more and more absorbed. He stood silent and rigid. He watched every gesture, he observed every intonation of the star. And finally, when the curtain fell, he exclaimed, with flushed cheeks and a little tremor in his voice:

"D—n him, that man could act a gridiron!"

### Didn't Need Chairs.

**"IN** country bar-rooms," said Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, the sociological expert of Princeton, "there are rarely chairs, as there are in our urban cafés, but every one must stand up to drink. One day in a New England tavern I was inquisitive enough to ask the bar-keeper why he had no chairs for his guests.

"No man drinks here," said the bar-keeper severely, "longer than he can stand."



# The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

## FALL FLOWERS AND FANCIES.

### DAHLIAS POPULAR AGAIN—PRETTY THINGS IN POMONA.

By Belle Sumner Angier.

NOTE.—Queries properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to floriculture or landscape gardening, architecture or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

THE return of the dahlia to popularity is the topic of an editorial in a recent number of the New York Mail and Express. A Dahlia show at Newport calls forth an explanation of the adoption of the new fad on the part of the society people of the East coast.

The editor says, among other clever phrases: "The dahlia is laughed at because it is so absurdly like an artificial flower; and yet it may well be said of it that it is exactly the excellent thing that Nature has brought forth in an effort to prove that she can make a much more beautiful artificial flower than man can. The perfect

with a few moments in encountering the elements; but the poet, poor chap, is differently constituted, and he really ought to live where there is perpetual spring. If he doesn't, his winter poems always have a sad, pessimistic tone, and the reader is apt to suspect that the line rates on poetry are not specially good. I have just been reading a doleful little poem from the pen of one Thomas Hood. Now Thomas has written some real "chirrupy sonnet" stuff in his time, but this is the way the approach of winter affected him:

"No sun—no moon!  
No morn—no noon.  
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day.  
No sky—no earthly view,  
No distance looking blue,  
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,  
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,  
No fruits, no flowers, no birds, no leaves,  
November!"

There's an English November for you, and it would describe the sort that nine-tenths of the English-speaking race know. How unlike our Southern California fall

not pretentious, but good—and the plentiful fine trees in background and along the sidewalk, the beauty of the scene. Almost all trees seem to flourish in the rich loamy soil, but I noticed particularly Umbrella trees. Rows of them here and there, a few magnificent specimens as in the grounds of the Palomares.

But the most remarkable tree growth at Pomona is that of the Chestnut trees. Not one, but many, a street having a line of them extending along the blocks. They were full of burrs just bursting, and great glossy brown nuts scattering along the walk. The Chestnut tree is graceful, wide and spreading in its growth, has a beautiful leaf, and is so popular in all countries of equable climate that I only wonder that it has not more generally planted in Southern California.

In Italy and other warm countries, it is planted in or in groups on every fine place as a tree adapted to its surroundings. In this country it should be planted where it will be somewhat sheltered from the winds or frost, but has proved quite hardy at Pomona and is certainly a distinctive feature in the landscape. I did not see anywhere in Pomona the Horse Chestnut, which is also hardy and so delightful when in flower, glorious panicles of snowy white flowers daintily pink and yellow. The Horse Chestnut belongs to the genus Aesculus, and is popularly known as the "eye," and from San Luis Obispo county north, is frequently encountered in the native growths of California. I should think it might be easily induced to grow in the San Gabriel Valley, and would add one more to the list of beautiful shrubs and trees. The nut is not so good to eat, although the Indians of the north are said to use it part of their diet. The true Chestnut belongs to the genus Corylaceae, and is also a native of the Coast, and not often of size to be called a tree until in the far West. Its edible nuts are very delicious, and add variety to garden products.

Dr. Franceschi writes from Santa Barbara recommending a tree not unlike our Chestnut, the "Moreton Chestnut," with rich foliage, handsome saffron flowers, and large globular seeds to be eaten roasted, as the Italian Chestnuts.

This Moreton Bay Chestnut (*Castanospermum australe*) is evergreen, the foliage glossy, and in Santa Barbara county it has been grown at Goleta for fifty years or more.

But to return to the beauties of Pomona!

#### A Glorious Hydrangea Hedge.

One of the prettiest places in Pomona is on Hollywood, the residence of J. J. Thomas, Esq., and known to old residents as "the old John E. Packard place." The avenue is lined with pretty home-like places, and especially after passing Caswell street (where the first of the Chestnut trees burst upon my view), I was charmed with the dainty cottage homes, and the almost distinctive floral features was in a measure obscured for by the fine trees. At the Thomas place, what I think is without doubt the largest Camellia in Southern California. Probably seventy feet in height and spreading over a great lawn, the one ornamental driveway hedged with a monstrous Hydrangea on either side is unique in this climate. For some



HYDRANGEA HEDGE ON PROPERTY OF J. J. THOMAS, POMONA.

frankness of the Dahlia's formal, almost-mechanical arrangement of its ray-florets really makes one forgive the artificiality of its appearance. And the gladness, the cheeriness, the superb responsiveness of the flower make it a real delight to simple-hearted people. It produces colors that are a wonder of wealth and brilliancy.

"Born on the radiant mountains of Mexico, the Dahlia retains, either expressed or latent in its spontaneous and productive body, so much of the wealth and splendor of the tropics that it has added an exotic delight to tens of thousands of northern gardens. Uncritical children, who perhaps after all have the best title to say whether a flower is beautiful or not, think it the finest flower in the world. They watch its unfolding with pure expectant delight, and are deliciously rejoiced by the gift of a rich and perfect Dahlia."

#### The Dahlias at Eastlake.

Since early in September, the Dahlias at Eastlake have been a constant source of delight to visitors. The visitors from the far East have constantly exclaimed over the extreme size of the blossoms, and the height of the plants.

The gardener standing among them was almost hidden from view, and many of the showy blossoms held their heads above him. The floral magazines are all prophesying that the Dahlia is next in the favor of the people. The Cactus Dahlias are creating something next to a furore and there are some loose-flowered varieties that are bound to interest.

The experiment of W. J. Gowan, the head gardener at Eastlake, this year has demonstrated clearly that Los Angeles may produce something new and marvelous in the way of a dahlia if her flower lovers will only set about it. Now who will produce a new variety? Let us hear from you.

#### Fall in Southern California.

Once upon a time a poet—poor fellow—tried to exist in a country where they have winter! There are people who claim that they like a crisp cold winter morning, and delight in blustering winds, and having their noses and their toes nipped by Jack Frost, but I have noticed that these enthusiastic people are generally blessed with good constitutions and full pocket-books, and they can hustle downtown to a steam-heated office and sell a few stocks, and then scamper back home to a cheerful hearthstone, and delight in their comfort, as compared

and winter! I wish that all the poetical souls, all the Nature lovers could come under these sunny skies and

"Soar with the birds, and flutter with the leaf;  
Dance with the seeded grass in frisky play;  
Sail with the cloud; wave with the dreaming pine,  
And float with Nature all the livelong day.

Call not such hours an idle waste of life;  
Land that lies fallow gains a quiet power;  
It treasures from the brooding of God's wings  
Strength to unfold the future tree and flower.

#### A Visit to the Home of the Fruit Goddess.

You would have thought it June—the air was fresh and crisp, as the mountain breezes kissed the sun-lit valley early on an October morning, when after a ride of an hour and a half through a varying but always beautiful succession of towns, and villages, and orange groves, I found myself in Pomona. The tourist is apt to say "One orange grove is like another, one Southern California town is patterned after the one in the next county," but I have found that the advantage of having a fad is that while one is searching for likenesses, the unlikenesses become apparent, and so far, in seeking for gardens and landscape art, I continue to find in each locality some distinctive feature.

Now I didn't go to Pomona to investigate its business conditions, or the cleanliness of its orchards, or the thrift of its orchardists, but these things were of themselves apparent. Pomona is blessed with a rich soil, pure water, delightful climate, and three railroads. And there you are. How could its people be other than prosperous? The business done by the merchants is plainly indicative of a thriving horticultural community. Pomona is in every way a thrifty, thriving, busy little town, but when I asked to be shown gardens—well, as friend Kipling would say, "that's another story."

#### Pomona's Specialties in Gardening.

"Well," my friends said when I asked for directions to fine gardens, "there are some nice places in Pomona, but most of the people are busy making a living either in the town or with their orchards, and there isn't much elaborate gardening done," and so I found it.

Neatness everywhere, pretty bits of well-kept lawn, good cement and gravel walks everywhere, a few beautiful hedges, generally of cypress, or more rarely of the noble Laurestina. The architecture of the town is good—



UMBRELLA TREE, POMONA.

Hydrangeas seem to thrive better on the eastern slope than they do here. I have read that at Newport it is not unusual to see such great hedges as this I saw in Pomona, but in this climate great care has usually been exercised to protect first from wind, second from strong sun, and later from frost, but here at Pomona the hedge stands quite out in the open, with seemingly special care of any sort, and the illustration shows a delight it must be when in the full glory of its blue and white and green bloom.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

W. P. W. writes from Fremontville, Cal., to ask suitable deciduous rapid-growing vine to cover or terrace, during hot weather, a "lean-to" kitchen which is roof of "ready rock," and which he wishes to protect from too much dampness, as well as the summer sun. The suggestion of a grapevine would seem to be best, but these are slower in growth, of course, many other deciduous vines. In San Diego county the sea the Isabella proves a very satisfactory porch grape, and would, I think, do well at Fremontville.



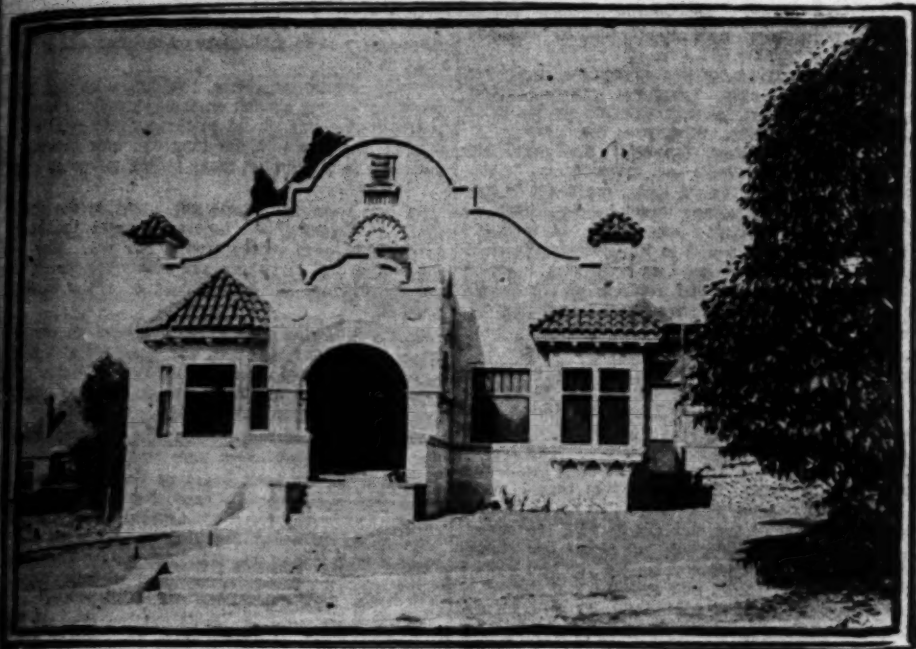
While the grape is growing and getting trained and large enough for service, W. P. W. might plant beside it the Mexican Morning Glory, a very rapid luxuriant annual, dying down each season. This Morning Glory has two or three brilliant blue blossoms on each stem. By making a framework of light wood above the vine, say six or eight inches, to hold the vine away from the roof proper, he will also give an opportunity to the air to circulate between the roof and the vine, and this will add to the coolness of the room below.

When the grapevine is large enough to cover the roof, the framework and the Morning Glory can be removed. If it is only the summer months he wishes to prepare for, then he should plant Morning Glory seed the last of February or in March.

Planting Note.—Freesias and other hardy bulbs may be planted now.

#### "SIT" AND "SET."

Let us once and for all settle the "sit" and "set" question. Contrary to tradition, the hen does not "set." The hen "sits." But if you have a hen that has laid a dozen eggs and wants to hatch a brood of chicks, you may "set" her. There are no fewer than eighty-one different meanings of the word "set," while of "sit" there are but twenty-one. The prophet Jeremiah says,



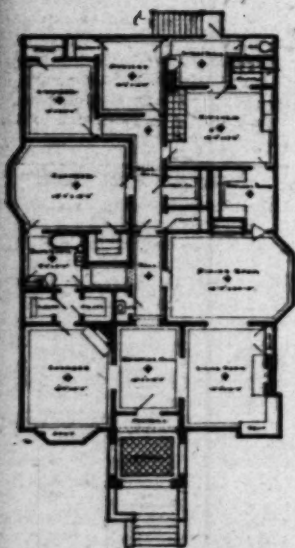
RESIDENCE OF T. RAPHAEL.

the partridge sitteth on eggs." To sit as applied to men and animals is to "crouch," hence the hen crouches on her nest, or sits on it. Change the schoolbooks, or look up all such solecisms as "The hen sets; does the hen set? The hen does set."—[New York Press.

#### UNABASHED.

Parent: I want you to get out of here, and never come my door again. If I had a sick cat, I wouldn't let her in!

Unabashed Physician: Of course not. You'd send for a brother, the veterinary, who lives over on the corner to the one I live on. Here's one of his cards. —[American.



FLOOR PLAN.

## "Old Mission" Home.

A TYPICAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RESIDENCE IN WESTLAKE.

By a Los Angeles Architect.

THE design herewith submitted presents a typical Southern California home, modeled after the Old Mission architecture, with arched portico, Spanish tiled roofs, and walls of cement and plaster. Ornamental stucco decoration gives life and color to the composition, making it both pleasing and artistic.

The entrance is through a broad vestibule, finished in oak, with tile and marble floor, into the reception hall. On the right is the living-room, with its large pressed-brick mantel, book cases and cosy corner, connected by large double sliding doors with the dining-room; thence to the rear hall. These rooms are finished in golden oak, with oak floors to match. The dining-room has a recessed sideboard built in, with plate-glass mirrors, shelves, etc., for the display of silver and cut glass.

To the left of the reception hall are the chambers and bathroom, finished in white enamel and equipped with clothes closets, towel closet, medicine locker, private lav-

atory for guests, etc., complete in every detail.

Off the rear hall, is a coat closet; also servants' chamber and nursery. The kitchen is conveniently situated between the dining-room and nursery, so that the latter may be used as a breakfast room if desired.

In the basement are located the laundry, winery and storeroom. The attic story is built high enough so that at any time it may be partitioned off into a billiard-room and servants' quarters.

This residence was built for T. Raphael, at a cost of \$6500, and is situated on the west side of Bonnie Brae street between Orange and Sixth streets. It is a seven-room story-and-a-half structure that is a recent addition to the handsome homes of the Westlake district, and it is thought to possess sufficient artistic merit to be an ornament even to that locality.

SAMUEL TILDEN NORTON.

#### THE DAYS GONE BY.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!  
The apples in the orchard and the pathway through the rye;  
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail  
As he piped across the meadows sweet as any nightingale;  
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky,  
And my happy heart brimmed over, in the days gone by.

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped  
By the honeysuckle tangles where the water lilies dipped,  
And the ripples of the river lipped the moss along the brink,  
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink,  
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the trout's wayward cry,  
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!  
The music of the laughing lip, the luster of the eye;  
The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring—  
The simple, soul-reposing glad belief in everything—  
When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,  
In the golden olden glory of the days gone by.

—[James Whitcomb Riley.

#### THE BOY WAS ALL RIGHT.

"My boy doesn't seem to have got along here very well," said the office boy's father.

"Well, to be perfectly frank with you," replied the employer, "I must say he does not."

"Ah, what's the trouble?"

"He hasn't any trouble; it's the rest of us who have that."—[London Tit-Bits.

In last Sunday's magazine we mentioned some special things in CARPETS; today a word about

## .....RUGS.....

everybody is more or less interested in Rugs, —no home is complete without them. The demand for Rugs has grown to such an extent that we have found it profitable to have all sizes of Rugs—and every kind of Rugs that we think would do credit to our stock. Of course, there are some kinds of Rugs which we do not sell because we cannot conscientiously recommend them; and there are sizes which we do not have because the mills do not make them. Our long experience in Rug-making enables us to supply all demands for odd sizes to fit the space.

In having your rugs made to order here you have a wonderful variety of carpets to select the patterns from; embracing the whole range of prices from the most expensive Wiltons and Axminsters down to the cheaper kinds of velvets, Brussels and Tapestries according to the price you want to pay. Those who anticipate buying Rugs will do well in making early selections; as the demand is far in excess of the supply, and we doubt if the mills will be able to duplicate orders this season.

T. BILLINGTON CO.,

312-314 S. BROADWAY.



DOES NOT BLISTER

When a man puts money into paint he does not like to see it puff itself up into blisters till it is pitted and marked like a victim of smallpox.

Electro-Chemical paints saves him this trouble and can be bought at \$1.25 a gallon. All colors.

THE P. H. MATTHEWS PAINT HOUSE.,  
238-240 S. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!!!!

Get your Furniture Orders in early

FOR IDEAS CONSULT

CARL ENOS NASH

716-718 SOUTH SPRING STREET

STOLL 415 SOUTH SPRING STREET

Partnership Dissolution Sale. This week, iron double beds for \$3.75 and \$6.50—worth elsewhere \$8 and \$10. Watch window for prices.

FLOORS PAINTING, GRADING, WAXING, STAINING, VARNISHING  
We make a specialty treating floors—hardwood or softwood—new or old—in a satisfactory manner. We use the most durable materials, and apply them properly. We can make old floors look like new.

405 West Seventh St. JOHN A. SMITH Telephone 6121



## Photographing Indians.\*

AN UNDERTAKING THAT CALLS FOR  
MUCH TACT.

By a Special Contributor.

GET rid of a few queer notions of your own; else don't blame the other fellow for having his. Did you ever try to photograph an Indian? If so, you have either had him fight you, turn away, or ask for money. The Indian has a very strong dislike for having his picture made.

Why?

I asked this very question while on a picture-making jaunt with him not long ago, of Maj. Lee Moorhouse of Pendleton, Or., who has probably the largest and best lot of Indian negatives in the world.

"The main reason why the Indian doesn't want you to take him," said the major, "is because he believes that if you make his picture it takes just that much away from the length of his life. He can't see where the picture comes from, nor how you can put a small black box on three yellow legs, press a rubber ball, and make a thing look like him. It is all so strange to him that he looks upon the camera as a thing uncanny. And the pocket kodak! Whew! That is what he hates most of all. If I were to meet an Indian all by myself out in the woods, even if he were my friend, I'd never turn a kodak on him with one hand unless I drew a gun with the other. The old squaws are the worst of all, because many of them believe that if they let a man take their picture, being old, they would drop dead."

"It often amuses me to see some tenderfoot down at the railway station jump off a train and try to snap a young buck, only to have him draw a blanket over his face and stand sullen as a 'possum. I had to laugh the other day when a young lady—she must have been a first tripper—carefully set up a tripod on the platform and turned her lenses on a group. Every time she was ready to press the button the Indians would move to another place. They deviled the girl until the train started, and she never got a snap. They laughed at her; and as her car passed them, she called out: 'Oh, you mean things!'"

"But you certainly don't have any trouble with them yourself, major," said I. "You seem to have a picture of every Indian in the country."

"Oh, yes I do. I strike a hard combination once in a while. There was one old buck around here whose picture I tried to get for several years, but couldn't. Finally one day a young Indian said to me: 'You know why Five Crows no let you take him picture? He believes he go to hell.' Now I knew that an Indian would go to the devil for whisky. I met Five Crows and I asked him again to let me photograph him. This time he said: 'How much you give?'"

"Six bits," said I.

"No; nox (one) dollar."

"All right," said I, and I handed him the money. I knew what he would do with the dollar; but since he was a historical figure, having been a leading fighter in the Bannock war, I wanted his picture as badly as he did a quart of firewater.

"I made that picture, but a few weeks after Five Crows fell off his horse and was killed. Of course he was drunk; but the Indians thought that having his picture made was the cause of his death, and it was a long time after that before I could get any of them to stand for me. Every time any Indian on the reservation dies, they start the old story over again that I killed him."

"Well, what is the best way to get them, major?" I asked.

"Oh, just let them alone, and they'll come around. When you do make the snap, though, they bother you nearly to death until you show them the print."

Such was the way it went with us during the next few days. We had now reached the Indian camp. The major set up his camera.

"Here comes," said he, "an old fellow I want to take a crack at. His name's Lazy Dog."

"Ho, Lazy Dog," said the major, "make him picture today?"

"Umph!" was the only reply the Indian made, and on he rode.

"They'll come around after a while," the major assured me. "Guess we'll take the clouds today; they're hanging about right." And we didn't make the photo of a single redskin that day. On the edge of the camp near a tepee—the lonely outpost of a dying race—stood an old squaw with a child. As we focused on the scene, away she turned, taking the little chap.

"Expect we'd better try 'em tomorrow; they must first get used to seeing the tripods."

I confess that I felt impatient, but I knew that the major was an old timer at this sort of thing; so I cooled down and came out with him the following day. Not one picture did we make.

That night I stayed in the tepee of the medicine man of the tribe. With my host I visited several tepees, smoked cigarettes with the Indians, and gave some of them bright silk neckties. At the dance that night many of them were friendly, and I hoped for better results on the morrow. Now I just want to show you how slow this Indian picture making sometimes is. In the afternoon the major came out and found me in Tow-a-toi's tepee. The camera at hand, I said to the young Cayuse chief: "Now, Tow-a-toi, I have been here in your village. Your people be good to me. I have been here in your tepee. You and me smoke cigarette. Pretty soon I go away. I want to see your face many times. I send you picture. Let Moorhouse make your picture. I take him back home with me."

Tow-a-toi moved slowly to one side of his tepee and opening his trunk got out a small bunch of faded photographs of relatives and friends, and took a full half hour to show them to me. I was at least glad that he in one

way or another was in the picture humor; but I did not dare to again ask him to let his be taken, nor did I know whether he would do so or not. He had not said yes. But he finally put the pictures in the trunk and began taking out other things: a beaded star, a white plume, a collar of beads—all of his barbaric finery.

"He's going to let us make it," said the major. "I guess I'll go water the horses."

"Don't you think perhaps you'd better remain here?" said I with a bit of anxiety.

"Oh, Lord, no! I'll be back and have time enough to take a nap before he gets ready. You don't know Indians like I do." And away went the major.

I was afraid to speak lest I should spoil things, and about the only words I said to Tow-a-toi for a full hour were, when he had smoked up a cigarette, "Have another."

With provoking slowness he changed his shirt, his breeches, his moccasins. Then he combed and painted his long black hair, and wrapped the queues with strips of beaver skins. Around his neck he fastened the collar of beads; on his shoulder he pinned the white plume. His breast he adorned with strings of small bones, and over these he hung the pictured head of his totem, the buffalo. Shining silver bands he put around his wrists and arms, and as a last touch to his savage toilet, placed on one side of his head the beaded star.

Himself dressed, Tow-a-toi spread a blanket and placed behind it, leaning against a tepee pole, his chieftain wand of eagle feathers. He hung up and spread out his trappings all over that side of the wigwam, and as a final mark of readiness, took his bedecked fox-skin and sat down on the blanket.

"You here," said Tow-a-toi to me, pointing to a place beside him on the blanket. I had not intended getting in the picture, but I had to obey. The major meantime had got his camera ready. Click went the shutter.

I got up and said: "Now, Tow-a-toi, Moorhouse will make you by yourself. Won't you, major?"

"That's all," said the Indian, and I could not in any way get him to sit again, nor would he allow that we photograph his pretty young sister, who sat watching us. I am therefore compelled in illustrating this story to offer a photograph of my own ugly mug in order that you may see the splendid features of the Cayuse chief. We had taken up an entire afternoon making this one exposure.

"Now you understand," said the major, smiling.

Distrust is one thing that makes the Indian loth to have his picture taken. When he believes in you he is easier to handle. Just before I quit the village, after having been in it several days, I went to bid Chief No-Shirt good-by, and because I took a real interest in seeing that his people should be forced to keep their land, he grew very friendly. I promised him that I would help him. Then I said:

"But, No-Shirt, you know man can lie with his tongue; he can write lie when he write; but Moorhouse picture box no lie. Now let me write, let me put him picture by write; white man see I talk straight."

This seemed all right to the chief. He ordered that all the Indians should do what we asked, and he himself begged that we make a picture of him and his squaw, Thunder, dressed in their best clothes, and mounted on their ponies.

Many an amusing thing happened to us. Light-on-the-Hill, to whom I had given a necktie, when we went to make her photo, spread it out before her flat on the floor; and Grizzly Bear, who sat beside her, wearing a new pair of beaded moccasins, especially requested that we make a good picture of his feet.

It is the older heads who are hard to photograph. Not so with the little ones. The small boy the world over is the same before he learns the follies about him. The Indian kid, like the white, will follow a circus band wagon, and let you make his picture. Nor do the old ones complain if you do snap the young, because, after their idea, it is not so likely to kill them.

Making groups is about the hardest thing in photographing the Indians. They will not get before the camera unless they are dressed just right; I've told you what a long time this took. By the time the second one gets ready the first has changed his mind; and by the time the third one gets his traps on, the other two have taken theirs off. They are shy and they have their rivalries and jealousies. The major and I managed to get a group nearly ready. There was just one more young buck whom we wanted in it. But he would not come. After a while I met him out alone, and he said to me:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I wouldn't be caught dead in a picture with one of those fellows."

The speaker wore the blanket, but he had received a college education, and felt better, perhaps, than the fellow with whom he would "not be caught dead."

In the gallery the Indian is a good subject. He won't come in unless he wants his picture or wants money. But once inside he is patient. His bold features and his lack of humor make his face always firm and unchangeable. You seldom see an Indian laugh. His garb is always many colored; this makes a good effect. The trinkets he wears break the monotony on the plate.

"Among the best sitters I have," said the major to me, "are Louise, the daughter of Two-Slaps, the spokesman for the tribes—White Thunder and Show-a-way. They are all educated, and I can control them. Here, let me show you their pictures."

With this the major laid before me the photograph of the girl. With her spotted blanket cast about her, beads strung about her neck, big shell earrings, her dark hair parted straight in the middle, and falling in two long plaits, she was really a pretty girl. A look of good-humor lit her eyes, and cast half a smile over her face.

"Now, this White Thunder has got white blood in him. His father was one of the captains on the upper Columbia in the early seventies. He is the best-looking fellow I ever saw. Just look at that face and those muscles."

"And the beads?" said I.

"Oh, yes, he wears them, and the blanket, too. Lots of the half-breeds live in the tepees. The full-bloods, though, kind o' look down on them."

"Show-a-way, here, is a full-blood. He really ought

to be chief of the Cayuses, I think. He wears the dress of a chief. He's not allowed to use the major's office, so you see he has in his hand a harmonica duster."

"What phase of Indian photography do you think is the major?" I asked.

"Well, I like all sorts. Making people is interesting; it is kind o' like anything else. If it's a get, you want it. But I reckon I like the landscape best. This gets you out of doors. Besides, you always picks a pretty spot to pitch his tepees on trees and beside a stream."

And here the major showed me prints from his escape negatives, a few of which in their reproduction shall leave to speak for themselves.

CHARLES N. CREWSON.

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### FALSE EARTHQUAKE PROPHECY.

Prof. Rudolf Falb of Vienna is dead. He had a remarkable career. He earned an enviable reputation in the scientific world as a meteorologist. He wrote a subject with learning, care and authority. In his years, however, he was largely discredited among scientific men because he became possessed of the idea that he could foretell the occurrence of earthquakes. His guesses hit the mark, which only added to the suffering he caused by erroneous predictions.

In 1893 he predicted that the island of Zante, on the west coast of Greece, was about to be shaken by a severe earthquake. The prediction came true, and his prophecy of an earthquake on the mainland of Greece early in 1894.

It was natural, therefore, that when he said he would be terribly shaken on the approaching day, the people of that city should be thrown into great consternation. The Sun told not long ago how thousands of them fled from the city, many taking refuge on the Piræus.

Nobody slept in Athens the night before the dicted earthquake, and thousands spent the night in darkness in open places around the city. May it be a beautiful day, and there was nothing to mar it but the distress and discomfort caused by the earthquake prophet.

In the following year Falb predicted an earthquake for a certain day in Chile, and the people of that country were thrown into great excitement. Every car that could be mustered into service was busy day or two carrying refugees away from the city.

There was no earthquake, but the misery and distress inflicted by Falb's prediction were considerable.

Very little has been heard of Falb since then. He seems to have been a case of a scientific man wrong. After the fever of earthquake prophecy he never added anything to the work that had given him a respectable standing.—[New York Sun.]

### A BOY "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY."

There is an often-expressed opinion that all the wonders in the industrial field have their home in America. There is another opinion, as frequently expressed in England, that business initiative and enterprise are on the wane in England. Just because these opinions are so common, the story of a London firm, "Wrench, Limited," is not without interest.

Evelyn Wrench, founder and head of the firm, celebrated his twenty-first birthday yesterday with a quiet at a London hotel. He is a son of Rt.-Hon. Sir John Wrench, one of the Irish land and estate missionaries, and he proposed to become a diplomat. Three years ago he went to Germany to study in accordance with his plan. There he saw the rage for playing cards. He at once thought of English pennies, and his ambitions for diplomacy fled from his mind.

He went to London with a pocketful of designs for a camera. After having a few cards printed, he set out on the road as his own traveling man. "Wrench, Limited" has an output of 50,000,000 post cards a year. It has over four thousand customers, and of several hundred employees. And the proprietor is in a position to retire from business with a comfortable income, if he wants to.

Of course this boy captain of industry is not compared with our thirty-eight-year-old steel trust lords, who can make trusts and bust trusts without waiting, nor with our thirty-four-year-old copper magnate who "refuse \$15,000,000" for their interests every year, and set all Montana by the ears, but he is pretty well for an industrially declining and depressed country, such as England is made out to be.—[Record-Herald.]

### WHY HE STAYED.

The chapel of a northern fishing village used to be for its services on the occasional help of the clergy nearest town. One very wet Sunday the clergyman volunteered to do the duty drove over in a fly. The chapel bell himself, he announced his arrival to the natives, but for a long time no one appeared.

At last one solitary person came in and took a seat at the very back of the chapel. The clergyman found his surplice and conducted the service. When it ended, he remarked to his audience of one that a sermon was superfluous.

"Oh, please go on, sir," was the flattering reply the clergyman mounted the pulpit.

In the course of his address he expressed the hope that he was wearying his hearer, and was gratified to find that he could not be too long. The sermon, which was lengthened out to some forty minutes.

When it was ended the preacher expressed a desire to shake hands with the gentleman who had listened to him with such evident appreciation. Imagine his astonishment at discovering on a nearer view (for he was somewhat short sighted) that he had been shaking hands with the driver of his fly, who was all the while waiting for him.—[London Tit-bit.]

\*See illustrations on page 11.



*Some Northwestern Indians Caught With the Camera.*



PAUL  
SHAN-O-WAY

CHIEF LOW-A-TOY  
CREWDSOM ON LEFT

WHITE THUNDER  
THE HANDSOMEST  
AMERICAN INDIAN

LONELY OUT-POST  
OF A DYING RACE

THE INDIAN HOME-SPRING



## Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

### THIS WINTER'S COATS

#### CORRECT FASHIONS IN THESE AND OTHER WOMEN'S WEAR.

By a Special Contributor.

OF coats this winter you may take your choice of either long or medium length, but the colors are generally mode or champagne, with white for evening wear, and sometimes a dashing red to relieve the monotony of the esthetic neutral tints.

Like the bright red of the Kentucky cardinal's coat is the military cape coat in the picture. The lining is of bright red satin, and is finished into revers which open back when the coat is unfastened. These revers are ornamented with gilt braid, laid on in fetching curves against a trimming of black astrakhan. The low astrakhan collar has the military touch in the gilt bullet buttons, which adorn it. The capes extend only over the top of the sleeve, and are not continued across the back. Observe the puff on the sleeve. It is nearing the elbow, where puffs are destined to go ere long. The sleeve is ornamented with the astrakhan and bullet buttons, with an edge of gilt braid. When closed the coat is double-breasted, and fastened with the bullet buttons.

Of all the coats the light champagne-colored one is my favorite. It is made of imported zibeline that has almost the soft texture of lambs' wool, only finer and more taking. The lining is of heavy champagne satin, the same that is used for numerous pipings on the outside of the garment. The same style of revers is shown as in the military coat, the ornamentation being brown silk braid and narrow Persian trimming with touches of gold and blue. Champagne panne velvet is stitched around the collarless neck, and trimmed with small medallions of brown braid. The capes in this case are continued partly across the back, and are stitched into a broad box pleat that goes straight down from the neck. The sleeved speak for themselves, having the extreme pointed pouch and a narrow cuff of stitched panne. The natty little suit of metallic velvet is at once reasonable in price and a rarely effective get-up. It is a shirt-waist suit, the velvet being blue, stamped in white, the narrow folds of black taffeta stitched in white being the sole ornamentation. And let me say, entre vous, that this is a costume becoming to almost any style of beauty.

The shepherdess scoop hat is the thing at present. It fits close to the head in the back, and has a high-up scoop effect in front, and, oh, how pretty is a fair young face looking shyly from under its generous shelter!

The triumph of the milliners' art which is shown here has the unique effect achieved by developing the frame in chenille-covered wire, overlaid with heavy lace in the Paris shade, giving a particularly airy style. The extreme bell crown has a broad fold of cream panne velvet fastened with a handsome cut-steel buckle, the crown trush roses upon the bandau resting lovingly against

the hair, while two handsome ostrich plumes wave toward the front.

With the coat of champagne zibeline is worn an effective hat of the same shade in panne velvet. The under brim is shirred and then has fold upon fold of champagne chiffon. Again, the velvet folds around the crown are held with a steel buckle, but a sweep aigrette of bird of paradise plumage adorns the front. If you have a hat like this and wish to add a finishing touch just try the effect of maline ties with a pompon under the left side of a dimpled chin.

### HARD-TIME RECIPES.

#### A FEW ECONOMICAL DISHES EXCELLENT IN THE WINTER SEASON.

By a Special Contributor.

Just at this time of the year, when the price of eggs, butter, meat and many other staple articles of food is rather high, it behooves the average housekeeper to look well to the ways of her household. Perhaps the following well-tested recipes for preparing various dishes in a healthful, appetizing manner, and at small cost, may prove acceptable.

**Panned Steak**—Take a round steak and with a sharp knife cut crisscross slashes on both sides, to break the fiber of the meat. Have ready a hot, buttered baking pan, in which place the steak, season with salt and pepper, and cover with a thin layer of onion; add to this a layer of either sliced or canned tomatoes, cover with cracker crumbs, add salt and pepper, bits of butter, and a little hot water; bake one-half hour in a hot oven; remove to platter, make a brown gravy in the pan, pour over the steak.

**Beef Loaf**—Two pounds of best round steak, ground while you wait, then you will know it to be above reproach; one cup of cracker crumbs, which have been well moistened with milk, two eggs, salt, pepper and, if liked, a little celery seed. Mold into a firm loaf, bake one hour and a half, having a little water in pan with which to baste the meat. When cold slice thinly, serve with chile sauce, or currant jelly.

**A Luncheon Dish**—Butter a small mold, and fill it with alternate layers of minced salmon and rolled crackers, seasoning each layer with pepper, salt and lots of butter. To one beaten egg add a half-cup of milk, pour over salmon, and steam one-half hour. Turn out carefully onto a platter, and pour over it a sauce made as follows: One cup of milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour; pepper, salt. Cool till creamy, garish with bits of parsley.

**Simple Way to Make Good Bread**—One quart of warm water, dissolve a cake of compressed yeast in this, add one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, gradually beat in flour to make a rather stiff dough; turn out onto board and knead vigorously until smooth and elastic, cover and set in warm place to rise. It should soon double its bulk. Then mold rather lightly, dividing into five loaves. When light, bake one hour, having

the oven rather hot for the first fifteen minutes, allow it to cool to a steady heat for the remainder of the time. You will thus be taking deliciously sweet, fine-grained bread from the oven in four or five hours from the time in which it was started. Bread made after this manner is much more wholesome than that which is made in the old, laborious way of setting the sponge over night.

**Cinnamon Roll**—Reserve enough of the above dough for one loaf, roll to an inch in thickness. Over the spread a little soft butter, sift over it a cup of sugar dredge with cinnamon, then press seeded raisins thickly into the dough, roll up tightly, let rise, brush over with milk, sprinkle with sugar. Bake slowly one hour and a quarter. To be eaten with butter the same day on which it is baked.

**Apple Fruit Cake**—Soak two cups of dried apples overnight in water to just cover. In the morning chop them not too fine, and stew them in two cupfuls of New Orleans molasses for fifteen minutes. Add one cupful of seeded raisins, and stew another five minutes. When cool, add one-half cupful of butter, two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water, sugar to taste, two heaping cupfuls of flour. Line pan with buttered paper, bake in steady heat. Very fine.

**Moonbeam Cake**—One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, whites of three eggs, one-half cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of almond or lemon extract; beat butter and sugar to a cream, add stiffly-beaten whites of eggs, then alternately the milk and flour, into which the baking powder has been sifted. Add last the extract, beating hard for two or three minutes, to insure a soft, fine grain. Bake in a shallow pan, cover with icing made as below. Cut in squares.

**Moonbeam Icing**—One cupful of sugar, just moistened with water; boil until it threads from the spoon, then pour over the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, flavor and beat until stiff enough to spread nicely.

**A Convenient Recipe for Minicement**—One cupful of cooked meat, one-half cupful of suet, finely chopped; two cupfuls of chopped apple, one cupful of seeded raisins, one-half cupful of currants, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, one cupful of either elder or clove, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of salt and allspice, one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Cut till well blended.

**Pie Paste for One Pie**—One and a half cupfuls of flour into which a pinch of salt and a half teaspoonful of baking powder has been sifted; one heaping tablespoonful of cold shortening, rubbed into the flour. Mix with enough very cold water to form a rather stiff dough, handle lightly as possible.

**Orange Pie**—Grate the rind of one orange, and use the juice of two, mixed with juice from half a lemon; add a large cupful of sugar, into which has been stirred a heaping tablespoonful of flour, beaten yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Pour into pan lined with paste, and bake. Beat the two whites of eggs till add two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread evenly over the pie, and brown slightly.

DOROTHY

The Shepherdess Hat  
of lace and chenille

Jenny Coat of  
Red Broadcloth

Honey Juit of  
Metallic Velvet

Coat of Imported Zibeline



# A Mexican Portia.

THE STORY OF A NOTABLE NUN OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By a Special Contributor.

THERE is a full-length portrait of a nun in the National Museum in the City of Mexico. She sits before an open book, one slender hand turning the leaves, the other toying with her rosary. The delicate oval face, almost eclipsed by the huge medallion at her throat has a piquant beauty and a subtle charm that tempt one to linger before the painting.

The portrait is that of Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz. Her fame was great in Mexico and Spain during her lifetime, which nearly coincided with the latter half of the seventeenth century. She was called the Tenth Muse, the American Phoenix, successor to Minerva, and everything else in the way of stilted high-flown compliment that her artificial age could devise.

Sor Juana belonged to the order of San Geronimo, or St. Jerome. Seven squares south of the cathedral in the City of Mexico stands the low, solid convent building where most of her life was passed. The property was confiscated by the government under the Reform Laws and is now used as a barracks. Peon soldiers with dark, solemn faces, slouching gait, and ill-fitting uniforms, crowd the courts and corridors where the pale nuns once moved with downcast glance and mumbled prayers. Cannon and army carts have long since crushed the con-

Incidentally, she tells her own life story with charming modesty to show how ineradicable is her love of study.

Juana de Asbaje was born in the little village of San Miguel Nepantla, at the foot of the volcanoes Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. Her parents were in moderate circumstances. As she relates in the letter, her education was accidentally begun at an early age.

"Before I was three years old, my mother sent an elder sister to one of the schools they call 'Friends.' I followed her one day, induced partly by affection and partly by childish mischief, but seeing the lessons, I was consumed with a desire to learn to read. I told the teacher that my mother commanded her to give me lessons. She did not believe me, but began teaching me in fun, and continued in earnest. She kept it from my mother for a surprise, and I, for fear of punishment. I was as fond of dainties as other children of that age, but hearing that cheese harmed the brain, I refrained from eating it as my desire to know was stronger than my desire to eat."

At 6, the child had completed the "Friends" curriculum, which, probably, was not extensive. About a year later, inspired by the promised reward of a book, she composed a hymn to the Virgin.

Juana spent fruitless hours imploring her mother to dress her in boy's attire and let her study in the University. As a compromise, she was sent to live with her grandfather in Mexico City when she was nine years old. Here she studied Latin, mastering the subject in twenty lessons, and read her grandfather's books. One must smile at her quaint method of holding herself to her self-imposed labors.

"Believing hair to be a beautiful adornment for the head of woman, I would cut mine shorter by four or five fingers, and set myself certain tasks to accomplish before it reached its former length, but my hair grew so rapidly and I learned so slowly that often I was obliged to cut it again, being unwilling that the outside of my head should be adorned while rudeness and ignorance flourished within."

Sor Juana says little to the Bishop of the next period of her life when she was received into the family of the Marquis of Mancera and cherished as a daughter, but, fortunately, we know something of these years from other sources.

To test her learning, the good-natured Viceroy once invited forty distinguished scholars of New Spain, poets, theologians, mathematicians, philosophers, and historians, to meet and subject her to a rigid oral examination. Years afterward the Marquis thus described the event to a friend: "as a royal galley might defend itself from Indian canoes, so did Juana de Asbaje answer all the questions and arguments of all those scholars."

Yet this Mexican Portia was no shy recluse nor unlovely blue-stocking. She seems to have led a gay life at court, and to have bewitched the gallants with her beauty as thoroughly as she impressed the wise men with her learning. She possessed a lively wit, and her conversation had the endless charm of the unexpected, just as her delicate, elusive, piquant beauty must have been ever a fresh revelation to her train of lovers.

Court existence was a succession of gorgeous festivals and mummeries. Religious and secular powers vied with each other in magnificent display. The uncultured grandees welcomed anything to wear away the days and afford them opportunities for exhibiting their wealth; for it was an age in Mexico when the rich were very rich and the poor very poor. Refinement was at a low ebb; ladies sat in their carriages at the Plaza to view the public hangings as they would attend any other form of entertainment.

Before her seventeenth birthday, Juana renounced this gay world for a convent cell, entering first the convent of San José de Mexico. Here the discipline was too severe for her health; so she was transferred to the convent of San Geronimo, where she lived until her death in 1695.

During the quarter century of convent existence preceding her letter, the nun kept books, musical instruments, and paints in her cell, and her hermit life certainly had its alleviations.

"I have an affable disposition," she naively remarks, but that once, at least, her affability succumbed to stress of circumstances is shown by an anecdote from another source. Being greatly "oppressed" by the ignorance of a prioress, she exclaimed: "Be silent, Mother; thou art a fool!" The prioress entered formal complaint of this outrage with a bishop, who wrote on the margin of the document: "Let the mother prove the contrary, and justice shall be administered."

The following extract indicates her intense mental activity.

"Once a sacred prelate laid the command on me not to study any book for three months, and I obeyed, but it was not in my power to avoid reflecting on all the works of God. I wondered whence emanated the various dispositions of people when we are all of one species. Figures of geometry started before my eyes; I studied perspective in a large dormitory. Two little girls spinning a top in my presence suggested physics, and I put flour on the floor to see if it went in perfect circles, and found that they were spirals. I pondered on why the yolk and white of an egg are different. I could not sleep for my excited imagination, and expended more strength in thinking a quarter of an hour than in reading four days.

"I have wished to study only that I might be less ignorant," she pleads, and adds: "Thank God that I took to writing instead of some other vice."

As the bishop proved inflexible, Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz made the grand sacrifice. She gave her musical and mathematical instruments, her library of four thousand volumes, and all her treasures to be sold for the poor. She retained in her cell only three small books of devotion, scourges, and other instruments of penance. She made a general confession of her past life, lasting some days, and wrote new vows in her own blood denouncing herself as the worst sinner in the whole world.

Two years later an epidemic broke out in the convent. The nun nursed her sisters with great devotion until she

was herself stricken with the fever. Her illness was short and the end peaceful.

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DOORWAY OF CHAPEL.

vent roses into the dust. The braying of mules, the blacksmith's blows, and coarse army jests are heard there now instead of pater noster and penitential moans.

Only the chapel is still used for religious purposes. A niche above the door is occupied by a sturdy, broad-shouldered image of San Geronimo. He has a long gray beard and his red robe is faded by the rains of many summers to a rich dullness that harmonizes well with the vegetation clinging dizzily to the crumbling water-spouts and buttresses.

Within the dark little church, a mournful saint in velvet confronts those entering with this placard: "Children, do not forget my candles on the first of the month."

Over the altar there is another wooden image of St. Jerome with flowing red robe and open book. Unfortunately, this figure has not been exposed to the chastening influence of the elements and shines as though the paint were hardly dry. The old sacristan snuffing the candles is himself the very image of San Geronimo. He was chosen for artistic effect, or have years of contemplation of the saint caused him to take on this wonderful likeness?

Over two centuries ago Sor Juana knelt on this stone floor or sat in her book-lined cell composing eulogies of the saints, mythological plays, comedies, sonnets, and learned treatises. Her writings though extravagantly praised by her contemporaries, have slight literary value. Hers was a barren age, when ingenuity did service for inspiration, and she has been compared to the English poet Cowley. Not only was she limited by the bad taste of her time, but her horizon was bounded by convent walls and hedged in by priestly rule. One critic says: "She had wings, but no air in which to fly."

Her supreme achievement was a letter written to the Bishop of Puebla for which she deserves to be better known. This letter is not contained in the little red book of selections from her writings to be bought in the book stores of Mexico City, but may be found in a complete three-volume edition of her works published in 1901.

The National Library housed in the magnificent gray stone church confiscated from St. Augustine has a copy that may be read for the asking. The dim, gray solitude is scarcely more disturbed by the few seedy old men and young students who read there than by the statue of Time poised above the great round clock. The yellow parchment covers, the soft old leaves, and the queer old-fashioned spelling with x's for j's, are of two centuries ago, but Sor Juana's wonderful letter seems a cry from a living soul.

The Bishop of Puebla had written the nun praising her genius, but admonishing her to leave secular writing and devote her talents entirely to the service of God. Her answer is a powerful plea for her intellectual freedom.





## Stories of the Firing Line. :: Stories of Animals.



### Soldiering in the Seventies.

**A** SOLDIER of the older time presents a dismal picture of life in the army as it was a quarter of a century and more ago. He says:

"My chum and I enlisted in an eastern city, promising each other we would stick together during all of our five-year service. Three months later he was sent South, and I to the frontier, and our chumship was broken up forever. After enlisting we were rigged out in the coarsest of coarse uniforms, big enough to fit oxen, and our citizen suits were bought by the Dutch sergeant at his own figure. We were marched under guard to a so-called supper at a tough, so-called hotel in the slum district. If that supper cost the War Department over 10 cents a head some one got a rake-off.

"By way of the steerage we were landed on Governor's Island, N. Y., and there for three months we had a very hungry time, while in sight of plenty. It is said that the reason the government sends its soldiers steerage is that there is no cheaper way. Old Castle William was a hungry place, and recruits detailed to peel potatoes for the soldiers' soup hid a few in their pockets and roasted them by stealth in the casemates at night—not as a lark, but to appease real hunger. Scant rations, fat pork and mouldy mutton. The onion, the tater or the turnip that was washed up on the beach did not stay there long. It was soon eaten up. All sorts of drudge work we did, and all our surroundings showed us that a soldier's life was a dog's life. Still, not exactly, for I knew that our family dog at home was getting much better treatment.

"It was six months before I received a cent of pay, and in the meantime I had to sell my shirts and blankets for a song to raise a little pocket money. In the frontier company to which I was assigned we generally had enough to eat, but the soldier who wanted such luxuries as butter and milk, and laundry, and uniforms changed to fit, had to pay for them out of his \$13 a month.

"One bright spot in my army recollections is the kindness and humanity of our brave commander, Gen. O. O. Howard. He came right among his men, and on the long, weary 1700-mile march pursuing hostile Nez Percés in '77, he humanely allowed us to rest ten minutes every hour. And our blistered feet needed it.

"I hope army conditions have changed since I was a soldier. They were then tough enough. And I hope that some of the Dutch sergeants who bossed me around can now speak English. And I hope that some of the ignorant, pig-headed, bullying British corporals who lorded it over us privates have been drowned in American waters."—[Tacoma Sentinel.

### Carried His Tunnels With Him.

**GEN. SHERMAN** was in the habit of accomplishing such great things with such little loss of time that he won a remarkable reputation among the Confederates for overcoming difficulties," remarked Gen. W. F. Clark of the Army of the Tennessee to a reporter for the Star.

"The general had some of the best engineers in the business with him, and whenever a road or bridge was to be constructed, it was to be done in a hurry. When he wanted a bridge built, he just sent out Gen. Dodge, the greatest bridge builder that ever happened, I guess, and in a little while a structure would be thrown across the stream or river, whichever the case might be.

"I remember one time on the campaign to the sea the Confederates were planning to blow up a tunnel that Gen. Sherman was intending to use. The matter was discussed by the 'Johnnies,' and one of the officers remarked that he thought the blowing up of the tunnel would be an effective move, when another officer, who appreciated Gen. Sherman's ability to surmount obstacles, said:

"What's the use of blowing up the tunnel? Sherman carries tunnels right along with him."—[Washington Star.

### Big Horse With Long Stride.

**GEN. SHERMAN** would never ride one of those "fancy-gaited horses," said Gen. E. D. Kirby of this city, in speaking of the great Civil War general. "He always had a standing order with the chief quartermaster to keep his eyes open for a fast-walking animal, and that is the kind of a horse the general always rode, a big animal with a long stride, and one that walked so swiftly that the horses of his staff officers were kept on a 'dog trot' in order to keep up with the procession. The general never seemed attracted by the fancy steppers, but whenever he saw an animal that could cover the distance in good time as a walker, he always expressed a desire to own the animal."

Capt. M. F. Madigan of Cleveland, who was in Sherman's command, told a Star reporter that the general had a habit of walking back and forth in front of his tent late at night when on the field. "The general seemed to form his most successful plans of battle during these little paces back and forth in front of his tent," said Capt. Madigan, "and when we noticed him walking up and down the small space in front of headquarters, we felt sure that on the morrow there would be something to do in the battle line.

"I recall an incident illustrating the general's good nature, and his habit of making the best of bad conditions," continued the captain. "During the Atlanta campaign we were cut off from supplies for a long time, and the continued marching had worn away the shoes of a large number of the men. It was impossible to obtain any more. One day the men were marching past Gen. Sherman and a number of staff officers, when the commanding officer saw the lines of men marching in their bare feet, with their trousers rolled up to their knees. The general was a spare man, and when he saw some of

the strong, brown limbs of the men in the ranks, he turned to one of the officers and remarked:

"Gosh! Look at those legs. I'd give both of mine for one of them."—[Washington Star.

### A Battlefield Joke.

**TO** look at Gen. Jack Hays it seems almost incredible that he could have served for forty-eight years in the United States Army, because he seems no older than that. In narrating some of his experiences recently, the general said:

"I was in a hot fight with the Indians out in western Texas in 1859, in which Fitzhugh Lee received an arrow in his side from the bow of a Comanche chief. Not one of his men who crowded about him expected he would live. His look was so ghastly, his voice so faint, that we expected every breath would be his last. My heart was nearly broken, for I had the same warm liking for him then I have ever since cherished.

"While we stood in a mournful group around him, one of the boys remarked, at the same time exhibiting his hat, with a bullet hole through the top: 'They've got the lieutenant, and if the bullet that made this had gone two inches lower, I'd been a dead man, too.'

"At this Fitz Lee opened his eyes just a fraction, and as the ghost of a smile played on his pallid face, observed: 'Jim, you needn't try to impose any such yarn as that on us. You got behind a tree and shot that hole in your hat yourself.'

"Then and there I knew Fitz Lee wasn't going to die. A man who had life enough left to joke was sure to get well."—[Washington Post.

### Boer Marksmanship.

**IN** his testimony regarding artillery firing during the South African war, Gen. Buller told the British War Commission an interesting story. He said: "I think the foreign system of intercepting the recoil, which was adopted by the Boers, was far superior to ours; that is to say, a big Boer gun would fire at an extreme range—I saw it happen myself—a shell, and that shell fell and made a great hole in the ground. A native got into the hole to see how deep it was, and the next shell that came went into the same hole and killed him. I do not think we had a gun that would put two shells running into the same hole."—[Pittsburgh Press.

## ANIMAL STORIES.

### Racing With a Moose.

**ERNEST G. JUDKINS**, bookkeeper for the Kineo Company, had a remarkable experience with a bull moose on the carriage road to Deer Head Farm, two miles from Kineo.

Mr. Judkins was taking a morning ride, galloping along a level stretch, when the horse came to a standstill with a jolt and a snort. Looking ahead, Mr. Judkins saw a bull moose, feeding on the tender sprouts of the bushes growing by the roadside, not sixty yards away. Mr. Judkins's first impulse was to ride the moose down, but he thought better of this, and hooted to attract the animal's attention, and possibly to frighten him from the road, so that he could proceed, but the moose fed calmly on. At the end of a few minutes the beast moved down the road in search of more food, and Mr. Judkins followed at a respectful distance, hooting until his throat was hoarse, but he might just as well have whispered, as far as the moose was concerned. This proceeding was repeated over half a mile of road.

At the end of that distance, the moose faced about and began feeding toward the horse and rider, casting an unconcerned look in their direction every now and then, and Mr. Judkins's steed did the backstep for a few rods. This was a little too much for the horseman, and, becoming impatient, he gave a tremendous yell to attract the attention of the moose, which was successful, plunged spurs into the horse, and made for the impudent highwayman, pell mell.

With the first leap of the horse, the indifference of the moose changed to concern, and, turning abruptly about, he started down the road at a great, clumsy trot. This put a new and interesting phase to the situation, and urging on his horse, Mr. Judkins proceeded to have his turn at the sport, only hoping that the moose would keep to the road. The moose obliged in this particular, and the horse was a good one, and entered into the spirit of the chase, but try as he could, the distance between him and the fleeing animal did not lessen materially.

"I never saw anything like it," said Mr. Judkins to the correspondent. "That great, ungainly animal trotting on ahead as clumsily as a razor-back runs, and maintaining his lead with apparently no effort whatever, while my horse was legging it for all that was in him. I had heard that moose had speed, but when I started after that bull I would have laid ten to one odds that I could overhaul him inside of 200 yards—that I could have ridden all around him."

After a hot race covering fully half a mile, the moose turned into the forest and disappeared. From the 15th on Mr. Judkins will carry a carbine when he rides!—[Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

### A Midnight Burial.

**THEIR** night sticks reversed, in full dress uniform, twenty somber footed policemen of the Parkville police station, Brooklyn, buried with police honors, one known as the Major last night at midnight.

Quaint were the last rites in the remarkable police fu-

neral. In the humble little grave back of the station house were placed the Major's collar decorated with police buttons, the record of his valorous exploits on an old Brooklyn city shield. Not a drum was heard, what matters? As the earth boomed weirdly on a plain little box each darkly outlined policeman, revolver and fired. That was "taps" enough for the Major, police dog and hero.

"He did not like fuss," explained "big Pat" McTear. "Twas just the way the old dog would like to be thought."

The late Major was born a Newfoundland dog, several years ago joined the force, having passed physical examination flying. He was creditably socially in the neighborhood, and many a "drunk" the good-hearted Major bring home.

Two years ago he brought to the station-house a dog he had found, late at night, under a pier at Coney Island. The tide was rising at the babe's feet when Major found it. The parents wanted to adopt the dog. Major refused to retire, even on biscuits. He had stopped several runaways, and was the terror of burglars.

Regularly at midnight he went out and patrolled the best residential beat. The first clew to one of the daring of burglaries was brought in by the Major. He was a piece of tweed cloth, concave and well worn.

When off duty, the Major bossed the stable. Never he get "cheery," and never had he any charges against him, but he was a sensitive dog.

Trying to hold up a trolley car full of rowdies, months ago, he was injured. Since then he had been ailing. A few days ago a policeman brought another dog to the station and fed it. The new dog became a favorite. The Major walked over to him on Thursday and escorted him to his (the Major's) bed. Then the Major left the station. Yesterday morning the ailing old dog was found dead in a vacant lot.—[New York Herald.

### Hen Set in Her Ways.

**A** HEN owned by John J. O'Brien, a liveryman in the city, passed through fire, smoke and water to be a brood of chickens. O'Brien's stable was on fire a few nights ago, with the hen "setting" in a barrel inside the building.

The upper part of the structure was soon a mass of flames, but "Biddy" refused to move. The top of the barrel next took fire and burned half way down, but the faithful hen stuck to the nest. A stream of water accidentally hit the blazing barrel, extinguishing the fire in it and deluged the hen, but she held her post. Yesterday eight "peeps" came forth, and then she left the barrel.—[New York World.

### Ventriloquist Birds.

**EMILE MERWART**, Secretary-General of the French Guiana, has sent to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, two pairs of ventriloquist fowls. These birds, the Temps says, are greatly amusing to visitors to the gardens, who assemble around their cage by their crows, which at one time appear to come from the trees, at others from the sky, and sometimes from the midst of the crowd itself. The flesh of the birds is said to be as savory as that of pheasants or the finest guinea fow, and their eggs are in great favor among American gourmets. The Empress Josephine tried to acclimatize species in the Malmesbury aviary, but without success.—[Pittsburgh Press.

### Profane Parrot in the Park.

**A** TALKATIVE parrot with a yellow head had a word to say to himself in the arsenal in Central Park last night. The cops say he is a rival of Dowdy, and named him "Eljah the Parrot."

A crowd of boys and several policemen and park rangers chased the bird all over the upper end of Central Park yesterday afternoon. The parrot cussed at pursuers until finally Malachi Costello, a laborer, climbed a tree and got close to him. The policeman brought the parrot to the arsenal made his report what followed:

"Well, what in hell do you want?" asked the parrot. "Excuse me, sir, but I thought ye was a bird," Costello is said to have replied.

"I'm Eljah, damn, damn, damn!" was the parrot's retort, according to the cop.

Then Costello gripped the parrot by the neck. A sergeant at the arsenal last night said that the parrot has the best—or the worst—vocabulary he ever heard from a bird.—[New York Sun.

### Monster Porpoise.

**TWO** fishermen, John Backman and Frank Chasler, had a dangerous struggle with a monster porpoise Friday afternoon, at Sea Isle City, which had become tangled by its tail in the headline of their net.

Fearing to attempt its capture, the men went ashore in their naphtha launch and returned with gun and a load of heavy shot in the fish's head only angered the porpoise, and it leaped fully six feet out of the water toward the boat, missing it by a few feet.

The fishermen backed away, and at a safe distance fired enough shot into the porpoise's head to blind it. Repeated blows with the ax killed it.

The struggle lasted more than an hour. The monster eight feet six inches in length and weighed 600 pounds, the largest ever captured in South Jersey waters. Its skin was sent to Philadelphia to be made into leather.—[New York Herald.



## Mary Ellen's Vic'ory.

STORY OF THE COME-UPPANCE OF  
DEACON EZRA TUTTLE.

By a Special Contributor.

MARY ELLEN TARBOX took off her pink sunbonnet and laid it on the floor beside her chair, politely declining her hostess's efforts to gain possession of it.

"Land, no!" she said, "tain't worth while layin' it on the bed. I can't stay but a few minutes. I just stopped in to tell you that Mis' Deacon Tuttle has fell an' broke her leg."

"My sakes alive!" cried Mrs. Potter, "you don't say so! Well, well, I'm sorry Mis' Tuttle's got to suffer the misery of a broken limb. An' what'll the deacon do now? You know he's too close to hire any help. Good land! what'll that man do?"

Mary Ellen laughed in her comfortable way. "Well," she said, "I guess I can manage the deacon. Anyway, I'm goin' to try. He come over this mornin', lookin' like a walkin' gravestone, to get me to go there an' stay till Lucy gets up around again—which'll be six or eight weeks, prob'ly. He tried to beat me down on the price, but I says: 'Well, Deacon, you can get somebody else. I couldn't go for less than two and a half a week.' Well, he finally give in an' I'm goin' over to stay. I'm on my way there now. I sent my satchel over a while ago."

Mrs. Potter chuckled. "Well, I declare, Mary Ellen," she said, "I'm tickled to death because you're goin'." I know poor Lucy'll have plenty of good, nourishin' food if you do the cookin', for you ain't one of the skimpin' kind. I declare, it would do me a sight of good if Deacon Tuttle could get his come-uppance! An' I guess he will. There ain't no sense in a man bein' so stingy. He's got property enough to live well an' keep a hired girl for Lucy all the time. An' she needs it, poor little, hard-workin' creature!"

Mary Ellen rose and put on her sunbonnet. "Well, I must be goin'," she said; "I've got to cook a good supper for the deacon an' Mis' Tuttle, an' I must be at it. I'm goin' to see that that poor little woman has good things to eat an' enough of 'em, for a spell, anyway!"

She went off down the walk, followed by Mrs. Potter's admiring eyes. That good woman chuckled to herself. "I guess he'll get his come-uppance fast enough if Mary Ellen has her way. An' yet she's so nice an' good that he can't help himself. Nobody can't get mad at Mary Ellen."

The deacon came into the kitchen and sniffed the savory supper Mary Ellen was preparing. He noticed the big tray with its snowy napkin, the delicate custard in its shining glass dish, the slices of crisp brown toast with its generous supply of butter, the lump of quivering crimson jelly, and the dainty china cup full of steaming, fragrant tea.

The deacon was surprised, but he thought it best to say nothing—yet. He heard Mary Ellen as she talked cheerfully to his wife in the bedroom. Her good, hearty laugh mingled pleasantly with the clink of dishes and the rattle of knife and fork and spoon. He even heard Lucy laugh a little, in a feeble sort of way, as she sat propped up in bed with that delightful tray upon a small stand close beside her.

The deacon's own supper, shared by Mary Ellen, was substantial and appetizing. There were delicious creamed potatoes and a heaping plate of egg toast. There was a big cup of the fragrant tea beside his plate, and in a tall glass vase there nodded and smiled at him a single, long-stemmed yellow rose whose perfume seemed to give some vague touch of romance to the meal.

The deacon enjoyed his supper, but his parsimonious was revolted at such "extravagance." He determined to do something in the morning to let Mary Ellen know that he desired her to cook sparingly.

That evening Lucy looked brighter than she had looked for months. She smiled up into the deacon's face as he sat down near her. He noticed that she wore a pretty, pale pink lawn dressing sacque over her plain gown. Mary Ellen had brought it along in her valise. It was a little part of her scheme to make Lucy's enforced vacation a pleasant one.

He noticed, too, that there was a bunch of roses in a little, old-fashioned vase he had always been accustomed to see standing empty on the mantel-piece.

And Lucy's hair—what had they done to it to make it look so soft and fluffy? Had Mary Ellen been fooling round with one of those silly curling irons? Well, he never!

Out in the kitchen the dishes were clattering merrily, and Mary Ellen was singing some lively old song, when suddenly there was a crash which broke into the strain and caused Mrs. Tuttle to start violently.

"Ebe's broke a plate!" the deacon exclaimed, and started kitchenward. "I won't have such carelessness!"

But at the door he paused and looked doubtfully at his wife. Well he knew he could not get any one to take Mary Ellen's place if she should become offended and leave, and well he knew the ringing laugh and mirth-provoking way in which Mary Ellen would describe his agitation over a broken plate. It would be awkward if Mary Ellen should go away and hold him up to ridicule. He wondered what had possessed him to go after her, anyway. He might have known that old John Tarbox would have brought up his daughter to be careless and wasteful. The deacon knew by experience what a "good provider" John had been, and what a "good table" he always set.

In the morning the deacon hovered around the kitchen while Mary Ellen prepared the breakfast. He eyed her every movement with watchful gaze, but Mary Ellen was serene and calm as a summer morning, and looked as fresh as an apple blossom in her clean pink calico.

"Seems to me I wouldn't fry but three slices of bacon," suggested the deacon as he watched Mary Ellen deftly

cutting the home-cured meat. She glanced at him, and smilingly cut another slice. Then she laid them in the frying pan, five in all, and brought out the basket of eggs.

The deacon looked on in helpless dismay, for she proceeded to break upon a big plate one—three—five—yes, six eggs!

She seemed unconscious of his presence. Mary Ellen had resolved, in her dealings with the deacon, not to lose her temper.

"Why, don't you like eggs an' bacon?" she inquired presently with an innocent glance in his direction. "Seems to me there's nothin' that goes right to the spot like eggs an' bacon an' a good cup of coffee for breakfast. An' Mis' Tuttle—she'll relish a piece of bacon an' a couple of eggs first-rate. Broken limbs don't affect the appetite, I guess."

"Lucy's a middlin' small eater," ventured the deacon, "an' we ain't in the habit of cookin' much for breakfast. We generally have a little mush an' we've got into the notion of havin' the coffee pretty weak. Sometimes we don't drink nothin' but hot water."

"Well," said Mary Ellen, cheerily, "I guess bacon an' eggs an' good coffee with cream in it, an' some ripe peaches an' some toast ain't too much to start the day on."

She took out the pieces of bacon, brown and crisp, and slid the broken eggs into the frying pan. They began to hiss and sputter, and she sprinkled them with salt and pepper. Then she set the pretty flowered platter on the warm hearth.

The deacon eyed it grimly. "We don't use the best dishes for common," he said. "Lucy's kind of choice of them flowered ones, an' we use them stone chiny ones when we're by ourselves."

"Do you?" asked Mary Ellen cheerfully. "I broke one of them stone china plates last night, an' says I, 'Good riddance to bad rubbish!' Says I to myself, 'I shouldn't think Lucy would use such coarse, heavy dishes! The best ain't none too good for her an' the deacon!'"

The deacon did not know what to say. He looked furtively at Mary Ellen to see if her eyes had a twinkle in them.

Mary Ellen went on cheerfully: "I always believed in usin' the best things I've got every day for my own self. Landy! This boardin' things away for company I never did believe in! I sleep in my best bed—the best springs an' mattress, an' use my best dishes an' knives an' forks an' make as nice pies an' cakes for my own self as I do for company. I say, 'While we live let us live!' It ain't too long at the longest that we're here to have an' enjoy, an' my gospel is to be happy an' comfortable right along every day!"

The deacon went to the table with a downcast face. "Cakes and pies!" What kind of cakes and pies would Mary Ellen make in his house, with his materials!

He looked gloomily at the well-spread table. "I guess," said he, "you needn't cook so much tomorrow mornin'. Jest a little dish of mush an' a cup of weak tea will do me. Mebby you can fix Lucy a piece of toast if she wants it, but I'm used to a plain breakfast, an' that's the kind I want."

Mary Ellen held her peace, but the dinner was one of her finest. Creamy mashed potatoes and delicate slices of pink ham occupied the center of the table, and a quivering lemon pie, piled high with foamy frosting, was set opposite a plate of browned and flaky biscuits. The golden lump of butter shone from the best company butter dish, and one of Lucy's best linen napkins lay at each plate.

The deacon's wife threw on the abundant fare which Mary Ellen provided for her. There was a delicious novelty in eating from fine china (a wedding present of hers, long years ago,) and tasting this and that with a silver fork—for Mary Ellen had demanded to know where the silver was kept, and had brought the forks out of their tissue-paper wrappings.

The next morning the deacon found beside his plate a dish of mush and a cup of very weak-looking tea. He looked across at Mary Ellen's plate and saw the pieces of chicken, fried crisply brown, the fragrant coffee and the delicate toast on its little china plate.

His mouth watered, but he ate his mush in gloomy silence. He longed for the fried chicken, but his stubborn pride refused to own it. He resolved, then and there, to rebel against such high-handed proceedings.

"Miss Tarbox," he said, "we ain't in the habit of havin' fried chicken in this house. I've got customers that take all the chickens I can raise at from thirty to fifty cents apiece. It's the way I raise my missionary money."

Mary Ellen looked up innocently. "Don't you love your wife as well as you do the heathen?" she asked.

"That hasn't anything to do about it!" snapped the deacon. "That's neither here nor there! I say I don't want no chickens fried in my house, an' I mean it!"

Mary Ellen looked calmly at him, and spoke in a quiet voice: "Mebby you can get along by yourself," she said, "or mebby you can get old Ann Dawson. I hear tell she wants a place to work out."

Mary Ellen kept on serenely eating her fried chicken. The deacon did not know what to say. He finished his mush in gloomy silence, gulped down his tea and stalked out of the house. It was a pity, he told himself, if he couldn't have the say-so in his own house. He guessed he could get along without her, and he would!

But when he went into his wife's room some time later he found her crying weakly. "Mary Ellen's upstairs packin' her things," she sobbed. "O, Ezra, please make her stay! Make her stay! She does me good, Ezra, she does me good. She makes me feel so sort of rested an' comfortable. I don't believe I'll ever be able to get up again if she goes away an' that old Ann Dawson comes to do the work. She's slack an' slouchy, an' she's wasteful, too, Ezra—I've heard she's awful wasteful. Oh, don't let Mary Ellen go! You know she was brought up to be generous an' free-hearted, an' any other way seems awful to her."

The deacon looked at his meek little wife with her dis-

tressed face. He was in dire perplexity. Could he humble his pride and ask Mary Ellen to stay? Or could he get along alone? Or should he send for some one of his wife's relatives? But no, he reflected, his wife's relatives were, if anything, more open-handed and free-hearted than Mary Ellen herself.

He could hear her upstairs stepping about and singing in her clear, strong voice:

"My soul, be on thy guard;  
Ten thousand foes arise;  
The hosts of sin are pressing hard  
To draw thee from the skies."

Mary Ellen came downstairs and stepped into the bedroom. The deacon looked at her and cleared his throat—what an uncomfortable lump there was in it!

With Mary Ellen's clear blue eyes upon him it was hard to speak, but Lucy, acting under a sudden impulse, reached out and caught Mary Ellen's hand.

"O, Mary Ellen," she pleaded, "don't go; please don't go! The deacon wants you to stay—I know he does."

Mary Ellen, with Lucy's small hand held fast in hers, looked him through and through. "Do you?" she asked. "Yes," he said, "I do. I wish you'd stay, Mary Ellen, an' do things your own way."

At the end of six weeks the deacon's wife was up and around once more, her face and figure fuller from the effects of the long rest and the good living, her smile brighter, her eyes more animated than they had been for many years.

Mary Ellen had pocketed her well-earned money and gone home. But the dining-table still stood in the rag-carpeted sitting-room where she had moved it from the kitchen, with pretty bits of linen, hemstitched by Lucy's own hands, laid here and there upon the snowy table cloth. Lucy was putting the supper on the table, and the deacon was looking over the weekly paper. Slices of cold boiled ham, delicately pink, light and flaky biscuits and glowing peach preserves, were arranged in the best flowered dishes. A towering layer cake, with chocolate filling, occupied her cherished silver cake basket, and the silver teapot held the fragrant tea. A single tall plummy spray of golden rod rose from the center of the table.

The deacon drew up his chair, unfolded his snowy napkin, and waited for his wife. When she sat down, in a cheery bustle of housewifery, with her cheeks pink from the biscuit-baking, the deacon asked the blessing.

HARRIET CROCKER LEROY.

### WHEN THE STARS FALL.

The fall of a great meteorite a few days ago at Cocopah, where it demolished a bronze statue before burying itself deep in the ground, causing panic among the people, calls fresh attention to the curious fact that Mexico is the greatest country in the world for such "fallen stars." Ten known meteorites which have dropped within the area of the republic have had a total weight of ninety-five and half tons, or an average of over nine tons apiece. The ten biggest ones found to date in the United States together weigh less than one-twentieth as much. And, oddly enough, all of the large Mexican meteoric "irons" have fallen inside of a belt 1000 miles long by 250 miles broad, which follows the axis of the great Central American plateau.

The largest celestial body that ever visited the earth, so far as is known, was recently discovered by Prof. Henry A. Ward in the State of Sinaloa, Mex. It is a mass of solid iron and nickel, thirteen feet in length, and weighing about fifty tons. The existence of this greatest of meteorites, which is approached in size only by one other recorded specimen, was reported as far back as 1836; but no scientific man had ever seen it, and the story was supposed to be a fable. It was located, according to the tale, in the far northwestern part of the republic, near the village of Bacubirito.

Prof. Ward, who is an enthusiastic meteorologist, started to investigate the story. He was obliged to cross Mexico by train to the west coast, and to go by steamboat 600 miles to Altata, on the Gulf of California, whence it was four days' journey to Bacubirito. For once popular rumor proved correct, and he came upon the long-sought monster, a short distance south of town. It lay in a cornfield, half buried—a huge boulder of black iron, shaped like a great ham.

Aided by twenty-eight native laborers, Prof. Ward dug out the mass, which was lifted on end with levers to be photographed. With much difficulty, owing to the hardness of the substance, he succeeded in detaching a small piece of eleven pounds weight, which he brought home with him and deposited in the Museum of Natural History in New York City. The length of the meteorite is thirteen feet, with a width of thirty-six feet, and a thickness of somewhat over five feet.

Before long the Mexican government will move the newly-discovered monster to the City of Mexico, where it will be weighed to an ounce. A dozen years ago \$10,000 was spent in fetching five of the biggest meteorites to the capital, where they are mounted on iron pillars at the entrance to the School of Mines. Prof. Ward obtained a chemical analysis of a bit of the fragment which he brought home, and ascertained that the greatest of all meteorites was composed of 89 per cent. iron, 7 per cent. nickel, a fifth of 1 per cent. cobalt, and a little phosphorus, with a trace of sulphur and silicon.—[Saturday Evening Post.

### HE KNEW HIS LUCK.

"No, sir, I don't want any accident insurance!" exclaimed the irritable party. "It would be just my luck not to have a blamed thing happen to me if I was carrying an accident policy."

"A little life insurance, then?" suggested the agent. "Worse and worse," was the reply. "Why, I wouldn't have one chance in a thousand of dying in time to make anything out of the company if I had a policy. Oh, I know my luck."—[Chicago Post.



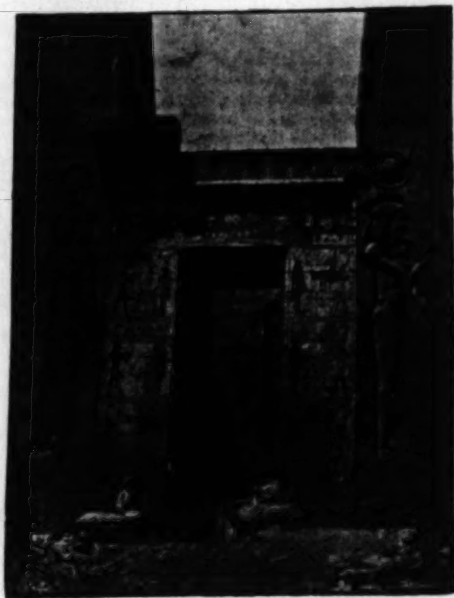
## The Youths' Department—Our Boys and Girls.

### WEAVING AND WEBS.

#### A STORY OF TEXTILE FABRICS, AND HOW THEY ARE WROUGHT.

By Gussie Packard Du Bois.

IN studying about the history of the first webs that were woven, we have to consult a strange book written in a stranger language. I have selected a page from it for you to see; a better knowledge than mine may enable you to read it, and if this particular page does not tell of the art of weaving, its story, even unread, will, I am sure, be of interest to you. The book to which I refer has for its stone leaves the ancient monuments and temple walls of Egypt. Pictures are the strange characters in which the stories are written, and many, indeed, are the accounts given there of manufacture of all kinds, as well as stories of war and warriors,



A PAGE FROM AN OLD BOOK.

of kings and palaces, and of home life. Looms are pictured, both upright and horizontal, and they are very like those now used in India, on which are woven the famous Dacca muslins.

Basketry is the simplest form of weaving; this means all weaving in which the materials are not spun. The ceremonial blankets of the Chilkat Indians woven from cedar bark and wool, and all the mats and baskets of our savage ancestry belong to this class. One of the most interesting stories of history is this story of basket weaving. As far back as there is any account of mankind, from the graves of the mound builders, and from these same Egyptian tombs come remnants of coarse basketry. The word basket is from the Welsh "bas-gawd," meaning a weaving or putting together of splinters. There were no savages so rude but they had some form of basketry, and the student knows the history of peoples and tribes from the materials, methods and shapes used. But this is a story in itself, and a long as well as an interesting one, so that there is no room here to tell of all the strange Indian legends of basketry that are veritable fairy stories, the slow but certain development of pottery in connection with the art, the beautiful weaves and colors, the many forms and patterns. Raffle work is bringing some of these things to our notice. But in true weaving the yarn is first spun from wool, cotton, and other materials, and then interlaced to form a continuous web. The threads running lengthwise, through which the others are run, form what is called the warp; the interlacing threads are the weft.

We not only learn the art of weaving from the ancient stone pages with pictures for letters, but the oldest cloth in the world is found wrapped around the bodies of the dead in Egyptian tombs. Wonderfully preserved is this mummy cloth, and finer than anything made on our looms today. If you will take a magnifying glass and count the threads in a piece of standard gingham, you will find that they run about sixty or seventy to the inch. A very fine piece of linen was once woven in England for show, and is still preserved in the British Museum. It had 350 threads to the inch. You will have a great deal of respect for the workmanship of these people when I tell you that some of this mummy cloth contains 540 threads to the inch.

The loom, the machine by which weaving is done, is one of the very earliest inventions. Its use is solely to hold the threads in proper position. India is probably the native country of the loom, and the people there still continue to use it in its most primitive form. Two trees growing near together, usually palms, because they are straight, form the standing frame, and a few pegs and bits of bamboo with some pieces of string furnish all the worker needs, and in this crude arrangement some beautiful work is done.

Weaving on hand looms, even when they are less simple, is necessarily very slow and laborious, and to this fact we owe the invention of the power loom. During the opening years of the nineteenth century, there

lived a man in the city of Lyons, France, a man named Joseph Marie Jacquard. It fell to his lot to carry on the weaving business of his father, but the work was distasteful to him. One day he read in an English newspaper the offer of a prize to be given to any one who should invent a machine for weaving nets. He was an ingenious fellow, so he set his wits to work to invent something that should help him to do the task that he disliked, and perhaps, also bring him the prize. He succeeded far beyond his expectations, for the machine which he invented and which bears his name, revolutionized the art of weaving. But his fellow workmen were ignorant, and believing that his invention would take the work out of their hands, they broke up his loom and burned it on the public square, while he narrowly escaped with his life. Others were made, and his invention was patented, but for some time he was opposed and annoyed. Action was entered against him for injury done to material in working, and in his own words, he was "delivered over to universal ignominy." But the value of the invention was too great, it could not be long fought against, and he lived to see his loom in general use, and on the very spot where it was burned now stands a statue to the inventor.

Some rugs and carpets are still woven on hand looms, the Smyrna, the Savonnerie and others, and the patterns from which they are made are heirlooms that have been in use hundreds of years.

The Navajo Indians weave their beautiful blankets on the very rudest of hand looms, before which the operator squats and works from below upward.

The finest and sheerest cotton fabric in the world is made even today with primitive machinery that can be bought for a few dollars. It is the Dacca muslin of India, sometimes called the "woven wind of India." A bamboo bow strung with rawhide separates the seed of the cotton from the fiber. It is combed with the bone of a fish, twisted into thread and woven on a loom of bamboo reeds. But the patient, skillful Hindoo spinner accomplishes, though very slowly, what modern machinery cannot.

The early loom in England was horizontal. In Palestine an upright loom was used, and the weaver began at the bottom and worked upward, standing to weave. The tapestry loom is most interesting, but tapestry, strictly speaking, is not real weaving, though made in a loom and upon a warp, for it has no woof thrown across the warp threads with a shuttle. Neither is it truly embroidery, because it is not worked upon a web. But the design is worked with a needle, and with many short threads variously colored, and is worked directly upon these closely-set, fine threads of the woof. There are two kinds of tapestry looms, the high warp and the low warp. In the high warp the range of white threads on which



INDIAN BASKET AND BLANKET.

the worker weaves the colored threads is of cotton, and on these he marks the chief lines of his pattern. He then takes his stand behind his loom, and, from the hundreds of tints in the wools and silks wound on spindles, chooses those desired, threading them under and over to make the picture. The work is all done on the wrong side, and the weaver must pass around to the front to see the result of his work. The most difficult part of the work is the shading, several colors being bended in cross-hatching style to obtain the one desired, until, when finished little difference can be seen between the tapestry picture and the painting from which it was copied. A high-warp Gobelin worker produces only about a square yard of tapestry in a year.

In the low-warp loom the warp is stretched horizontally, and the pattern is fastened under it. The work is done much more quickly in this than in the other, as the threads are put in by treadles, but it is greatly inferior. An inscription or design reversed shows low-warp work.

When Moses built the tabernacle in the wilderness, tapestry hangings were used for decoration. Samples of

Egyptian tapestry of the time of the Pharaohs are to be seen in the museums.

You will remember the story of Penelope, how she held her suitors wait until she had finished her web, so that no threads should be lost, and how she unraveled at night all that she had done during the day. On a vase made some four hundred years before Christ is a representation of her loom, and it is not unlike those now used for Gobelin tapestry.

The principal materials used in weaving are cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk.

Cotton comes originally from the far East. In 1790 importation into England was prohibited, because it was thought that it might interfere with home manufacture of linen and woollens, but it is now grown everywhere within the limits of thirty-six degrees north and south of the equator. There are some twenty qualities of cotton, but only two are cultivated in the United States. The Sea Islands, or upland, forms the great commercial crop. Egyptian cotton, grown only in Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, is considered very fine, and is used in imitation silks because of its luster. India next to the United States is the largest producer of cotton in the world. Many of our cotton fabrics owe their name to the place where they were first woven, as muslin from the city of Mosul, and calico from Calicut.

Spain first gave to the world the finest wool from her Merino sheep, and Germany followed closely. In the early days shearing was unthought of, and only the skins found on bushes and thorns was used. Hair from the goat and camel supplements wool, and the fine India and Cashmere shawls are made from the wool about the roots of the hair of the wild goat.

Flax came from the Nile, and was probably the first material used in weaving. How many first things come from Egypt! The plague of hail in the punishment of Pharaoh was the more severe in that it destroyed the flax just as it was getting ripe. Its botanical name, "linum," gives us our word linen.

Cotton fiber is a transparent tube, without joints, and twisted spirally; flax is jointed like cane, and so twisted. By examining the threads of the old Egyptian mummy cloth through a microscope, it has been found by this test to be all pure linen. Not only is cotton fiber a hollow tube, but flax, and hair as well; indeed, all known materials used in weaving, are hollow, with one exception, and that is hemp. This is the reason why hemp is less flexible than the others. Our word canvas comes from its Latin name, "canabula."

Although ancient Egypt saw the beginnings of so many things, she probably never saw silk, for not a shred of it is found in the tombs, those treasure houses of so much that is interesting. It came first from India, where it was woven into a fabric as thin as a gossamer. Then it found its way to China, and about the year 500 the monks visiting that country brought away, hidden in their hollow walking sticks, a quantity of eggs, and in their heads a knowledge of silk culture. They carried both eggs and information to Constantinople, and presented them to the Emperor, and this city was long noted for its silken stuffs, called Byzantine silks.

Ireland, notably Belfast, gives us our finest linens. Scotland makes our canvas, towings, ducks and sheetings. More cotton cloth is made in Lowell than anywhere else, unless it is Fall River. Our first Brussels carpets were made in Brussels, Belgium, and our finest Axminster's at the town of that name in England; our first damasks at Damascus.

It is difficult to realize all that has been done by the use of machinery in weaving, but a little may be judged by this fact: In the time, and by the number of workers required to make eight yards of coarse cotton cloth by hand, eight hundred yards of finer cloth can be made by modern machinery.

A machine has been invented, and is in working order, although it is not yet a commercial success, by which the pattern is marked by insulating paint, and electromagnets control the warp threads, and follow its magic leading. As strange this seems as Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, or some other fairy story come true.

It is well to look about us in our homes, and see how much, not only of what we call luxuries, but of our necessities, we owe to the art of weaving. Our clothing both woven underwear and fine fabrics for outer wear our carpets and hangings; our bed linen, blankets and comforts, our table linen—how could we ever get along without webs and weaving.

#### THE HISTORY OF AMERICA IS FASCINATING.

American history, properly presented, is one of the most absorbing of all studies. Historical works are divided into two schools, the narrative and the philosophical, and among the earliest histories that were ever written is a masterpiece in each of these kinds. Herodotus is one of the best story tellers that ever lived, and most of his stories are both true and to the point. Thucydides, who wrote about four hundred years before Christ, is one of the clearest of all writers on the causes and motives of history. Then for many centuries most of the so-called historians were potterers, each repeating the things that his predecessors had stated wrong. The modern science of historical writing really began about a century and a half ago, with Edward Gibbon, whose "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" shows how ancient history gave place to the modern world. Gibbon's style is like the march of an army, with horsemen prancing, foot soldiers stepping as with a single foot, regiment after regiment, corps after corps—banners flying, drums beating, and trumpets sounding, is a gorgeous procession. "Gibbon" is still one of the best books to read, full of people, full of stirring events, the real life of a stirring time.—[Albert Bushnell Hart, Success.

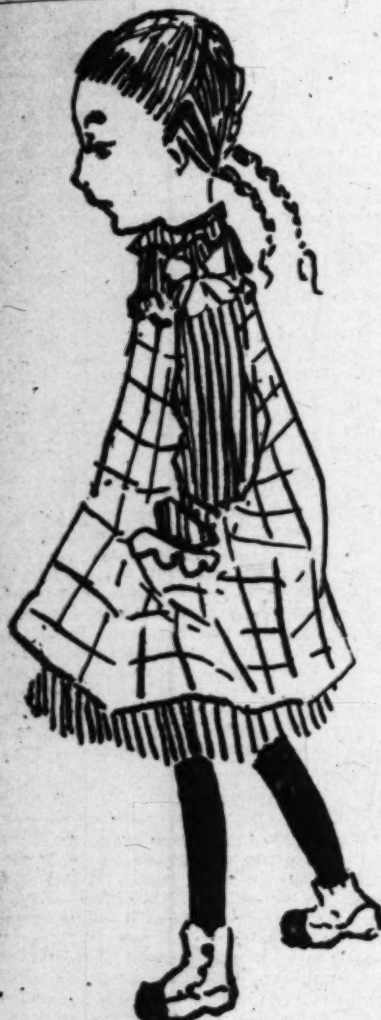


# THE GREEN CHALK.

WHAT STEP-HEN DID WITH IT AND THE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCES.

By a Special Contributor.

His name was originally Stephen. It had been changed upon his advent to school, when, on the very first day, one happy youth, waxing witty, hailed him Step-Hen. Thereafter it was Step-Hen. But despite his name, the other devotees of learning at the shrine of the little white schoolhouse gloried in his accomplishments. He could copy Maria Belle's words in spelling class with the greatest apparent ease.



ROSE EMMA.

He invariably had every part of his problems except the answer.

It was also a source of immense delectation to the First Reader class to watch Step-Hen chew up soft slate pencils and swallow them in triumph.

Step-Hen had eaten many miscellaneous articles which the people for several ages have considered it best to eat.

It was near the end of the term, and the snow was fast falling from the hillsides, when one morning Step-Hen and his older brother marched through the black mud to school.

They were accompanied by the Housh girls.

Philip, hardly relishing the idea of being caught in feminine society, stepped ahead, unmindful of the charms of Sary Housh's new gingham apron.

Not so Stephen.

He lingered, his eyes riveted in admiration upon Rose Emma's shining pigtailed tied at the nether ends with white cotton strings. The pigtailed were black and Rose Emma's face was clean and shining, as of soap.

Stephen's brown face, peering from his grandfather's gray old beaver cap, did not compare well with Rose Emma's.

Rose Emma recognized her superiority with a superbly naughty air. She asked him casually, even coldly, if he had perused and understood Monday's reading lesson. Step-Hen promptly lied for her pleasure.

But it did not please her. Her coldness became even sicker as she politely expressed her doubt of his having read it at all.

Whereupon she began a more minute conversation on the subject.

Stephen hastily suggested that they catch up with the teacher.

It was certainly unaccountable, his apparent indisposition to discuss Monday's reading lesson.

The quartette raced down hill to the tune of the clashing dinner pails. "A-aw Miss Harriet! Teacher!"

Miss Harriet was tall and her face was pinky. She smiled at them all, and said "Good morning!"

They all smiled back, and said: "Good morning, teacher!"

Step-Hen looked at Rose Emma.

Her two front teeth were gone. So were his. His mouth swelled with pride.

His other teeth were coming, and they showed; Rose Emma's didn't.

"Airy y' goin' t' give us treat, thist year?" volunteered Step-Hen. "The Teacher did, last year."

Roy kicked him correctingly. Sairy was shocked. Rose Emma gazed impassively into infinity.

"Oh, Stephen, you mustn't ask anything about it. Perhaps we will," said Miss Harriet.

Why did Miss Harriet laugh so much?

Why did she laugh in her handkerchief when Hibben Bunker tiptoed across the floor to put a paper in the waste basket?

Why did she bite her lips and the tears roll down her cheeks when Lily Gulasky sang base.

Why, O, why, did she laugh now?

They all laughed, then, in an uncertain kind of way. What was she laughing at?

Surely not at Stephen's vulgar attempt at conversation.

That was not a laughing matter. Rose Emma was consumed with righteous indignation, and requested, with outward sweetness, an explanation of Monday's reading lesson.

What does not happen to small boys is not worth mentioning. Caleb came in with a bleeding nose and many maledictions against one Thomas Bunker as the cause of his injuries.

Thomas stoutly denied the charge. Hereupon Caleb flew upon the dissembler and was about to be again annihilated when Miss Harriet interposed.

Peace having been gained, Miss Harriet rang the bell. In Second Reader Spelling Class, Milly Patterson broke down on "bureau." Therefore she deemed it expedient to sit down upon the bench and snuff.

Miss Harriet attempted to overlook Milly's condition. But it became so overwhelmingly apparent that the small atom of woe must needs be comforted before Billy Thomson could spell "c-a-l-f."

Upon the teacher's desk was a box containing chalks of many colors.

The First Reader Class, on some days when they were exceeding virtuous and paragons of scholastic zeal, were allowed to write their spelling lessons on the board by means of the same many-colored chalks.

The First Reader Class yearned over those chalks.

Stephen was marching down from a recent interview with Miss Harriet when he espied a bit of chalk, very bright and very, very green.

Stephen grabbed it greedily. He looked around quickly, but everybody was engaged in watching little Tony Google make faces at his numbers.

He slid sneakily into his seat. He often took his prize from his pocket and gloated over it.

Oh, it was beautiful, and it was his own. Why did every one look at him so? Did they know? Oh his palms! They were green with contact with the stolen chalk. He had no handkerchief. So he wiped them on his desk.

Could he never get clear of it? His desk was marked with streaks of green.



"HIBBEN BUNKER TIPTOED ACROSS THE FLOOR."

Why did they all look at him? Yet when he looked, they were engaged in their various amusements or tasks.

Miss Harriet was giving the Second Grade stupendous problems in mental arithmetic. Step-Hen looked at his desk. Quick as thought he stooped and licked off the green streaks. He drew the chalk from his pocket. It must not be discovered. What could he do with it? If he was home, he would bury it in the ground. But now it must be got rid of before the class in numbers should be called up and he should be searched. He took one last look, for it was beautiful, and then swallowed it.

All was well. Thomas Bunker was noisily sucking his pencil in a vain attempt to assimilate therefrom the story of Columbus in his own words.

Rose Emma was ostentatiously regaling herself on the contents of McGuffey's Speller.

Billy Thomson was squeezing a slate rag over Caleb's white head. It had not yet taken effect, but the first grade was held in rapt attention until a drop should ooze down to Caleb's neck.

The spell was broken by a tearful wail from Step-Hen. He was doubled up on the floor, hugging his stomach.

Miss Harriet ran down and took the little fellow in her arms.

"Are you sick, Stephen?" she asked.

She was answered by howls and nods.

Caleb and Robbie were dispatched to hitch up Smith's lame white mare, and, with everybody's help, Step-Hen was soon bowling over the road for home.

The doctor declared that he had taken poison internally.

Stephen's brother besought Miss Harriet to visit the invalid, who had intelligibly expressed a desire to see her. She drove over the same evening. Rose Emma was sitting on the doorstep weeping piously. She said that her mother was there nursing Step-Hen.

Stephen was asleep. Mrs. Housh was standing over him, watching his fitful breathing. She left the teacher with him, when she went to the kitchen to help there. It was long before Stephen awoke. He looked at her out of his brown eyes. "Teacher," said he, "I et the green chalk."

"What green chalk, dear?" inquired Miss Harriet.

"It was yourn. I stole it. It was pretty. I was 'traid you'd find it out, 'n' I'd never see you again, or somethin'."

Before she went home, Miss Harriet said chokily: "And we will have a big treat, Stephen, and when you get well, you may come to my house and help me to plan about it. Will you, Stephen?"

He only took her pretty, plump hand and, putting it against his little cheek, said, "Yes."

When she left, Rose Emma was still sitting on the doorstep, squeezing out tears into a handkerchief of great magnitude with a red, white and blue border.

"Why are you crying, Rose Emma?" said Miss Harriet. "Why?" quoth Rose Emma with asperity. "Stephen's sick, ain't he?"

It has been a source of wonder and indignation to Rose Emma, ever since, that the teacher laughed.

ALEXANDRA BRADSHAW

## AT THE LOOM.

She stood at the clumsy loom,

And wove with a careless song.

For her task would soon be done,

And the day was bright and long;

So she worked at her pattern, roses red,

And trailing vines, but she thought instead

Where the sweetbrier grew in the distant wood,

And of pleasant shade where the old oak stood.

She stood at the stately loom,

And wove with a girlish grace,

And her eyes grew tender and sweet,

As she wrought in the web apace;

Strong men, mounted, with lance and spear,

Then a chase with hounds and a frightened deer;

But she thought the while of her lover knight,

And whispered softly, "He comes, tonight."

She stood at the tireless loom,

And wove with a steady hand,

And a watchful eye on the twain

Without, at play in the sand.

Stripes of warm, dark colors she wrought,

And every thread with a hope was fraught.

"Some day," she thought, "my lad will be great,

And my bonnie girlie a nobleman's mate."

She stood at the dusty loom,

Bent, and wrinkled and old,

But the shuttle she feebly plied,

Dropped from her nerveless hold,

"Ah, well, whom have I to work for now?"

The old dame said, with wrinkled brow,

"But I've seen the time when I worked with the best,"

And she dropped her chin on her wrinkled breast.

At a silent, invisible loom,

Always, morning, and night,

With tender care wrought One

Who was hidden from human sight.

Tangled and broken threads wrought He,

And His finished web was fair to see,

For He gathered the hopes that were broken in twain,

And wrought them into His web again.

## HE KNEW IT ALL.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia began his railroad career as a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. One day John M. Garrett, president of the road, and a party of friends were on Davis's train, making an inspection of what is known as the "second division," that is, from Martinsburg to Cumberland. Garrett asked the conductor some questions about the villages and the country through which the train passed. The answers surprised the great railroad man. Davis not only told all about the villages, but also made suggestions as to how the traffic of the road could be increased by reaching into the timber and mining lands near, and how expenses could be cut down by changes in the freight schedules. He grew eloquent on the subject, and showed that he had given it thorough study.

Finally Garrett said: "Is there anything you don't know about the road and the country through which it passes?"

"I don't think there is," Davis modestly replied. Garrett laughed, but a week later Davis got his first promotion, and within a few years he was an officer of the road. His knowledge of West Virginia's resources made him a millionaire, later.—[Success.

## EXPERIMENTING.

Cannibal: This young man we have just captured says he was a theatrical supe in his own country, your highness.

Cannibal Chief: Well, let's see what sort of soup he'll make in this country.—[Yonkers Statesman.



# Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

## FIELD NOTES.

J. W. Jeffey, Agricultural Editor.

State Fruit Growers' Convention.

**A**DVANCE announcements are out for a meeting of the fruit growers of the State to be held at Fresno December 8 to 11 inclusive. Arrangements have been made for one and one-third fares for all who wish to attend these meetings. A programme is being made, to embrace most of the serious problems that now confront the fruit-growing industry, which alone can be solved by the combined wisdom and energy of the fruit grower. Papers will be presented covering the most vital points, and ample opportunity will be given for their discussion.

### Ferrets vs. Gophers.

**A**N agricultural friend suggests the attempt to control the gopher pest by the use of ferrets. I have seen very little in print upon this subject, but the gentleman says he has had experience in keeping ferrets for similar purposes in the East, and believes these little destructionists could be utilized successfully in the extermination of squirrels and gophers. There is great novelty to me in the suggestion, and I would like information upon the subject if any one has anything to offer. A fine sterilia in the suburbs, worth \$10 at least, was killed last week in one night by a hungry gopher. Let us have the ferrets if they can be utilized.

### Crimson Eucalyptus.

**A**CORRESPONDENT at Redondo, in writing of the propagating of eucalyptus, says he finds the crimson variety easy of propagation from the seed, and advises that means of getting a start. The seed should be sown in June and removed into 2-inch pots as soon as the seedlings show their third leaf. Grow them in a dry atmosphere, being careful not to water too freely. The greatest enemy of the young plants is the damping-off disease, which sometimes destroys a whole seed bed in one night. This is the reason it may be advisable to buy of nurserymen. Try both plans if necessary.

### Large Lawn Trees.

**A**NOTE from one of our best local authorities upon lawn plants discourages the planting of such trees as the Monterey Pine, the Indian Cedar, and trees of similar habits of growth on the grounds that these plants should not be pruned, but allowed to grow in pyramidal form from the ground. This would preclude these kinds from use as sidewalk trees. On the other hand, a Monterey pine with a distinct trunk, trimmed fifteen or twenty feet from the base is one of the grandest objects when it reaches the dignity of a real tree. The two sequoias, the decidar and trees of like habits should be allowed to grow without trimming for the first fifteen years of their lives, making a beautiful adornment where room is not limited.

### Commends Live Stock Article.

**M**R. E. E. MOORE, extensively engaged in live-stock raising in this end of the State, writes: "I have been a daily reader of The Times for ten years, and have always noted what you say in the 'field notes.' I am very pleased to note your opening paragraphs in last Sunday's issue, and heartily concur with your opinion regarding the opportunities to the man who enters live-stock raising in Southern California. Intelligently handled, there is great profit in all lines of stock breeding here, as I can demonstrate with facts from my own experience." Mr. Moore offers to aid the editor of this department in securing facts for publication in a proposed article upon the live-stock industry, which offer is appreciated. As an overplus of capital begins to seek the newer fields of development, we may expect the cattle industry to gather a due proportion of the investments. To further this, as desired for all legitimate advancement, The Times will be pleased to receive facts and figures relating to stock raising, and will give them prominence.

### What of the Remains?

**T**HE black scale has humbled the pride of California horticulturists long enough. The Scutellista cyanea has proved fruitful, and is multiplying and replenishing the best part of the earth with wonderful celerity. Now the danger is that the parasite that is a natural-born reacher for the scutellista will move to California, too. But if it does, Mr. Craw will simply have to find the bug that likes the bug that ruins the bug that suppresses the bug that paralyzes the orange tree. And what has Mr. Craw done with the remains of the three scutellista sisters whose progeny are now crowding and cleaning our orange and olive groves? From all accounts, those pioneers and their consorts, who were not guilty of race suicide, are worthy of some sort of official honor. But very likely not many have even been embalmed under an ordinary label. Many an orchardist would, or should, remove his hat before the little glass sarcophagus of the first Scutellista cyanea or Vedalia cardinalis that came to California.—[Orchard and Farm.

### To Try the Wilds.

**A**BOUT four miles from the foot of the new trail to the summit of Mount Wilson the forestry nursery under the direction of T. P. Lukens, is now being established. The location of this nursery is upon a mountain flat containing 15 or 20 acres of arable land. At least ten

acres will be used for propagating the young trees to be planted to the reforestation of the burned-over areas of the San Gabriel River watershed. A reservoir is now building from which to irrigate this land, the flat having a good water supply which was formerly utilized in the cultivation of the few acres now cleared. Mr. Lukens has richly earned the compliment of this experimental work. A thorough mountaineer, a friend and former companion of John Muir, he has come to know the vegetable and animal creatures of the mountain lands intimately, and his personal researches and actual achievements in restoration have made him familiar with all the resources of the life-giving water shed which is his summer home. One would suppose that Mr. Lukens would be left alone by the pests in his efforts to again house them in wild forestry. But he finds the kangaroo rat destructive to his young plants. Mountain moles burrow and gnaw the roots, and linnets destroy the maturing buds of his growing stock. He will find means of circumventing the pests in due time, as he hopes to destroy the virulence of the fire weed by planting pines resistant to the flames. The irrigating farmers can find no subject of more novel or business interest than the work of this one man. He has not only the practical ability of improving the water-bearing lands, but has the faculty of getting substantial assistance in his work from the government.

### Scutellista Cyanea.

**A**N absorbing topic has been for a year and still is the work of the African fly in the destruction of the black scale. It has been advanced with some force that too much publicity has been given to this scale parasite. On the other hand, a vein of caution against expecting too much of the fly has permeated almost all that has been written of it, and if some orchardists have neglected their trees and shall have smutty fruit to handle the coming season through depending upon the scutellista they have taken that course through no advice given by the local horticultural officials. I have always spoken conservatively in this department, trying to set forth the facts as they appear without predicting an early clean-up of the black scale from the work of this insect. Nothing of a discouraging nature has yet appeared regarding the efficacy of the scutellista, but the expense and partial failure of spraying and fumigating as repressive measures has led the public to expect too much of the scutellista. It is getting in its work everywhere, and yet may require two or three years to subjugate the scale and render the disinfection of citrus trees commercially necessary.

The most potent objection to the work of this insect is that it does not make a complete clean-up of the scale, even where the fly is present in myriads. Yet we have one case where it has attacked the second generation, or leavings of scale where the first attack was not conclusive. From samples taken from the leavings of live scale from the first onslaught at Pasadena we find general parasitization and this is the most effective answer that can be given to that potent objection. As to the supply for colonization, there is at present a dearth of flies for distribution. About two dozen flies are maturing daily in the breeding jars of the Horticultural Commission of Los Angeles county. This will not supply five per cent. of the daily demand, and growers will have to wait till the insects appear in large quantities again before they can expect another general distribution. J. W. Mills, of the Pomona Experiment Station, says this will occur in about two months, but we must admit that the history of the fly is not well understood and the test of experience will have to determine just what is to be expected in the way of continued colonization. Meantime it is useless to send in further orders for colonies, for all is being done that can be suggested to increase the generations and give the parasite general distribution.

### Home Grown Apples.

**T**HERE is a widespread, increasing interest being manifested at the present time in the culture of apples in Los Angeles county. This is due in a measure to the investigation of the subject by the Apple Growers' Association. As a result of the numerous meetings of the members of this organization, the general principles of orchard management, the insect pests and fungous diseases, the selection and planting of varieties, and the incidental care of the trees is becoming better and more generally understood. Progressive growers are beginning to pay more attention to some of the finer problems of apple culture, such as the relation of varieties to pollination, their susceptibility to disease, the relative hardiness of stocks, the individuality of trees, the careful selection of buds for propagation, the ultimate destruction of the fruit and better methods of picking, packing and marketing.

The apple was one of the first fruits to be planted in this county by the earlier American settlers, budded varieties being set out in orchard form as early as 1858. These plantings were successful and profitable, but were overshadowed and the value of the industry lost sight of by the magnitude of the interest taken in the planting of oranges. Another factor that may have tended to mitigate against the further planting of apples, was the behavior of some of the varieties planted in the older orchards. Governed by their knowledge of the qualities of certain apples in other parts of the country, nurserymen of those days introduced the standard varieties of the Eastern States and upon the failure of some of these to adapt themselves to the environment, originated the idea that the climate of Southern California was not adapted to the successful culture of the apple. That this idea was fallacious has been proven by the behavior of

later plantings, and substantiates the statement that variety is very largely an expression of the conditions which it exists.

The success of apple culture in Los Angeles county probably due to an accident. White Winter Pearmain was the variety comprising the majority of the trees set out in the first apple orchard planted in this county. These were very probably lineal descendants of the Redfordshire or Royal Pearmain of England, one of the best of named apples, and considered one of the best of Europe. Introduced into America in early days and planted in different parts of the United States as the country settled up, it failed to maintain its reputation until planted in the moist valley lands of this county where under the influence of soil conditions, aided by the cool fogs from the ocean, it regained with one leap the reputation for delicious excellence that had made it as Downing states, "a universal favorite both as a dessert apple and for cooking."

The apple will thrive in a variety of soils, but reaches its best development in a soil well drained, loamy, retentive of moisture, and one that is easily cultivated. Apples in this county have reached their best development in the moist sandy lands near the coast where the clay sub-soils approach to the upper layers of sand. Here the White Winter Pearmain reaches perfection followed by the Yellow Bellefleur and Rhode Island Greening for quality, and the Missouri Pippin for quantity and productiveness. In this section the Rhode Island Greening is apparently better adapted to soil and climatic conditions, and has proven superior both in quantity and productiveness to the Newton Pippin. The outlook is very promising for the extension of apple culture in Los Angeles county in the near future. The local demand is far in excess of the local supply. The market not 3000 miles away. Profits derived from commercial orchards in which the planting of suitable varieties have been supplemented by better methods of culture, has aroused considerable interest and inquiry. The Horticultural Commission of this county in cooperation with the Apple Growers' Association, has collected accurate information of the behavior under orchard conditions of every variety grown in this region during the past two years. This matter is available, and prospective planters are in a position to profit by this knowledge, and confidently expect to avoid the disastrous mistakes that necessarily attended the pioneer attempts to establish upon a commercial basis the growing of apples in this region.

### The Apple.

**U**NDER the head "Home-grown Apples," Mr. Massey of Long Beach favors the readers of The Times with some timely hints and historic references to the apple in Southern California. The writer is a practical grower and few are more diligently examining into the apple from a commercial standpoint than he. Mr. Massey has induced the apple growers of the lower lands of Los Angeles county to place a large number of plate specimens in the Chamber of Commerce exhibit, the names of W. H. Harper, J. P. Squires, E. H. Henry, T. R. Bailey and S. P. Walser of Downey; W. H. Craig, Compton; Russell Kincaid, Cerritos and William Wood, Riverdale appearing as exhibitors in the display now on the table. Three commercial varieties, the Bellefleur, Pearmain and Mission Pippin, are shown, with Winesap, Shockley and Smith's Cider as good table or dessert varieties. Others on exhibition are Rhode Island Greening, Kentucky Red Streak, Hoover, Arkansas Beauty, Ben Davis and Arkansas Black. The showing is most encouraging for the valley apple industry, and is calculated to convince the visitor that we have a most excellent apple country in this immediate vicinity as well as in the mountainous districts. One plate in this exhibit shows three or four Pearmain weighing 16 ounces each, of a quality unapproached by this variety in any section of the United States. Those who figure on the resources of farming in California must here reckon with this increasing output of apples from the three sections represented by this fine display. I believe the increasing interest in commercial apple growing will soon cause the production of apples for the home market and cut off importations of stock now reaching the markets from outside sections altogether.

### S. J. Murdock Returns.

**F**OR over a year our best authority upon commercial vegetable growing has been in Mexico conducting a large experiment in his line for Espinoza Bros., at their hacienda near San Luis Potosi, 175 miles from Tampico. Mr. Murdock had planted about 80 acres of vegetable crops for this enterprising firm, to demonstrate what vegetable culture would pay in Mexico. After a year's trial the project has been abandoned on account of high prices of markets and freight charges. This vegetable business has an elevation of 3000 feet, with all the climatic conditions necessary for success. The projectors secured abundant help at from 18 to 25 cents per day, Mexican money, so there was nothing in the way upon the wage question. So it has been demonstrated that vegetable production will not pay in our sister republic. What will be the loss will be California's gain, for Mr. Murdock comes back to us with his rich experience to be applied to the furtherance of one of our own industries.

Mr. Murdock does not have much fear of Mexican competition in oranges. The lack of system in handling oranges precludes dangerous competition, and it will be years before much improvement may be expected in this line. Almost the entire output comes from wild-growing trees. No lemons whatever are grown, but the lime industry is of importance. Cotton is coming to the fore



rapidly, the agricultural statistics showing that Mexico has enough good cotton land to excel the United States in production were the enterprise and capital possible that is engaged in this industry in our own country. Mr. Murdock related one incident of novelty in connection with the labor question. In one district where labor is scarce, the women had until recently devoted many of their working hours daily to the preparation of corn for tortilla making. The grains are steeped in lye, the germ removed from each grain by hand, and the dampened mass ground between stones by hand. In order to release the women from this time-killing labor and leave them free for field work, the Americans have invented and established machinery for preparing the corn for tortillas, and are now grinding the corn free for the women and thus securing plenty of help for farm operations. The vegetable experiment conducted by Mr. Murdock cost the Espinoza Bros. about \$10,000, which is a clear loss unless some future advantage accrues from the demonstration that Mexico has large tracts on which all the varieties and kinds may be grown with perfect success.

#### The Codlin Moth.

A. S. ROWE of Whittier presents the following valuable treatise upon the apple worm. I gladly give it consideration, both for the value of its contents, and because it is a record of the observations of Mr. Rowe without reference to what others may have written on this subject. The following are his observations:

"It seems that the habits of this beautiful little insect which is so fond of the products of the horticulturist is not yet fully understood, for observation and study of them still continue to be rewarded and old theories are doomed to be exploded. Having for years been interested in fruit raising, have devoted a great deal of time and study to discover the habits of the codlin moth, followed them, as it were, from the cradle to the grave.

"It is very interesting to observe them as they go through the various evolutions of transformation. First we see the tiny whitish speck of an egg which may be deposited on the fruit anywhere, gradually day by day we see it take on a pink tint, and then a little brown speck, the head of the larva, appears in it, and after five or six days it breaks the thin film of a shell and emerges a perfect larva, though very small, only about one-sixteenth of an inch in length. Then how industriously it works to burrow its way into the fruit, disappearing from sight in an hour's time.

"After this for about fifteen days we see no more of the little rascal, but at the end of that time, if we observe closely, we will see a hole has been cut in the fruit about the size of a No. 5 bird shot, with fresh cuttings around the edge of it. Sometimes it has a light covering of web. If we look into the hole, we will see Miss Larva working around in her fragrant quarters as though putting on the finishing touches preparatory to leaving them, though grown nearly out of recognition, having gained the proportions of about three-quarters of an inch length when stretched out, and being of a decided pink color, with a few stray bristles or hairs on her back.

"When Miss Larva has ended her feast of about fifteen days, she comes forth and either lets herself down from the tree by a light web, or else crawls down the trunk until she finds a suitable place to make her cocoon, or, as we might call it, With what deliberation she goes about this work, her last task on earth as a larva.

"First, it cuts out a groove in the bark of the tree a little wider and longer, but only about one-half the thickness of its body. With these cuttings it makes the outer covering, or rough box, as it were, pasting them together with a liquid that exudes from its mouth which forms a kind of web. At first the larva works quite industriously, but as time goes on, age seems to tell upon her, for its actions become more feeble, it carries the web to its mouth back and forth, criss-crossing it in every direction, making the felt silk lining of the coffin much slower. It did the outer covering, as toward the last it has almost quite frequently. Still it works on this way while its body is fast going to decay, shriveling up, growing weaker with the passage of each hour's time, often being of a light dirt color before it has finished its task, which it does in one or two days. With coffin completed, the larva patiently waits the end, meditating possibly on the joys of the life to come.

"It has not long to wait, for in five or six days its old garments (skin) become dry and peel off, with it vanish all traces of legs and head, leaving a light brown chrysalis with all of the segments of the 'moth to come' visible.

"The chrysalis continues to grow a darker brown for seven or eight days longer, then it begins to waken for the new life; giving a few side motions, it forces itself head first, through the end of the silken enclosure, nothing but the extreme end of the body remaining therein, which serves to hold it in an upright position. After a few moments' rest, a quivering motion is seen, and the chrysalis parts on the back much after the fashion of a coat.

"Then another motion, and out comes a rather clumsy moth, clumsy in appearance, with a much extended body, drooping antennae, and wings much shorter than its body. It crawls away a few steps, then stops for a moment of about ten minutes, during which time its wings grow to a graceful length, just a little longer than the body, the body shrinks to a more dainty size, the antennae straighten up and take their natural position over the back, the feathery particles on the upper side of the wings have dried, its legs become more stiff which enables it to crawl with greater ease, and the color beautiful.

"The anterior or first wings are of a rich golden color on the tips, the other portion of them are more mottled with light gray, which makes a very rich coloring. The central wings are a lighter color, more silvery and might be termed a silver bronze. The body and legs are nearly the same shade as the central wings, a trifle lighter.

"A few moments more the moth takes to complete its

toilet, erects its wings over its back to allow them to dry underneath, remains thus for about ten minutes, then away it flies to find a mate and spend its short life of a few weeks basking in the sunshine and sporting among the fruit blossoms until it deposits its eggs, having filled its life's mission, then sinks into oblivion as all things must do sooner or later that have life and being.

"This moth does not confine its ravages exclusively to the apple, pear, quince and wild crab apple, as claimed by most authorities, but infests peaches and apricots also. In September of last year the writer succeeded in securing some larvae from peaches, and in the following May they developed into codlin moths."

#### A NEW BREED OF HOG

It seems that in Kansas, where the unexpected often happens, a breed of mule-footed hogs is becoming prevalent enough to be noticed. A correspondent of the Kansas City Star, who lives in Labette, Kansas, protests against the incredulity of persons who doubt the existence of these hogs, and says he raises them himself, and has them on foot at his farm ready to be seen. The first, he says, were brought from the South Sea Islands forty-six years ago, and turned loose in certain mountains of Indian Territory. He says they are exemplary hogs, and since he tried them he has raised no other kind. It may be disputed, however, whether a mule foot, novel and interesting as it is, is really any help to a hog. The variation has taken the wrong turn. A large number of our Jewish fellow citizens are estopped by the Levitical prohibition from using pork as an article of diet. Cloven-footed animals that chewed the cud were recommended to the Hebrews as fit for food, but the swine, says the Scripture, "though he divide the hoof, yet he cheweth not the cud; he is unclean to you." Evidently a mule-footed hog that does not even divide the hoof would be even more unclean than the common kind. But if some one will train up a breed of hogs that will chew the cud, that may be worth while, as making bacon, pork, hams, and sausage available food for persons who now avoid them for conscience sake.—[Harper's Weekly.]

#### THE POMPEIIAN ROOM

Once upon a time a hotel genius introduced what is known as a Turkish room, a corner somewhere off the rotunda, which looked as if it were fitted up for the Sultan, with draperies, furniture and equipment reminding one of ease, luxury, dissipation and Constantinople. The Turkish room proved a taking feature; not only did most of the metropolitan hotels follow suit and find a corner that was easily converted to the Moslem faith, but hotels of country towns began to evolve Turkish rooms. This recent innovation has now become a back number, and the strictly up-to-date hostelry must have a "Pompeian room," patterned after the front parlor, drawing or clubroom of the rich homes existing in Pompeii at the time the city was buried by Vesuvius. The Auditorium of Chicago has its "impluvium," a room said to be a reproduction of one that was unearthed in Pompeii, while one of the five-million-dollar hotels of New York has planned a lounging-room fashioned after one discovered in the doomed city. We may now look for the introduction of the Pompeian room in the Waldorf-Astoria and Auditoriums of many of the villages and towns of the land.—[Hotel World.]

#### PLEADED GUILTY.

James R. Mack, the attorney, tells this reminiscence of his law practice in Ohio:

"One Sam Johnson, a negro, was indicted in Cincinnati, charged with the theft of a ham. Johnson was stiff-necked, for the only witness against him was a man of his own color, and 'one nigger's word is as good as nuthers,' said Sam. 'Hell swar I did, an' I'll swar I didn't.' The case came up for trial, and the indictment was read: 'The State of Ohio against Samuel Johnson, defendant,' etc.

"As he listened, Johnson grew nervous, and at the demand for a plea rose to his feet, ignoring the counsel assigned to him.

"'Yough bonah,' said Johnson, 'Ise not been treated right, nohow. 'I tought dar wuz only one nigger 'gainst me, an' heah's de whole State ob Ohio. I wuz not 'feared ob dat nigger what seen me hook de ham, but Ise got no show now. De whole blame State 'gainst me's too much. Yessir, I took de ham. I pleads guilty. But I'd like to know whar all de watchers wuz hidin', I suttinly would.'"—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

#### LO, THE RICH INDIAN.

According to E. M. Sweet, in The World Today, the richest people in the world are the Osage Indians of Oklahoma. Every member of the tribe has a balance of \$4644 deposited in the safest place on earth in the vaults of Uncle Sam's big bank at Washington, drawing 5 per cent. interest. In addition to this they have each 857 acres of land, about one-fifth of which is in a good state of cultivation, and is worth from \$10 to \$30 an acre. Of the total remainder, 886,000 acres is leased for pasture, mostly to Texas cattlemen, at an average rental that gives the land a value of \$5 an acre to the Indian. But averaging up the whole at the low valuation of \$8 an acre, and this does not take into consideration the oil, natural gas and coal to be found throughout that region, nor the leap in values that must follow the several lines of railway now being constructed through the reservation, the land holdings of each Osage are easily worth \$6856. That is to say, a very conservative statement of the wealth of these people must place it at not less than \$11,500 for every man, woman and child of the tribe.

#### A DISTINCTION.

She: Isn't young Softleigh an Anglomaniac?  
He: Oh, no, he's just a plain, every-day American lunatic.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

#### "SPOILING THE EGYPTIANS."

Many Egyptian personages of high rank who have a house in town are very uncomfortable just now. These great folk all live in one place in Bloomsbury, and they are undergoing the miscomforts of autumn cleaning. Their postal address is British Museum, W. C., and they are apt to growl at the invasion of dusters and furniture polish which is now going on.

Fancy King Cheops, the legitimate head of the Fourth Dynasty of the Nile, and the inventor of the Pyramids, having his mummified nose tickled with the feather broom of a twentieth-century charwoman! It is an insult; but it is true.

Yesterday there were quite a dozen big illuminated coffins lying cold and empty in the mummy room; and from the splutterings that were going on behind a door marked "Private" one could only imagine that ancient Egypt was having a wholesale bath.

There was trouble, too, among the statues. Venus Aphrodite, who has been "Preparing for her Bath," ever since she was born, had been lifted off her pedestal by three gentlemen named Bill, Tom and 'Emery respectively.

Over the way, Dionysos grinned at her in an unmannerly smirk. All that could be seen of the winged man-headed lion (imported from the palace of Assur Nasir-pal) was his tail. The rest was under a wrapping of brown holland.

Everywhere among the statues there was a smell of paint, beeswax, and turpentine. Priceless treasures were hidden under piles of scaffolding, and some of the most interesting routes in the museum were barred by frowning boards announcing "No Thoroughfare."

Among the visitors to the museum during the day was Emperor Lebudy, First King of the Saharas, who is anxious to present a bas-relief of himself—in bronze—to the authorities.—[London Leader.]

#### JUSTICE AND MERCY.

The Pahson: I knows he wuz guilty, but de judge wuz too hahd on him.

The Deacon: De judge had to do his duty, pahson. He had to give him justice.

"Dat's all right 'bout justice, but justice ain't all. Dey's sich a thing as mercy. Judges ought to be justicious, but dey ought to be mercenary, too."—[Kansas City Journal.]

#### THOMAS EUCHRE PRIZES.

"So your husband sets to your playing progressive euchre?"

"Yes."

"But you are very lucky."

"That's the difficulty. He says the house is getting so full of bargain counter prizes he can't find any place to hang his hat."—[Washington Star.]

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## OUR MATERIAL GROWTH.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors, and contemplated enterprises.]

### Onyx for Building.

THERE is on Broadway a building which has a front of the mottled greenish-gray stone that is quarried on Catalina Island, having been used in ancient time by the aborigines. It makes a handsome front. Otherwise ornamental stone has been little used in Los Angeles, which is somewhat strange, when we consider that there are within a short distance of this city deposits of handsome marble, while in Arizona and New Mexico marvelously beautiful stone is found in abundance. The following item is found in the Santa Fé New Mexican. "Who will be the first to erect a building with an onyx front? This seems to be a liberal offer:

"R. J. Ewing of Glorieta, who had a fine exhibit of New Mexican onyx at the Territorial Fair at Albuquerque, offers any one who will use a quantity of the onyx for a building front in any of the principal cities of the United States, the required amount, by paying the transportation on the same. No charge will be made for quarrying it, or for the material itself. The onyx deposits which Mr. Ewing offers are located about twenty miles southwest of here, and near Glorieta."

### New Mineral Reduction Process.

Z. B. STUART of No. 225 Laughlin building, Los Angeles, has invented a new system known as the "Stuart Agitation Process," for treating and extracting values from ore pulps, tailings and slimes. Where cyanide or other chemical solutions are used as dissolving agents, it is especially recommended for working those of low-grade values, as the mechanical construction and operation of the agitation tanks have been carefully designed so as to recover all the values in the pulp which may be placed in the tanks, and especially is this true in the working of gold ores susceptible to cyanide treatment.

The agitation tanks of the Stuart process are arranged with a gravel filter at the bottom of the tanks, into which the coarse gold is forced and lodged in the process of agitation, and which is readily recovered by cleaning up the gravel after the pulp has been discharged therefrom. The apparatus and process have been patented in the United States and Canada, and patents for Mexico and other foreign countries are now pending.

### By-products.

LEON LABONDE writes from Tonawanda, N. Y., that what is needed in California is a strong "waste product" company to handle apple, orange and lemon culls, grape culls, or surplus apricot and peach pits, and such other waste products from the fruit-growing industries as may be available. Those who are interested in this subject may reach Mr. Labonde, who is consulting chemist and general manager of a cider and vinegar company, by addressing him at P. O. box 594, Rochester, N. Y.

### Tartaric Acid from Grapes.

IT was recently mentioned in this department that a prize of \$25,000 had been offered by San Francisco people for a practical method of making cream of tartar from grapes. The following on this subject is from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"A. Sbarboro, chairman of the California Promotion Committee, has announced to the committee that an association of vineyardists has been formed for the purpose of solving the problem of how to produce cream of tartar from grapes. The association is entitled the 'American Grape Acid Association,' and has offered a prize of \$25,000 to the ingenious individual who can produce a successful formula. Such well-known men as Prof. E. W. Hilgard, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California; A. Schilling of the firm of A. Schilling & Co., C. De Guigne, president of the American Cream Tartar Co.; Percy T. Morgan president of the California Wine Association, the largest distributors of wine in the United States, and A. Sbarboro, president of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, will constitute the jury which will award the decision.

"This is a bona fide proposition, said Mr. Sbarboro, and the Grape Acid Association has deposited securities with Daniel Meyer, the banker, guaranteeing the payment of the award. There is no advertising scheme about this proposition. If any one is successful in discovering the process or formula for the utilization of California grapes to produce tartaric acid on a commercial basis, such a process would be of inestimable value to California, and to the United States. The United States is a very large importer of grape acids (which are material for cream of tartar,) despite the fact that California is a very large producer of grapes. What we wish is to cease importing grape acid and turn our grapes into tartaric acid in this country. The present value of tartaric acid wholesale, continued Mr. Sbarboro, is 31 cents a pound. A gallon of wine weighs with cooperage, about ten pounds, and if made from grapes costing \$10 a ton in the gross, is valued at only 10 cents. Thus the value of the wine of that grade would be only 1 cent a pound, while a value of a pound of tartaric acid would be 31 cents."

"A great deal of tartaric acid is made in Europe and elsewhere from the most expensive grapes. California vineyardists assert that tartaric acid produced from the most costly grades of grapes is no better than that which is produced from the cheap. Prominent wine raisers say that in the ripening of the grape a part of the acid is transformed into sugar. There is a probability that the opposite operation can be formed, i. e., the transformation of the sugar into acid, and particularly tartaric acid."

### Alfalfa in California.

THE California Promotion Committee sends the following circular:

"Alfalfa has been grown with more or less success in every State and Territory in the Union, from Maine to Washington, and from California to Florida, says an article issued by the California Promotion Committee. From bulletins published by the United States Department of Agriculture there is evidence that alfalfa has gained recognition as the best hay and soiling crop in the West. There is not a State from which the report has not gone out that alfalfa will, when properly treated, become one of the best fodder plants. In the South it has been widely recommended as a valuable addition to the list of forage grasses and clovers. In the Middle and Eastern States it promises to become a rival of the better known and more widely grown red clover.

"California, with 299,898 acres planted to alfalfa, is the second most important State in point of alfalfa acreage in the Union, being only exceeded by Colorado. Land planted to alfalfa in California is productive throughout the year, however, while in Colorado the growth of the plant is necessarily arrested at least three or four months of the year, during the season of snows, frosts and bitter cold.

"Despite the fact that alfalfa is so generally grown, care must be observed in its cultivation, if one is to secure the best results. It has its enemies, but with any sort of attention there are few crops in California so hardy and dependable.

"Alfalfa makes a splendid food for hogs, and the success with which it is grown in this State should be a factor in encouraging the raising of same. 'One acre of alfalfa will furnish forage for from ten to twenty hogs per season,' declares Farmers' Bulletin, No. 31, of the United States Department of Agriculture. There is not a cheaper or better way of producing pork than to allow growing pigs to run in a field of alfalfa. At a conservative estimate, ten pigs per acre will gain 100 pounds each during the season from May to September, and 1000 pounds of pork cannot be produced so cheaply on any other food. The pigs will come out of the field in autumn in capital condition to fatten with corn or small grain. The alfalfa in a hog pasture should be mowed once or twice during the summer, or whenever it begins to get hard and woody.

"The wide distribution and importance of alfalfa in California and the influence exerted by this forage in building isolated agricultural communities as well as its contribution to the importance of districts more thickly populated recommends it to the attention of every one interested in the agricultural progress of the State. Alfalfa has made the dairying interests of this State. Hogs, turkeys and many other animals thrive on it. When the expense of getting bulky crops to market has made their cultivation in distant communities profitless, alfalfa has opened a way to prosperity through encouraging stock raising. Much as has already been done, the possibilities which alfalfa offers have scarcely been hinted at."

### Redlands Fruit-Packing Equipment.

THE Citrus Union of Redlands is extensively enlarging its equipment for packing the orange crop of the coming season, according to the Redlands Review. Two of the smaller packing-houses of the district embracing Redlands Junction are to be used for box-making so as to give more room for storage in the other houses. Rayburn graders and the overhead system have been installed in the Earl and Gregory houses. The graders are so arranged that forty-eight packers can be accommodated at one of them. From start to finish the oranges are handled on canvas, thereby eliminating bruises.

### Covina Mineral Water.

G. O. SHOUSE is very much encouraged over the demand that is growing for the Covina Mineral Water from the springs on his ranch in the Hollenbeck hills, says the Covina Argus. "The water is meeting with ready sale in Los Angeles, and all the surrounding towns of the county." Mr. Shouse has let a contract for a bottling house to be erected at the mouth of the tunnel. The house is to be equipped with bottling machinery, and is to have space for storage.

### Southern California Borax Output.

A RECENT publication of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "The Production of Borax in 1902," has the following to say concerning the output of that staple chemical in Southern California:

"The colemanite mines at Borate, twelve miles northeast of Daggett, Cal., which are operated by the Pacific Coast Borax Company, continue to yield a sufficient quantity of ore to satisfy the market requirements. In the mining of this material, the increasing depth has added to the cost of extraction. During 1902 this company continued the search for colemanite deposits in the Death Valley region, and acquired much additional property. The deposits in the Armagosa Valley are under careful examination, the ore therefrom being carried by trac-

tion engines to the railroad at Manvel, a distance of miles, whence it is shipped to the refinery in order to determine its value. The extent of the deposits on property will soon be ascertained. The large soda plant at Bayonne, N. J., which was destroyed in 1902, has been entirely rebuilt. The Pacific Coast Company continues to supply by far the greater part of the borax output of the United States, as well as a proportion of the borax acid production, and the extent of the domestic market of borax is practically unlimited.

"The American Borax Company, which is under control of the Standard Sanitary Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has greatly extended its plant at Daggett, now has installed ten 20,000-gallon digesters, in which the crude material from the mud deposits in that locality is treated by sulphurous acid. The new plant has largely increased the output of boric acid and borax concentrates by this company, and, owing to the satisfactory results obtained, the company contemplates extending the works still further during the coming winter season. A new refinery is being erected near Pittsburgh, Pa., for the final treatment of the products from the works at Daggett."

### Brick Kilns at Corona.

BUILDING operations are progressing rapidly at Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company plant west of the depot," says the Corona Courier. A large round kiln is about all completed except the brick floor. The chimney for the kilns is completed far as the brick work goes, and the large steel flue stack is all ready for hoisting. The foundation for the dry pan are being prepared. The boilers and engine are in place, but not connected up as yet. A cement reservoir has been constructed to hold crude and other work is in progress. When finished, the plant will be a complete one."

### San Dimas Citrus Nurseries.

THE San Dimas citrus nurseries, owned by R. Teague and located six miles from Covina, are the largest in the world," says the Covina Argus. "The enterprise was started by Mr. Teague in a small way in 1890, and to-day he ships trees by the hundreds of thousands to every part of the world, daily receiving orders from foreign governments."

### Bigger Pier for Newport.

UMBER and piles are being shipped to Newport Beach in large quantities by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, to be used in the expanding and tending and repairing the wharf at that point," says the Santa Ana Blade. "The work in contemplation will require the expenditure of several thousands of dollars."

### Need of Apple Evaporators.

SAYS the Lompoc Record: "Other sections where apples are grown to the extent that they are in this section have several evaporators at work putting the non-marketable fruit in a condition for market. The apple and pear waste here reaches between one and two hundred tons. At Watsonville no appreciable amount of fruit of any kind is allowed to go to waste. Here is an opening for some enterprising man to start a paying business."

### Botany Work in Riverside County.

STUDIES in botany which promise to result in benefit to the community generally have been inaugurated in Riverside, according to the Enterprise of that city. A botany club in which Mr. and Mrs. S. Grout are leaders has been organized. Nearly all the members of the club are practical botanists. It is purposed to secure as nearly as possible a complete list of the plants of the county.

### Chili Peppers.

A NOVEL industry has been launched in the southern part of the State which promises to yield considerable to the promoters," says the Santa Barbara Independent. "Several hundred acres have been secured in Orange county, and are being devoted to the cultivation of chili peppers for the eastern market. For the past years there has been some demand in the middle West and far East, but mostly from Californians or persons who have spent considerable time in the West, but promoters of the industry have made a campaign of education in the East, and have been rewarded by securing quite a demand for the California chili pepper. As a result the first carload of peppers ever sent to the East Orange county the early part of this week.

"The promoters believe that within a short time will have demands for several carloads a year."

LOS ANGELES

MINING REVIEW

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# Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

## PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

By a Staff Writer.

(The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer a week before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers.)

### Adulterated Olive Oil.

In a recent dispatch from New York, published in The Times, the president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of that city declared that there is only a trifling adulteration of Italian imports before they reach this country, but much after their arrival. He declares that the New York wholesaler mixes two gallons of Italian olive oil with eight gallons of American cottonseed oil, bought at 40 cents a gallon.

It is doubtless true that this is done, but the president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce will experience much difficulty in convincing Americans that much of the olive oil imported from Italy and France is not adulterated. Reports of American consuls at Mediterranean ports go to prove the contrary. Also, in that case, what becomes of the numerous shiploads of cottonseed that are sent from the United States to the Mediterranean? Now that excellent olive oil is made in California, there should be no excuse for our people to use the imported oil, although it is true in many cases that our olive-oil manufacturers have still much to learn in the way of making a thoroughly first-class palatable article. On the other hand, much good oil is spoiled by being exposed to heat and light, in stores or dwellings. It is a common thing to see bottles of olive oil exposed to the sun and light in the show window of a grocery store, an exceedingly foolish practice, when it is remembered that olive oil is more sensitive than butter. The grocer would never dream of exposing rolls of butter in a sunny show window. Olive oil should always be kept in a cool, dark place.

### Lentils.

A FEW weeks ago there appeared in this department an article referring to a statement of Dr. Haynes, who had recently returned from a trip to Europe, in which he stated that the laborers of England did not receive sufficient wages to enable them to buy enough food to keep them in health. The Times showed that it was not so much a question of insufficient food as of unintelligent selection of food. In the course of the article, the statement was made that "peas, beans and lentils may be had for about 3 cents a pound or less." A Los Angeles woman, while expressing warm approval of the article, calls attention to the fact that there is a mistake in regard to the price of lentils. Beans are at present exceptionally high, the wholesale quotation in Los Angeles for pink beans being \$3.50 per hundred pounds. Field peas are quoted at \$2.50 and lentils at \$7 to \$7.50 per hundredweight. The latter retail at 12½ cents a pound. This is a high price, and should make lentils a profitable crop for our farmers to raise. They are the most nutritious of all vegetable foods, are highly palatable, and should be much more extensively used. There are few things in the food line that appeal to a hungry man more than lentil soup, for which Esau sold his birthright. If the skins are not removed through a colander, lentils should at least be thoroughly soaked over night, as otherwise they are likely to prove indigestible.

Even at 12½ cents a pound, however, lentils are a very cheap form of food, costing, for the actual nourishment they contain, only one-sixth as much as lean beef, without bone, at 20 cents a pound, while a pound of beans at 4 cents is equal in food value to nearly four pounds of lean beef at 20 cents—in other words, more than 16 to 1.

### Foodish Business.

THE solemn farce of a protracted investigation by government scientists as to whether food preservatives are injurious to health continues. A recent dispatch from Washington said:

"The food tests conducted under the direction of Prof. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department will be resumed tomorrow, when twelve young government clerks, who have pledged themselves to partake of a poison diet for nine months in the interest of science, will go to breakfast in the laboratory dining-room. Dr. Wiley said: 'Salicylic acid probably will be the first preservative used in the experiments. The report of the work accomplished with borax last year has been almost completed. So far I have been able to make only deductions from the experiments.'"

What a waste of time that might be better expended in the Agricultural Department working in the interest of the Chicago meat packers, or the California dried-fruit packers?

### Catarrh.

MRS. H. D. G. of Compton sends the following communication. Pure olive oil alone is doubtless a good thing to use in this, as in many other ailments:

"There are so many requests for a cure for catarrh that I can no longer withhold from the many sufferers from that loathsome disease a simple remedy that has afforded me so much relief. I do not offer it as a cure, for I believe, with Dr. Hall, an eminent New York physician, that there is no cure for catarrh of long standing, as it is always connected with a scrofulous constitution, and has never been cured by any known drug. If it is a slight attack, contracted from taking cold or from dampness,

it will get well of itself. Or simply avoid taking more cold, keep the bowels acting every day, and maintain the general health, and a cure will follow. I have been a victim of catarrh for thirty-five years. I have used many advertised remedies, and also received treatment from specialists of high standing, with only temporary relief while undergoing treatment, all the old symptoms returning soon after the treatment ceased. I have been using a simple remedy for more than twenty years, which gives instant relief, as many could testify to whom I have recommended it. Once a day place about twelve drops of olive oil in a teaspoon, add two drops of glycerine, tip the head well back, place the finger on one nostril, pressing it down; pour the oil in the other nostril, snuffing the oil well up into the diseased parts. Then treat the other nostril the same. It loosens the offensive mucus, which will pass off, relieving the dull, heavy ache in the head, ringing in the ears, smarting of eyelids and all the unpleasant symptoms caused by the clogged passages, leaving the head clear, and giving such a sense of relief that only those who have experienced all its ill effects can appreciate."

### Diabetes.

C. Z. says that diabetes may be cured through well-selected food, in connection with flaxseed. Doubtless, however, it would be futile to attempt to cure this, or indeed any other disease, without strict attention to diet.

### Liquorice.

M. A. S. inquires whether "liquorice is good for the body in general, or if it is injurious to the teeth, being acid." Liquorice is a harmless vegetable product, and is supposed to be of value in aiding the purification of the blood. Care should, however, be taken to obtain the pure root. The cheap liquorice sticks sold on the market are largely adulterated with ox blood, or some other cheap substance.

### Bee Stings for Rheumatism.

R. M. J. writes as follows from San Diego:

"I have been much interested in your magazine department, especially the articles under the head of 'Care of the Body.' It is an education that the average American very much needs; referring to your article on October 4 on bee stings for rheumatism, I will say if it will be of any benefit to your readers, I have an experience. I had rheumatism worrying me for fifteen years; tried everything for it that was suggested, and only moved it from one place to another and back. During this time was in Illinois, Missouri and Colorado, and then brought it with me to San Diego in 1885. It finally settled in a spot about an inch in diameter on my right hip. The spot became partially calloused, and so tender that I could hardly touch it without pain, and it could not be persuaded to move. About twelve years ago I went for a couple of days to visit a friend, who amused himself with 350 stands of bees. In looking over his apiary I remembered a piece I had read in an eastern paper some twenty years before on bee stings. I asked my friend if he could sting me with some of his half-dead bees. He suggested insanity, etc., but caught one, and another, and another, till he backed the business end of four up against that spot, where they left their stingers all right. Did not suffer any from it; forgot it in a few days. Some six months after a friend told me he had the rheumatism. 'Oh,' I said, 'I have it right here on this spot.' Well, but I could not find it, and haven't found it yet."

### Food and Uric Acid.

HERE is an inquiry from G. E. W. of Catalina Island: "Will you please let me know in your next issue what my diet should be of the following food to reduce the uric acid in my system—beef, mutton, fat mutton, fish, oysters, eggs, potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, peas, beans, spinach, carrots, wheat, rye or corn bread, rice, tapioca, apples, figs, prunes, bananas, pastry, tea, coffee, milk. I would like very much to know what I can eat of the above food, and not increase the uric acid in my system."

Avoid pastry—it may not form uric acid, but it is likely to give indigestion, and so weaken the eliminating power of the system. Eat very sparingly of meats, fish, oysters and milk, and no animal fat. In other words, use very little animal food of all kinds, which is the chief means by which uric acid is introduced into the body.

### Eucalyptus for Consumption.

AN Arizona correspondent sends the following inquiry: "Some time ago I noticed in your department of the Sunday Magazine an article concerning the treatment of consumption with eucalyptus. I know it is contrary to your custom to give free advertising, but you would confer the greatest favor if in this case you would kindly send me the name of a physician who uses this cure, or inform me in what way I can secure further information concerning the eucalyptus treatment."

The Times knows of no physician who has used the eucalyptus remedy for consumption. Another correspondent sends the following in regard to the use of eucalyptus for catarrh, which the Arizona woman might try for consumption. Nothing of this kind is, however, likely to prove of permanent benefit unless the fresh air treatment is adopted, and careful attention paid to the diet:

"In the hygiene department of a recent issue of The

# TOOTH TALK

No. 79

## PROPHYLACTIC PAINLESSNESS.

Prophylactic Dentistry is the most painless kind of dentistry, and there's no element of danger in it. For instance, a decayed tooth is abnormally sensitive; the surrounding tissues are usually slightly inflamed at first, the inflammation extends to the peridental membrane, and the nerve fibers are irritated and excited. Perhaps the penetration of the exposed dentine by acids has established a slight inflammation in the nerve cavity, and the tooth is upon the verge of aching. No wonder the drill is painful then.

Prophylactic dentistry removes sensitiveness, not with nerve-deadening drugs, but by subduing inflammations and restoring normal conditions. Then skill, carefulness, complete equipment of modern instruments and willingness to give the task the time it ought to have, reduce pain to the minimum.

## ART IN PLATE MAKING.

Comparatively few who attempt dentistry make a success of it. They may make a financial success, but fail to produce work of the true artistic kind. Both bridge work and plate making demand a peculiarly fine sense of art. Nature is to be counterfeited in the actual image of her own work, and the counterfeit must bear that indescribable lifelike quality.

I like plate work. Every piece of work of this kind affords an art study, and I take the true artist's pride in every plate I produce. I do not make the cheapest kind of plates. One can't even put good materials into a two or three-dollar plate, and I am sure that none of my patients would care to sacrifice naturalness and wear a two or three-dollar look in order to save a dollar or two.

## MY BRIDGE WORK.

I am not the only dentist making good bridge work. I am merely one of the comparatively few. If you come to me you can be sure of perfection upon all points. If you go elsewhere you may of may not get good work. Surely the work you get will be inferior to mine in one and perhaps two respects. My special adaptation of the crown to the root is very important. It adds to the strength and durability of bridge work, and protects the root at a point where decay is common. Prophylactic treatment of the root and gums is equally important where needed.

Consultation is always free, and my charges for work are always fair. Will quote definite prices after knowing just what work is needed.

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## CATARRH OR INDIGESTION

If suffering from either, Yerba Lip-Tus Remedies Cure You! Here is positive proof from home people: "For 15 years I suffered untold agony with indigestion and catarrh of stomach. Yerba Lip-Tus cured me—Mrs. W. Sues, 530 South Grand ave. "I had nasal catarrh for 27 years, and lost sense of smell. Yerba Lip-Tus cured me and restored sense of smell.—John Jacksty, 904 Diamond Street."

THE HILL YERBA LIP-TUS CO.,

706 SAN PEDRO STREET.



## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

Times I notice an inquiry, 'How to use eucalyptus oil for catarrh?' I have never tried that oil for catarrh, but think if any benefit would be derived from it I can suggest a better method of making use of it, which is to get a small bowl, or any suitable cup or dish, place a small funnel over the top (the dish should be slightly larger at top than funnel;) put boiling water in the dish, in which you have first put your oil, cover with inverted funnel and inhale vapor through the funnel tip, taking care not to draw the hot air up too strongly at first. I do not know as to eucalyptus oil, but would think best to try a much smaller quantity of oil until tested. At any rate of the oil we use only three or four drops suffice. Boiling water will cut the oil (or some kinds of oil) equal to alcohol, but it should be boiling, not simply hot. In this way steaming the face is avoided, and liability of taking cold lessened."

### Constipation.

J. F. writes as follows from Battle Creek, Mich.:

"I reside in Los Angeles, but business frequently calls me away from home, and such is my estimate of the value of your articles in the Sunday Illustrated edition of The Times, under the head of 'Care of the Body,' that I have the paper forwarded to me wherever I may go. I have been here three months, under treatment for paralysis, dyspepsia and constipation. Having read in your valuable paper several times recently articles recommending 'soaked wheat in the morning,' I have tried it for constipation, but found it produced a sort of water brash of the stomach. Am trying the two meals a day plan, eating at 12:30 and 6:30 o'clock. I chewed the wheat (three teaspoonfuls) about fifteen minutes, and ate nothing else until noon. My paralysis and general health have been much improved by the treatment here, but it has had no effect on the constipation. For the benefit of your thousands of readers who are seeking earnestly for relief from this almost universal trouble, kindly tell us in your next issue how long the wheat treatment should be continued in order to get relief, and whether there is anything which can be combined with the wheat to prevent the water brash?"

The wheat treatment for constipation was merely published in this department as a suggestion from a correspondent. Since then several other correspondents have stated that they derived much benefit therefrom. If the correspondent still finds it disagrees with him he would better drop it. By keeping up the no-breakfast plan, taking a glass or two of distilled water on arising, selecting food that tends to promote action of the bowels, taking bending exercises, kneading the bowels thoroughly night and morning, and going regularly to the closet at a certain hour every day, he should succeed in overcoming this troublesome complaint.

### Another Sanatorium for Consumptives.

HENRY B. Ely of Redlands writes as follows in regard to a sanatorium for persons of moderate means. There is room for many institutions of this kind in Southern California:

"I notice with great interest in your hygienic column a reference to Dr. Barlow's sanatorium in Los Angeles. For two years citizens of Redlands have maintained an open-air sanatorium near this city, with accommodations for about fifteen persons, who pay \$5 a week for board. I inclose a photograph showing the situation. It is an ideal site, and the tent system secures an absolutely out-of-door existence for the patients. While everything is of the most primitive character, the strictest sanitary regulations prevail. The work is under the direction of a trained nurse, and the local physicians supply their services in cases of need without charge. So simple are the surroundings, and so inexpensive the furnishings, that in case the funds run low, we are able to close down temporarily until such time as the treasury has enough on hand to resume operations. Incidentally we expect to raise chickens and eggs enough for the purposes of the 'settlement.' The patients do their own work, in caring for their tents, except when they are physically unable to do so.

"The grounds comprise forty acres, so that when the people appreciate the necessity for the isolation and scientific treatment of tuberculosis, there will be enough room to establish a modern sanatorium. For the present all we propose to do is to receive patients from the city of Redlands. Thus the settlement becomes an institution maintained by the citizens here for the treatment solely of patients within its own limits. It is a work that every city in Southern California should maintain, not only for the purpose of humanity, but for the purposes of self-protection and self-interest.

### Ants.

A CORRESPONDENT asks for a repetition of a recipe given several months ago in this department by another correspondent for the extermination of ants. Readers of this department should be careful to file their copies, as The Times cannot undertake to reproduce articles. The suggestion was to take equal parts of borax, sugar and salt, and to put it into the holes which the ants inhabit.

### Grape Olive Extract.

OLIVE oil has come into great favor in these parts during the past year or two. It may properly be said, without boasting, that this is largely due to the fact that the virtues of olive oil have been so strongly and frequently emphasized in this department of The Times. Olive oil is not a medicine, but is a highly nutritious and very easily digested food, which acts somewhat in a medicinal manner by lubricating the body, supplying the blood with red corpuscles, and aiding the liver and kidneys to eliminate morbid matter from the system. Ap-

plied externally it is nourishing to the body, and is also excellent in cases of fever, reducing the temperature.

A new product of the olive has been recently placed on the market by the Shaw Preserve Company of Los Angeles. It is made at Ontario, is called Shaw's Grape-Olive Extract, and is composed of condensed grape juice, unfermented, beaten up with olive oil, so as to form a sort of emulsion or syrup. This should be a good thing for people to try who find themselves unable to take olive oil in its natural state, or to eat ripe olives.

### A Curious Treatment for Piles.

A CHICAGO correspondent sends the following treatment for piles. The Times does not vouch for its efficacy or safety:

"For protruding piles, we recommend pulverized oyster shells to be eaten several times through the day. These little shells pass through the rectum and cut the protruding pile off. They must be taken for a considerable amount of time—at least two weeks. The shells must be first baked in a hot oven. When cool break in small pieces and sift through a fine cloth."

### Neuralgia and "Elephants."

HERE is a suggestion as to the occasional cause of neuralgia in women. It is from Health Culture:

"A predisposition to neuralgia may indeed be aggravated by anything tending to impair the vital energy of the patient, and sexual exhaustion is undoubtedly a frequent secondary cause, though in the case of weak women, overtaxed with matrimonial demands, medical advisers may have a pardonable hesitation about a direct intimation of their conjectures. They must do what they can by recommending a change of air or the waters of some blue law ridden health resort not apt to attract male salvation seekers.

"Yes, that may prove a remedy, but what's the cause, doctor?" inquired a little bit of a German lady with a Jumbo of a marital encumbrance.

"The cause, madam, is irrelevant," said the cautious physician.

"What do you say? Ihr elephant (your elephant)? Do you mean my husband? with a close guess at the truth."

### Hives.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent says she has cured her husband of a very bad case of hives by the following prescription: The Times, in this department, is not in the habit of recommending anything that savors of drugs, but this is simple, and if it does no good, can do no particular harm:

Mix sulphur, bi-carbonate of soda and cream of tartar, equal parts, and take a teaspoonful every two or three hours. Four doses are usually enough. It may be taken dry, or in water.

At the same time, to insure a permanent cure, care must be taken to avoid food or drinks that overheat the blood.

### Coffee.

IN his book on "Mental Medicine," Dr. Hudson declares: the most prolific source of suggestions adverse to health are found in the newspaper literature relating to diet. Here is an example of this. It is an article by Mrs. M. L. Bean, in the American Queen:

"There are undoubtedly many people who, for one reason or another, must abstain from this beverage, but to the great majority of healthy adults its temperate use is not only not to be prohibited, but rather encouraged. It has distinctive nutritive, healing and soothing qualities as well as the universally recognized one of stimulating.

"Coffee-drinking should not be allowed in children or young people until school days are well over, and then each one may determine by careful observation of its effects whether or not she may safely drink it. If there is a decided and persistent tendency to biliousness, perhaps accompanied with sick headaches and muddy complexion, coffee must not be indulged in; if the person is delicate in nervous constitution, excitable and 'trembly,' she also must abstain.

"To the healthy person coffee is a most agreeable physical and mental stimulant, followed by no injurious reaction. It rivals all other beverages in producing contentment of mind and amiability, it always hunger and bodily fatigue, it increases the incentive and capacity for work, both physical and mental; it enables its users to remain a longer time without food or sleep, to endure fatigue and to preserve a cheerfulness of mind not imparted by any other beverage; it also produces more real physical and muscular energy without attendant injury; it gives a warming, cordial impression to the stomach, quickly followed by a diffusible nervous excitation extending to the brain, evidenced by increased vigor of imagination and intellect, without the subsequent stupor, confusion or atrophy, that results from the use of alcoholic or narcotic potations.

"Coffee is, in fact, far better than narcotic drugs in some cases of wasting sickness when judiciously administered. As a substitute for quinine it may be given hot, black and strongly concentrated.

"In the hysterical paroxysms peculiar to some women, often exhibited by crying, screaming or almost insane temporary symptoms, a small cup of well-made black coffee will work a quick and radical transformation. The same wonderful beneficence of coffee is well known in cases of opium poisoning, stupor or lethargy, spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, croup and malaria.

"As a disinfectant and deodorizer, coffee has but few equals. By burning a teaspoonful on a shovel, or tin, in a sick room, all noxious odors and exhalations are effectually neutralized. After a hearty meal a good cup of coffee relieves any feeling of oppression and enables the stomach easily to take care of its load. A cup of black coffee will often dissipate a nervous headache."

This is wrong. It is true that the proprietors of certain

(CONTINUED ON 27TH PAGE.)



## PURE CALIFORNIA OLIVE OIL.



Physicians everywhere recognize the value of pure Olive Oil as a

### HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

It is prescribed in cases of

**CONSTIPATION, APPENDICITIS, CATARRH, CANCER, SCARLET FEVER,**

We have the highest indorsements from reputable physicians and prominent sanitariums and hospital nurses.

OUR BOOKLET FREE.

*James Hill & Sons*  
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## WHAT A TRUSS IS FOR

The first great object of a truss is to support the rupture and afford comfort to the wearer. In addition, I always aim to so fit the truss that nature will gradually close the rupture.

This kind of a truss is made to measure, to fit the individual case, and when I have finished it I guarantee it. Perhaps what some of my pleased patrons have to say would interest you. If so, let me hear from you.

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MANKATO, MINNESOTA.



# Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 25TH PAGE.)

substitutes for coffee are in the habit of somewhat exaggerating the dangers of coffee drinking. It is their business to do so. The fact remains, however, that coffee is a dangerous beverage and if taken regularly is bound to work harm. There is no country in the world, outside of the United States, where people drink coffee three times a day, as many do in this country. In England no one would dream of taking coffee with lunch or dinner—except a small cup of black coffee after dinner. Instead, they take light wine or beer, which is really less harmful to the system than coffee—less of a stimulant. Coffee is purely a stimulant, and, like all stimulants, the taste for it and the apparent need of it continually grows. The confirmed coffee drinker finds it as difficult to give up the black cup as the whisky toper does to abandon the glass of red liquor. Coffee will produce nervousness. It is particularly disastrous in its effects upon the liver. Many persons who are troubled with liver complaint would find relief merely by abandoning coffee. Brazil is full of nervous wrecks caused by coffee. There are many here, too.

There are several substitutes for coffee on the market, some of which are widely advertised. They are made of various grains, parched and in at least one case—a local product—are flavored with essence of coffee. There can, however, be no real "substitute" for coffee, to suit the regular coffee drinker, any more than there can be any substitute for tobacco. It is the stimulating effect of the caffeine—a poison—that the coffee drinker craves. However, a person should easily be able to gradually break himself of the coffee habit, by mixing cereal coffee and real coffee together, and gradually diminishing the amount of the latter.

Coffee is a great destroyer of the complexion. In Switzerland, where a vast amount of strong coffee is consumed, the women, who are handsome and attractive as girls, with beautiful complexions, are noted for the sallow and wrinkled skins which they assume, after they pass girlhood. Young women who are desirous of having a good complexion—and what young woman is not—would do well to avoid the Mocha berry.

## Prohibitionists Who Drink Alcohol.

DEFERRING to the fact that large quantities of patent medicines containing from 15 to nearly 50 per cent. of alcohol, or several times as much as light wine or beer, are consumed by people who would shudder at the thought of drinking a glass of claret, a writer in Health says:

"It has been frequently asserted that the drinking habit is on the increase among the women of this country. Is it to be wondered at, when their taste is vitiated and their will power undermined by having alcohol surreptitiously administered in excessive quantities, under the guise of a beneficial medicine? It is the meanest kind of hypocrisy to practice liquor selling, and to evade the license fee by calling it a remedy, and although it is necessary in many of these preparations to employ alcohol to preserve it, it should be the duty of the legislature to limit the percentage that should be used, so that this cause and temptation should be removed from the path of the young and unsuspecting."

## The Great American Pie.

IN the course of an article on methods of reducing obesity, recently published in The Times, Dr. R. C. Latson, editor of the Health Culture Magazine, had the following to say in regard to that great American food staple, pie:

"Pie is symbolic in many ways of the entire trend of modern civilization. Wheat, in its natural state, is a natural and valuable food for man. Even more essential to his life. Proper oil and fats are essential to his life. When these ingredients, however, are subjected to the processes necessary to make a pie, the resulting products are not only quite impoverished from a dietetic standpoint, but are an actual injury to the system, affecting it in many ways. One of these is to produce obesity. The taste for sweets is natural to man, and such taste may be gratified without injury or difficulty by the free use of sweet fruits, whose sugar, levulose, is both chemically and physiologically an entirely different substance from the cane sugar used in the manufacture of candy and cookery."

On the other hand, in his recently published book, "The Law of Mental Medicine," Dr. Thomas J. Hudson writes as follows on this subject:

"I undertake to say that the American pie is as well adapted to the purpose as any food known to civilized mankind. In saying this, I do not include the article known as 'railroad pie,' which is popularly believed, not without reason, to be so constructed as to render what is not sold to the famished traveler available as ballast in railroad construction. I refer to the American pie as it was made by our New England grandmothers in antebellum days—that is, before the crusade was instituted against it as an institution. Did any of the crusaders stop to analyze its contents with the view of ascertaining what it is that renders pie so very unwholesome? If the result has never been published. Let us, then, examine it dispassionately, with the view of determining, approximately, what proportion of suggestion has been added in with its other ingredients in order to render it indigestible.

The American pie, per se, is built up of the following materials, to wit: flour, water, lard or butter, or sugar and fruit, the latter normally predominating as to bulk. The more epicurean tastes prevailing among the aristocratic portion of New England farmers demanded a little flavoring of nutmeg—real nutmeg, not the nutmeg of Connecticut commerce (that being manufactured solely for the export trade as tradition informs

Will some dietetic crank please to inform us what there

is among the materials themselves, or in the combination, that is unwholesome or indigestible, or even hard to digest? Is it not, indeed, a combination devoutly to be wished for by any one of simple tastes and normal appetite? Is there anything connected with it, suggestion excepted, that could have the remotest tendency to cause it to 'disagree' with the most delicate digestive apparatus? Clearly not."

Here is another case where doctors radically differ. As between the two the editor of this department is inclined to agree with Dr. Latson. Not that a small slice of pie, having a light crust, and made with sound fruit, is likely to do a person whose digestion is fairly good any particular amount of harm, especially if butter or olive oil is used in the shortening, but pie is not a wholesome article of food to be used so frequently as it is in most American households. Some people even eat it for breakfast. Dr. Hudson is certainly wrong when he attempts to prove that pie must be wholesome, because the various ingredients are not unwholesome. As Dr. Latson shows, fruit and oil and flour are all more or less necessary to the system, but when combined, they are unwholesome. The dough formed by mixing flour and grease is a very hard substance for the gastric juice to work upon, and lies for a long time undigested in the stomach of a person whose digestive organs are not very vigorous. Especially is this true of the soggy under crust found in many fruit pies.

The American pie is unknown in England, where there is a much more wholesome substitute. A china dish, made for the purpose, about two inches in depth, is filled with fruit. Then a thin paste which makes a light flaky crust is placed over the top with a slit in the middle, and an inverted cup underneath, to hold up the crust. Consequently there is no heavy under crust, and the dish consists principally of fruit, with a little crisp pastry. It would be a good idea if this variety should be widely substituted for the less wholesome American pie.

By the way, Dr. Hudson died a few months ago. Perhaps he had been eating too much pie.

## Good Bread.

THE editor of "A Stuffed Club" writes as follows on this subject:

"In the first place, it should be understood by everyone what is meant by good bread. Good bread should represent the whole grain, and it should be made in such a way that it will disintegrate (break down) in the mouth, never to come together. Bread that balls in the mouth should never go into the stomach. Again, bread with unwholesome ingredients should not be eaten. Yeast or any ferment should not be used in bread, for it tends to feed catarrh. Catarrhal inflammations will not get well so long as food is eaten that favors their existence.

"A good baking powder, made of chemically pure bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar is the most simple and least harmful of all bread raisers. The most wholesome baked bread is that made of the whole wheat, whipped with milk or water, and baked under cover. Stomachs that have been outraged until all food disagrees with them will usually receive this bread kindly if thoroughly chewed.

## Patent Medicines.

A WRITER in the Saturday Evening Post, discoursing on fortunes that have been made in advertising, has the following to say in regard to an instance of the kind, which shows the gullibility of the public in regard to medical nostrums. The man referred to by this writer is evidently Dr. McDonald, the founder of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, which got into deep water some years ago:

"But if careful wording, judicious display, the full worth of the goods are generally held to be necessary in all advertising, medicine is one thing that will sell and pay to advertise regardless of its value. Anything else to be successfully exploited through printers' ink must have substantial merit, so that a man who buys once will continue as a purchaser, but a medical preparation may be advertised with profit, regardless of its capacity to do the things promised. This is due in the first place to the enormous margin of profit in patent medicines, the bottles that carry them costing generally more than the mixture itself, and in the second place to the endless army of patent medicine 'bends' that exist in the world. These people will go right on buying every new cure-all that comes along. The story of a preparation known in its day as Vinegar Bitters illustrates this peculiarity. This preparation was originally put on the market under another name by a California doctor. He was a temperance man of the firmest conviction. He made up his mind that the great success achieved by a number of brands of bitters then on the market could be duplicated by a Temperance Bitters, something that, unlike the others, should not be based on alcohol. So he put up a big stock, sent it out to the jobbers and began to advertise. It took about three months to work up the demand, and then to the temperance man's horror it was found that all the stock he had put out had fermented, and soured, so that it was all thrown back on his hands. There are still alive today persons who tasted this stuff, and they are unanimous in saying that nothing more awful was ever put into the human mouth. But the doctor was a shrewd judge of human nature, and he knew that there are millions of people in this world who don't believe they are getting a real curative medicine unless it tastes bad, and the worse the taste the greater the faith. So he re-recorded and re-labeled his fermented mixture and put it out again under the new name of 'Vinegar Bitters,' the 'vinegar' to show people that the dreadful sour taste was all right, and called for in the bill. He advertised it from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic, never put out new stock until it had soured good and hard, and for years sold it by the hundred thousand gross, making millions."



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## Exhibition of Camera Pictures—Portraits by Photography.

### CLEVER PICTURES.

#### Anna Desmond & Co. Open Their Studio to Visitors.

Lovers of art in photography had a treat this last week when Anna Desmond & Co. threw open their exclusive studio at No. 937 South Hill street for a three days' exhibition of pictures. Many people availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect and study the Desmond photography which has a charm all its own. The artistic new reception-room was filled with people each day and many expressions of admiration for the camera paintings were voiced by experts in the art.

About the walls of the room, upon the center tables and picture rails were photographs of persons prominent in the exclusive society circles of this city. To a remarkable extent the camera under the skillful guidance of Miss Anna Desmond has caught the individuality—the personal characteristics—of those whose pictures were exhibited.

Indeed, one of the features of the work from the Desmond studio—the one which has placed it in the foremost rank—is the success with which the natural expressions of sitters are transferred to the carbon or platinum photograph. As one scanned the camera portraits of society buds, prominent women, authors, musicians, well-known business men, and, more than all, the pictures of the little children, displayed about the studio the impression grew that photography has taken a place among the fine arts.

It is most difficult to put the average sitter at ease and to secure the likeness most typical of the individual. Especially is this true of babies and little children who are particularly sensitive to strange surroundings. But it is with the children that Miss Desmond has had the greatest success. Some of the pictures of

is regarded as one of the best character delineations of the writer ever caught by the camera.

All the latest and most artistic mountings were displayed at the studio. Particularly effective was the filmy carbon portraiture on rich brown mountings. A pleasing feature was the green carbon photograph mounted on pure white celluloid.

Quaint miniatures painted on ivory attracted much attention. These miniature portraits are one of the innovations of the season. They are in colors. Many years ago they were the fashion. The most prominent and wealthy people of the Revolutionary period had their pictures done in this finish. There was an old studio in Philadelphia run by Robert Peel a hundred years ago that attained fame for these pictures. And now the cycle of human likes and dislikes has brought them again into popular favor. It is somewhat unusual to find them in Los Angeles studios although they are quite the thing in gay Gotham and other Eastern cities. Two years ago Miss Desmond started out with the intention of instilling the art feature into her photography.



little ones on exhibition last week were works of art of rare intrinsic merit. One picture shows a little girl of two summers, dressed all in white, holding tightly to the coal-black forefinger of her nurse's hand. Miss Desmond received many flattering compliments on this picture.

There is in the collection a photograph—a carbon—of a well-known local authoress that has attracted attention not only in Los Angeles, but in Eastern cities. It

#### CUSTOM IN FLYING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

In the flying of a flag there may not seem to be much deserving of particular attention, yet there is a right and a wrong way even in hoisting, lowering, and saluting with a flag, as there is with everything else. In the first place a flag should be hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset, or as near those hours as possible. This is invariably done on all government buildings, ships, and forts, with only one very marked exception; namely, when such places are in a state of siege, for the reason that a flag lowered in the face of an enemy is regarded as an acknowledgment of defeat. So, if you fly your flag all night in reality you desire to intimate to your friends that your house is beleaguered presumably by robbers, the Sheriff, or the police. As is generally known, a flag at half-mast is a signal of death, and, when the union is reversed, one of distress; but, when a flag is seen both at half-mast and upside down, it is a sign of dire peril and the most urgent need of assistance.

In the actual hoisting and lowering of a flag, there is a rule to be observed, founded, like most other rules, upon reason. A flag should not be run up with jerks, but hauled up steady, by pulling, hand over hand, until it reaches the block. Then the lines should be hauled taut and made fast, so that the flag will not fly perhaps half a foot from the top and two or three feet out from the staff. In such a case, apart from its slovenly appearance, a flag thrashing in a high wind is more likely to snap the ropes, and it will wear out much quicker. A glance at a flag flying over a fort or a man-of-war will show how much care is taken in this respect.

In the matter of saluting with flags, yachts and merchant vessels dip, or lower and raise their flags, three times in quick succession; but a man-of-war, or a vessel on which there happens to be a high officer of the government, never lowers its flag first. The practice is for what one may term the civilian ship to lower its flag three times, and then permit it to remain drooping over the stern until the acknowledging salute is made. Another custom, that applies to civilians as well as to those in the service of the government, is that when you set your foot on the deck of a man-of-war, whether in home or foreign waters, it is proper to turn for a moment to-

ward the national flag at the stern of the ship, and slightly raise, or touch your hat. This, too, is a fitting mark of respect to the emblem of your country, just as is rising to a standing position when a band plays the national anthem.—[Michael White, in Success.

#### TICKLE THE BABY'S TOES.

At the meeting the other day of the Ohio Congress of Mothers, Mrs. James L. Hughes of Toronto declared that playing with the baby's toes is one of the things demanded by nature for the securing of proper development. Mrs. Hughes feelingly said that she was sorry for the baby whose mother did not play with its toes. Where this was not done it was almost idle to expect the child to attain perfect manhood or womanhood. Every mother was strongly advised to play with her baby's toes whenever an opportunity to do so presented itself. No child could go far astray if its toes were justly played with.

This is an important thing to know, and it is fortunate that Mrs. Hughes has given her knowledge to the public. It is true that comparatively few fashionable mothers now have time to play with their babies' toes, but we presume the required development may be secured where the toes of the little ones are played with by the nurses.

Perhaps science will come to the rescue and devise some means whereby the toes of future babies may be played with by machinery, thus at once relieving the mothers from an exacting duty and giving greater freedom to the nurses, who are not always to be depended upon, anyway. If playing with the babies' toes is going to insure a proper development of the race, our duty is plain, and we must urge our wives to rise to it, even if it shall become necessary now and then to miss a club meeting or skip a whist party.—[Chicago Record-Herald.

Clubberly: What's the matter? Is that widow I've seen you with troubling you?

Castleton: Yes, on my nerves. I can't make up my mind whether she is going to marry me or not.—[Detroit Free Press.



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# Electrical Eyes—London Specialist's Wonderful Invention.

BY DR. WALTER I. SEYMOUR.

Having just returned from a short visit East, which was a combination of business and pleasure, I cannot help making a few comments on the effect which traveling has on one's eyes, before speaking of the very interesting talk I had with a Chicago oculist, who has recently visited London and had a very interesting interview with Dr. Peter Stiens regarding his efforts to produce sight and hearing by the artificial means of electricity.

In common with many California people who travel to and from Chicago and New York, I had a desire to spend the greater part of the day, and even late into the night, in the restful and enjoyable pastime of reading light literature, as the monotony of a three or four days' journey, in which one is confined to the train, is greatly relieved by this means, and for this reason I sometimes think our vacations often prove the most trying part of the year on our sight, as we may rest our minds and bodies from the fatiguing routine of regular business, but many times at the cost of the overuse of our eyes. But of all times when we should exercise care, it is in reading on trains, as the continual movement of even the most luxuriant Pullman cars, on the smoothest track, is very trying to the sensitive ciliary muscles, as there is more or less motion, which requires the constant adjustment of sight, and one hour's reading on the train was more nerve force than three hours of quiet reading in good light. And, again, how seldom we find a person reclining comfortably on the train that is not valuing intently every object of interest as it passes, keeping the eye in continual motion and under high tension, which results in the usual "travel headache," of which so many people complain when traveling. Of course, it would be useless to advise one who travels a great deal to give up reading on the train, as it would be too great a sacrifice for the average person to submit to gracefully, but I would suggest as a means of bettering the situation as much as possible, without actually abstaining from the pleasure of reading, that one secure well printed books, in large type, and if their means permit them to enjoy the luxury of the new electric lighted cars, which give each person a light in his berth, that care be used in placing the reading matter in as brilliant a light as possible, by this means overcoming in a measure the harmful effect of the motion of the train.

## Electrical Eyes and Ears.

But, to return to the subject of electrical eyesight—some time ago an interesting account was given in many of the London papers regarding an invention of the noted Dr. Stiens for telephoning without wires. Since the publishing of these accounts wireless telegraphy has become an old story, but meanwhile Dr. Stiens, who is a scientist of international reputation, has been at work with other inventions, which, if they achieve what is claimed and hoped for by him, will create no small sensation.

Electricity has already conferred many benefits upon mankind, but Dr. Stiens declares that he will use it to confer the greatest of all blessings, sight to the blind. My friend, Dr. Wilcox, who has recently returned from a visit in London, said in part when I saw him a few days ago: "Dr. Stiens told me that he was greatly interested over the results of some experiments recently made. In answer to the question 'Did he expect to make the blind see?' he answered in the affirmative, but qualified his remarks with a statement that he did not attempt to

restore sight in the same sense that it is usually understood. I simply hope to give artificial sight, and it makes no difference whether the person was born with or without eyes, whether sight had been wholly or partially destroyed since birth, or what has been the cause of blindness. My experiments are not complete; I have yet much to do, but the results are all that I have anticipated so far. Greater things will come, but sight I have already given."

"I gathered from what Dr. Stiens said that he expected to substitute the lens of the eye by the aid of electricity. He claims that his apparatus, when brought in contact with the body of the individual, focuses the rays of light from the object to the brain and sight is given, but that the peculiar effect of the object's not being inverted as in natural sight, gives a person, who has never possessed sight, the impression of seeing things upside down as you know, of course, that the natural eye inverts all objects."

Dr. Stiens further gave my friend an absolute test of his apparatus which seemed to prove the truth of his statements. He was taken into a small room and blindfolded effectually, and could see absolutely nothing. Matches and candles were lighted before him but could not be seen. He was connected with the apparatus and says: "I felt a slight sensation of the electrical current passing through my body, when quickly darkness passed away and a dull gray light took its place, which was succeeded by light, clear and bright. I saw fingers held up before me, and a disc that looked like a coin, and when I was disconnected from the instrument I found I was standing just where I had been when my eyes were bandaged. Dr. Stiens was standing by my side and there was no one else present. The doctor seemed as much delighted as I was surprised at the result. Although my sight is perfect, my eyes had been completely blindfolded and all was absolutely blank until connected with the instrument. I was not permitted to examine the apparatus, as patents for the same had not yet been applied for, neither would Dr. Stiens explain his invention in detail, but as nearly as I can remember I have described what I gathered to be the principles upon which he is working, which, briefly stated, is that the eye, as we understand it, can have its functions effectively performed by his electrical apparatus."

Dr. Stiens is also working on an electrical apparatus by means of which he expects to make the deaf hear. He explains his plan in this way: He said that if the drum or tympanic membrane is at fault and the small bones of the ear are not injured, people are enabled to hear by means of plugs being put in the ears. In fact, the plugs are called false drums. "However, I hope, by the aid of my appliance," says Dr. Stiens, "to make even those who have lost their hearing through diseases of the bones or membrane of the ear hear by applying my instrument to the head, as the body is a good conductor of electricity and I expect to produce hearing through contact with it in much the same way as I have succeeded in producing sight. When in use the instrument will be something on the order of the telephone, the vibrations being carried through the person spoken to and hence by the nerves and eustachian tubes to the auditory nerve, which conveys the sound to the center of hearing in the brain." "But," asked my friend, "if the auditory nerve is at fault, what then?" Dr. Stiens stated that other nerves would be educated, so to speak, to take its place.

While the appliance for hearing is a little more vague and uncertain than his invention for artificial sight,

still it seems to me from what I have personally gathered along this line, that we are apt to see a most perfect appliance for hearing at an earlier date than the one for artificial sight, as there are a number of inventors in this country at the present time who are working on similar instruments, and I have had the pleasure of meeting one who has already perfected a very useful electrical appliance for hearing that is now being made in New York and will soon be on the market.

In speaking of different appliances in the way of trumpets for improving poor hearing, one of the greatest difficulties is to persuade a lady to use anything in the way of a trumpet, which is awkward in appearance and an open acknowledgement of her deficiency, but while East I saw for the first time a device in the way of a fan which can be used with remarkable results and perfectly deceive the average observer as to the real purpose of the fan, which is exactly the same as the ordinary folding fan in appearance, but affords a perfect ear trumpet.

I might add in connection with Dr. Stiens's work, that he has recently recovered from a severe illness, which has retarded his scientific work, as he had nearly completed these instruments some time ago, but has been unable to perfect them until a few months since, but he is again at work and we shall hope to hear more of him in the near future. He is still a Russian subject, I believe, and among other things, a doctor of philosophy.

We, who are interested in the treatment of physical ailments, are naturally seeking for new improvements, and it is often a source of wonder that more definite results have not been accomplished ere this in the way of electrical treatments for certain eye and ear troubles, and it is only within the past year that the Filson Light and other marvelous discoveries have been proven such potent and active agencies in the treatment and curing of various malignant troubles, such as cancer, tumor, etc., and it is even common now to see mention in our daily papers of restoration of hearing through the agency of electricity, but the very difficult means of administering these treatments has been the cause of their not being more generally applied, as there are few of the laity who realize that electricity comprises almost as many different phases as the field of chemistry, and as a physician stated to me a short time ago, there are nearly as many different currents as there are different medicines which can be used to the detriment as well as the help of the patient if not administered with proper intelligence, and the man who spends the better part of his life perfecting himself as a specialist can hardly be expected to possess the knowledge of the skilled electrician as well as that of the physician who understands the application of these various electrical currents from a therapeutical standpoint. Consequently, it is with some degree of satisfaction that I can say to those who have eye or ear troubles and are desirous of proving the merits of the latest and strictly scientific treatments by electricity, that, through an old friend and former associate in Chicago, who has given many years to the exclusive treatment of ear troubles, I was able to secure on my recent visit some valuable information and assistance in the form of a most perfect battery which he has been using for some time with great success, and I have been able to bring the benefits of this to our institution here in Los Angeles, which, without question, will add to the efficiency of our work by the additional assistance of this new treatment in many eye and ear troubles which do not yield readily to well established methods.

## DEADLY EFFECT OF RADIUM.

Radium has formidable powers of destruction, and can by its mere presence annihilate animal life or plant life. Here is one instance among many: On May 13, 1903, a little chloride of radium (five centigrammes) was suspended over the cage of eight white mice, two parent mice and six little ones, and was left there for three days and then removed. The mice continued to eat and run about as usual until May 16, when the little ones began to lose the fur on their backs. On the 19th their backs were quite bare of fur, although their heads remained covered, which gave them the appearance of little white lions. On the 21st the little ones became blind, although they continued to eat well. On the 23rd one of the little ones died. On the 24th three died. On the 25th the remaining two died. On the 5th of June both the parent mice became blind. On the 28th both the parent mice died. This was the work of a few grains of radium in a tiny glass tube.

In another case two full-grown mice were exposed continuously to the same quantity (five centigrammes) of radium for ten days. For nine days they remained perfectly well, although they showed fear, but on the tenth day they died without losing their fur. This experiment was repeated with another pair of mice under the same conditions, except that the radium used was only half as intense, and in this case the mice died in twenty-two days and twenty-six days, respectively, and on the twentieth day they began to lose their fur.—[Cleveland Moffet, in McClure's.

## GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT'S MOTTOES.

Gustavus F. Swift, the late head of the great packing-house of Swift & Co., Chicago, left an estate worth over \$1,000,000. Perhaps Mr. Swift did not enjoy all the pleasures of life; in fact, he was known to have missed many that even money cannot buy, and, perhaps, there are people who believe that his mode of life was not ideal, but he left to the young men of the country—and some old ones as well—a greater legacy than can be

measured by wealth. He left the example of his life and the original maxims which were his guide in building a great business. All of these maxims have been collected, and are presented herewith, complete, for the first time:

No man, however rich, has enough money to waste in putting on style.

The richer a man gets the more careful he should be to keep his head level.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of any one, and never will be.

No young man is rich enough to smoke twenty-five-cent cigars.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business, it's a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

The successful men of today worked mighty hard for what they've got. The men of tomorrow will have to work harder to get it away.

If the concentration of a lifetime is found in one can of goods, then that life has not been wasted.

No man's success was ever marked by the currency that he pasted up on billboards.

When a clerk tells you that he must leave the office because it is 5:30 p. m., rest assured that you will never see his name over a front door.

The secret of all great undertakings is hard work and self-reliance. Given these two qualities and a residence in the United States of America, a young man has nothing else to ask for.—[Success.

## WHAT RADIUM COULD DO.

"I have no doubt," said M. Curie, "that a kilogram of radium would be sufficient to destroy the population of Paris, granting that they came within its influence.

They would feel nothing during their exposure to the radium nor realize that they were in any danger. And weeks would pass after their exposure before anything would happen. Then gradually the skin would begin to peel off, and their bodies would become one great sore. Then they would become blind. Then they would die from paralysis and congestion of the spinal cord."—[Cleveland Moffet in McClure's.

## WORLD'S FAIR GOLF.

In connection with the St. Louis fair next year there is to be held in September a golf contest for the amateur championship of the world. The winner will be known as the champion amateur golfer of the world. A gold medal will be awarded to the first, a silver medal to the second, and bronze medals to each of the unsuccessful players in the semi-finals. An innovation will be a putting contest over a nine-hole putting course at night, illuminated by electric lights, for which a gold medal will be offered to the winner. Teams of ten men each, representing any golf association in the world, will compete for a handsome trophy, each member of the winning team receiving a gold medal, and members of the second team a silver medal.—[Utica Press.

## STATUE OF A ROMAN BLACKSMITH.

A remarkable statue of a blacksmith of the Gallo-Roman period has been excavated in Paris in a small cemetery in the Rue Cassini, near the Observatory. The figure wears a striped cap. The face is broad and beardless, and the features are very expressive. It is the only real statue of a blacksmith of ancient times in Paris. All the others are mere figures of Vulcan. Under the statue was found the skeleton of a powerful man, probably the blacksmith represented by the statue. Coins discovered in the same grave show that the man was buried in the year 98, during the reign of Trajan. The find has been transferred to the Musée Carnavalet, where it is now exhibited.—[Kansas City Star.



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